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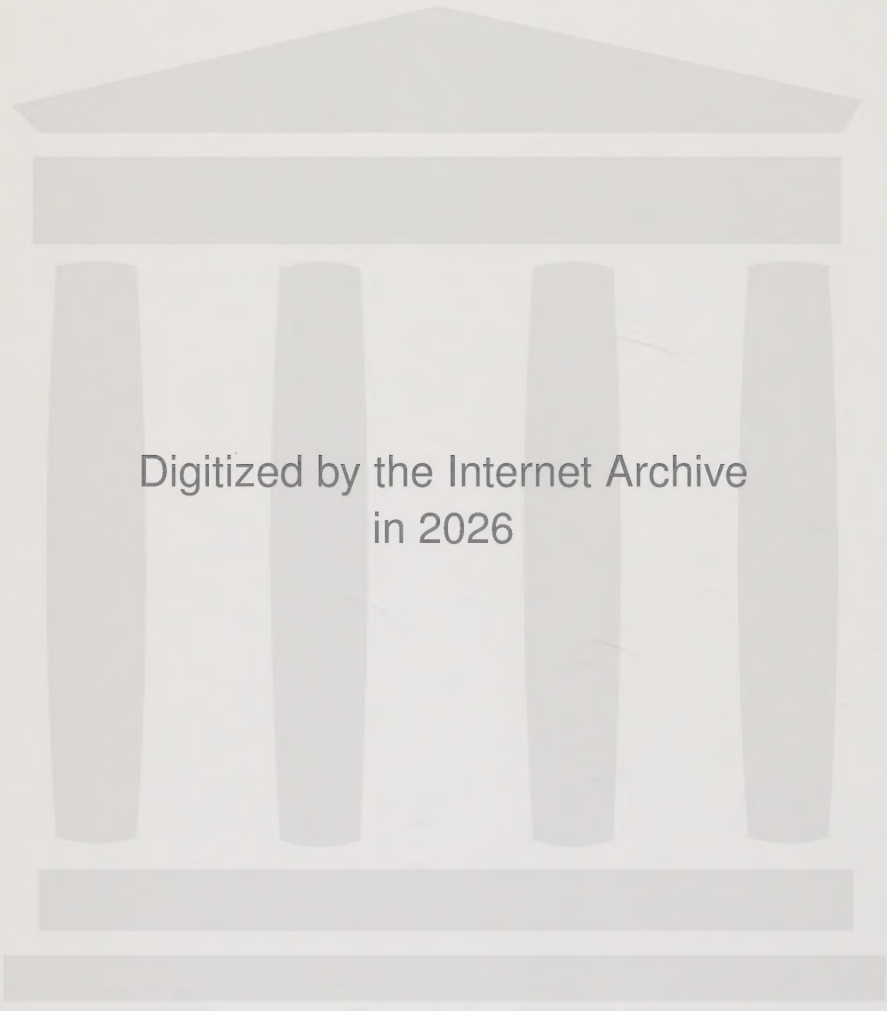
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CINCINNATI
THE QUEEN CITY

1788-1912

By Rev. Charles Frederic Goss

ILLUSTRATED by A. O. KRAEMER

VOLUME II

THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
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The German element has been, and is, so notable a portion of the life and progress of this city as to require separate treatment. From the first days of the town there were Germans here. Later they came in great numbers. Certain of the early Germans were born in eastern states of this land, while some came from the old world. Later, in the forties during revolutionary troubles in Germany the Germans came hither in large numbers.

The important pioneer Denmann was a German-American, from Strasburg, Pennsylvania.

After St. Clair's defeat, and during his absence in Philadelphia, David Ziegler took St. Clair's place on the frontier, taking command at Fort Washington. "General Ziegler," says A. B. Faust, in "The German Element in the United States," reestablished a sense of security among the settlers. Every inch a soldier, and the ablest of the officers under St. Clair, he was the latter's choice for the position of defending the frontier at this trying period. He was a native of Heidelberg, Germany, born in 1748, and had served in the Russo-Turkish wars and then immigrated to America, settling at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1775. He had been among the very first to enlist during the Revolution, serving in the first regiment of Pennsylvania in the Continental line, which became the second regiment enrolled under Washington's banner. In the Revolutionary service he had the reputation of being second to none as a disciplinarian. His subsequent career as an Indian fighter was noteworthy. He took part in the defense of Fort Harmar, (Marietta) at various times; of Fort Finney at the mouth of the Great Miami; he was in the expedition of General George Rogers Clark against the Kickapoos on the Wabash; and, in 1790, in Harmar's expedition on the Upper Miami. He was not present in the fatal encounter on the Wabash, having been detached for special service. After the battle, through watchfulness and enforcement of discipline, Ziegler succeeded in getting the remnants of the retreating army back into Fort Washington. The woods being full of Indians, he began at once the task of clearing them, at the same time adopting energetic measures for the protection of the inhabitants of the Ohio valley. He thereby

became the hero of the day and the favorite officer of the army in the Ohio district.

"St. Clair had, by his assignment of Ziegler to this office, placed the latter over the heads of the ranking officers, Wilkinson, Butler and Armstrong. This created bad feeling against Ziegler, particularly on the part of Wilkinson, whose resourcefulness at intriguing became notorious subsequently in the affair of Aaron Burr. Ziegler was made the victim of false charges, accused of drunkenness and insubordination to Secretary of War General Knox. Ziegler thereupon resigned from the army, but retained his enviable place in the hearts of the settlers of the Ohio valley. When Cincinnati was incorporated, he was elected the first mayor, or president, in 1802. In the following year he was reelected unanimously in recognition of his able defense of the settlement in 1791 and 1792, and as a recompense for unjust treatment on the part of the government."

While the Indian wars were in progress, there were many Germans who won reputation as scouts and Indian fighters. The most famous of these was Lewis Wetzel. In the early settlement of Cincinnati there were but few Germans but these had much influence. It was about 1830 that the large increase of German population in Cincinnati began. In 1830, only five per cent of the population was German. In 1840 there were twenty-three per cent. In 1850 there were twenty-seven per cent; in 1860, thirty per cent; in 1869, thirty-four per cent; in 1900, over forty-one per cent.

The first German colony in the Miami valley was on the banks of the Little Miami, in 1795, the site being near the present Milford. Christian Waldschmidt, native of Baden, coming by way of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, brought the colony. It had a tract three miles by two. Barns, mills, forges and houses were quickly erected, and then arose the first paper mill in Ohio. The *Western Spy* in 1811 advertised "Store keepers and printers may be supplied with all kinds of paper at the store of Baum and Perry, Cincinnati, or at the mill."

Other German settlers came in 1796-7 and 1798. The first were from Baden; the later companies were from Pennsylvania. Waldschmidt, who died in 1814, left property worth $48,000.

While there were large settlements, from 1820 to 1835, of Germans to the northward, as in Montgomery county, in Dayton and Germantown, and indeed in all the counties between Cincinnati and Toledo, there was a large German element in the Ohio valley.

Gross and Dietrich, manufacturers, who came to America in 1828, built the Dayton & Michigan railroad from Dayton to Toledo, one hundred and forty three miles, at the cost of about three million dollars, out of their own pockets.

Up to 1850, the Irish immigration to the United States exceeded the German influx. From 1841 to 1850, the German immigration was about twenty-four per cent, while the Irish was forty-two per cent of the total. From 1851 to 1860 the German immigration surpassed all others. It so continued until 1890, when Slavic and Italian immigrations surpassed all others. The height of the German immigration was during the revolutionary troubles in Germany in 1848 and onward. After our Civil war, there was another great German immigration up to 1873. This was the period of the wars of Prussia.

Edward A. Steiner in *The Outlook,* January 31st, 1903, writing on "The German Immigrant in America," says the earliest German immigrants from 1682 on were idealists, but the later ones were not. In 1848, when the breath of freedom grew into a wind-storm, there came involuntary immigrants, political exiles of whom Carl Schurz is the best known, if not the best example. They were all educated men, many of them real scholars, and whatever culture there is among the Germans today in our cities is in a large measure due to their influence and example. They and their descendants are our real German aristocracy, and in the German centers of Cincinnati and Milwaukee they form the select society."

Albert B. Faust says: "In the city of Cincinnati, the German residents were also the pioneers and performers of music. In 1852, a Cincinnati paper speaks of the city's musical place as follows: 'As far as we know, there is no society in the city out of the ranks of our German friends.' The Männerchöre of Cincinnati were vigorous and progressive and had held a national Sängerfest in 1846. A new organization, the Cecilia society, destined to increase the interest and appreciation of music, was largely composed of cultivated Germans, until the effort was made by them to obtain members representative not exclusively of one but of all elements of the population. Subsequently, a number of other musical associations were founded, Hans Balatka and C. Borus being at various times connected with them. After these beginnings, Cincinnati soon got the reputation of a musical city, famous for her musical festivals."

Martin Baum, born at Hagerstown, Md., June 15, 1765, became one of the chief forces in the early development of Cincinnati. His father died when he was two years old, leaving two children, Jacob, aged four, and Martin. Mr. Baum, in his later years, was fond of relating his various adventures when a youth, crossing the Allegheny Mountains with the sutlers' trains of supplies to Wayne's army, and then fighting the Indians in the Northwest Territory. He was afterward engaged in surveying in New Jersey, and is supposed to have come west with a surveying party, probably with John Cleves Symmes. His great tact and judgment in selecting the finest localities in southwestern Ohio would seem to indicate that he profited by the knowledge thus acquired. Witness his selection of the Yellow Springs, Greene county, where he once owned three or four sections; also lands near Miamisburg; and again five or six miles above Hamilton, Butler county, where he located his mother and his half-brothers.

He selected Cincinnati for his future residence in 1795, and from that time to his death, he was one of the most prominent, energetic, and enterprising of her citizens. He married in November, 1804, Miss Ann Wallace, sister of Judge Burnet, at whose house the wedding took place, in their then new brick house, where the Burnet house stands. Mr. Baum immediately built a brick residence on Front street, northwest corner of Sycamore street, his place of business being a log house, weather boarded, right on the corner, his garden running back about two hundred feet to the residence of his brother-in-law Samuel Perry.

Mr. Baum engaged in everything that would advance the prosperity of Cincinnati; owned an interest in the first steamboats, on one of which D. K. Cady was clerk; in the first steam flour mill, located at the foot of Broadway; in shipping produce to New Orleans and bringing back in his barges sugar, coffee, tea, and

all groceries; with Judge Burnet, in the first sugar refinery, of which Jacob Guelick was manager and afterward owner. He was for some time president of the Miami Exporting Company Bank; was the first mayor; was interested in the first public library; the Cincinnati College; was president of the building committee of the Second Presbyterian church, (now torn down) on Fourth street, between Vine and Race streets; was much interested in the construction of the Miami canal; he was president of the companies that selected and bought, at the land office in Wooster in 1817, the lands on which Fremont, Maumee city and Toledo are now located. He built, in 1820-23, the large house east of Pike street, afterward owned by Nicholas Longworth, afterward the residence of David Sinton. After such an active and useful life, Mr. Baum became involved, through indorsements and losses, and saw a large part of his fortune swept away. He died December 14, 1831, during an epidemic of influenza, which carried off a number of citizens. He left a widow and six children, four sons and two daughters.

Christian Burkhalter was another illustrious German of the first quarter of the 19th century in this city. He had been the secretary of Prince Blucher. He was born in Neu Wied and came to America in 1816. He entered the Shaker community at Union village, Warren county, Ohio, in 1820. When the Duke of Weimar was in this country in 1826 he visited Burkhalter at Union village. Burkhalter forsook Shakerdom, came to Cincinnati and in 1837 established *Westlicher Merkur*, and conducted it until 1841. The name was then changed to *Der Deutsche im Westen*, and it was edited by Burkhalter and Hofle. Later in that year Rudolph von Maltiz took charge of the paper and named it *Ohio Volksfreund*. Burkhalter now became a silent partner in the *Chronicle*, editor by Pugh, Hofle and Hubbell. In 1836 Burkhalter had assisted James G. Birney in issuing the *Philanthropist*, the noted Abolitionist paper.

Albert von Stein, a capable engineer, arrived in Cincinnati in 1817. He was the builder of the Cincinnati waterworks. Later he went to Philadelphia where he worked for a time in illustrating *Wilson's Illustrated Ornithology*. He constructed the waterworks at Richmond and Lynchburg, Virginia, the Appomatox Canal, near Petersburg, Virginia, and the waterworks at Nashville, New Orleans and Mobile. He died in 1876, aged eighty-four years.

The Rev. Dr. Friedrich Reese was the first German Catholic priest in Cincinnati in 1825. He was born at Vianenburg, near Hildesheim. He became the Catholic bishop of Detroit. He founded in Cincinnati the Athenaeum, which was at first a scientific school and later came into the possession of the Jesuit Society and was transformed into the St. Xavier College. Dr. Reese was a very able and scholarly man.

The earliest German Protestant ministers in this city were Jakob Gulich, Joseph Zaslein and Ludwig Heinrich Meyer.

The Germans appeared in religious journalism in the thirties. In 1837, the *Wahrheits-Freund* began to be published by the German Catholics, being the earliest Catholic paper of the land. *Der Protestant* was under the management of George Walker. In 1838 a Methodist paper, *Der Christliche Apologete* was edited by Wilhelm Nast.

Dr. Wilhelm Nast was born July 18th, 1807 and studied at Tübingen. In 1828 he came to America, was a private tutor in New York for a time, taught

German at the West Point military academy in 1831-32. He became a Methodist and then taught the classics in several colleges. He was the organizer of German Methodism in Ohio. He established and edited *Der Christliche Apologete* and then the paper for young people called *Sonntagschul-Glocke.* By means of his German Methodist papers, Dr. Nast aided the Germans who became Methodists in the preservation for themselves of their language and their habits of thought. Dr. Nast advised many of the young men under his influence to attend the German universities and thus brought them still more under German influences.

Of secular German papers, the first that appeared here was *Die Ohio Chronik,* 1826, a weekly that proved short-lived. In 1832, a German campaign paper, on the whig side, was issued by Karl von Bonge, Albert Lange and Heinrich Brachmann. *The Weltbürger* came out October 7, 1834. Its editor was Hartmann; at first it was anti-democratic; it soon passed into charge of Benjamin Boffinger, who renamed it *Der Deutsche Franklin* and advocated Van Buren, the democratic candidate. The *Franklin* was recaptured by the whigs before the election. The *Volksblatt* was quickly established by the democrats as their organ. The editor was Heinrich Rodter, who was born in 1805 at Neustadt. Having served in the Bavarian light cavalry, he then studied law for a time. Catching the revolutionary spirit then active in the Rhine provinces, he came under the influence of journalists and leaders of the revolutionary party. Being in danger of arrest, he came to Cincinnati in 1832. He soon after went to Columbus and became manager of a German democratic paper. Coming again to Cincinnati, he edited the *Volksblatt* from 1836 to 1840.

A German society was founded in this city in 1834. A meeting of two hundred Germans was held in the city hall July 31st of that year. A resolution was passed stating that "as citizens of the United States we can take that part in the people's government which our duty and right commands, and that through reciprocal aid we may mutually assure ourselves of a better future, to assist those in need, and to secure generally those charitable aims which are impossible to the single individual." Heinrich Rodter, Karl Libeau, Johann Meyer, Ludwig Rehfuss, Solomon Menken, Daniel Wolff, Karl Wolff were among the leaders of this movement. Rodter became the president of the society. Rodter was also influential in organizing the German Lafayette Guard, 1836, and was its first captain.

Rodter became a member of the city council and was generally esteemed throughout the city. Having sold the *Volksblatt* in 1840, he left Cincinnati for a time but soon returned, took up the further study of law, and became a member of the legislature of this state in 1847-48. For a time he then practiced law, but in 1850 he purchased the Ohio *Staats Zeitung,* renaming it the *Demokratisches Tageblatt.* He died in 1857.

When in 1832, there was a large emigration from Wurtemberg, Karl Gustav Rumelin, or Reemelin, whose father was a business man of Heilbronn, desired to start for America. He was born in 1814, had attended school in Heilbronn and then entered his father's office. Having obtained his father's consent, he left home, arriving in Philadelphia in August, 1832. There he did such work as he could find. He became an enthusiastic admirer of Jackson, and, after

the former fashion of many Europeans, identified the word Democracy with advocacy of the republic and the rival party with aristocracy. After a year in Philadelphia, he started westward. Cholera appeared on the boat by which he came from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, and on his arrival at Cincinnati he was seized by this sickness, but fortunately his case proved a light one.

Rumelin found work in a store and began his career in Cincinnati. He took an active part in politics, was among the founders of the German society, and entered into the public life of the city in general. Rumelin was interested in the founding of the *Volksblatt,* the printing plant of the paper occupied, rent free, a room in the building where Rumelin did business, and he learned the printer's art and even at times carried the paper himself. He became a member of the legislature in 1844 and '46, and of the state senate in 1846. He was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1850-51. He visited Germany several times, and sent his son to a German university. He took a deep interest in political matters for many years, but at the time of the presidential campaign of 1860 he retired to country life. He had charge in 1871 and 1872 of the *Deutscher Pionier.* He was the democratic candidate in 1879 for auditor of the state, but was defeated. He wrote an important book on "Politics as a Science."

Emil Klauprecht, born in Mainz in 1815, arrived in America in 1832, made his home for a time in Kentucky and then came to Cincinnati in 1837. Following lithography for a time, he then took up journalism, and in 1843 founded the *Fleigende Blätter,* the first illustrated German paper in this country. He later became editor of the *Republikaner,* a whig paper. He was the author of a volume called, in translation, the "German Chronicle in the History of the Ohio Valley." He also wrote several romances. From 1856 to 1864 he was employed on the *Volksblatt.* He was appointed consul at Stuttgart and held that position until 1869. Later, he became a correspondent from that city for various German journals in this country, among them the *Volksblatt.* During his career in this city he exercised much influence.

Heinrich von Martels was born in 1803, at Castle Dankern, in Arenberg-Meppen. He studied in the college at Osnabruck, became a cadet in the cavalry of Hanover. In 1822 he was a second lieutenant of Curassiers. Having become captain in an infantry regiment he received a leave of absence and traveled in 1832 with his father and brothers to the United States and settled in Missouri. In 1833 he went back to Germany for a time and gave himself up to study. Coming once more to America in 1845, he invested his money in Colorado and lost all he had, a comfortable fortune. He came to Cincinnati in 1850, worked for a number of years on the *Volksfreund,* spent some time on a farm, and again in 1860 returned to journalism. He was a fine linguist and became court interpreter.

Joseph Hypolit Pulte was born at Meschede, Westphalia, studied medicine and came in 1834 to America. His brother was at the time an established physician in St. Louis, and Joseph there became an enthusiastic student of homeopathy. In 1840 he came to Cincinnati to practice medicine. In 1850 he published a scientific work entitled "Hänsliche Praxis der Homeopathischen Heilkunde." This book was issued in English in London and in Spanish in Havana. Dr. Pulte edited for several years the American Magazine of Homeopathy and

Hydropathy, and in 1852 became professor of clinical practice and obstetrics in the Homeopathic College at Cleveland. He established by his own resources the Pulte Homeopathic Medical College in Cincinnati in 1872.

Heinrich A. Rattermann was born at Ankum, Osnabruck, October 14, 1832, and came with his family in 1846 to Cincinnati. After the death of his father, a carpenter, in 1850, young Rattermann had charge of the family. During leisure hours he studied. Later he attended a commercial college, and became a bookkeeper. He obtained a partnership in a lumber business. In 1858 he was chiefly influential in founding the German Mutual Fire Insurance company, which became very successful. During his whole career he has been a literary man and devotee of music. His specialty has been German life in America. He was prominent in the founding of the *Sängerbund,* the Maennerchor and the Orpheus.

Friedrich Roelker was born in Osnabruck in 1809, graduated at the College Karolinum in Osnabruck and then studied at Munster. Having taught for some time in Osnabruck he came to America in 1835, spending two years in New York in teaching. He came to Cincinnati in 1837, teaching English for two years, and then became principal of the Catholic Dreifaltigkeits-Schule. At the end of a year he began to study medicine at the Ohio Medical college, and after graduation he began to practice medicine in this city. In 1843 he was elected a member of the school board. Later he became chairman of the committee on instruction in German and he accomplished much for the German-English schools, to the great delight of the Germans. He proposed and took a large part in the founding of the *Deutsche Lese-und-Bildgungsverein,* which had for its ideal the preservation of the German language. To him as much as to any one was due the introduction and success of the teaching of German in the public schools.

August Renz was born in Würtemberg in 1803, studied law at Tübingen, practiced for a time in Würtemberg, and arrived in Cincinnati in 1836. Here he became a notary public, entered journalism, and was one of the editors, in 1839, of *Der Deutsch-Amerikaner,* and in 1841-45 of *Die Volksbühne.*

Joseph Anton Hemann was born at Oesede, near Osnabruck, in 1816, was a pupil at the College of Osnabruck, and came to America in 1837. He taught in Canton, Ohio, in 1838. In 1839 he became a teacher in the parochial school of St. Mary's parish, Cincinnati. When the teaching of German had been introduced into Cincinnati schools, Hemann passed an examination and received the position of principal of the German school. In 1841 the school board attempted to dispense with the teaching of German, and the Germans by private contributions established a school of their own. Of this, Hemann became the principal. He held this position until the next year, when he once more became the principal of the St. Mary's school. In 1850 he established the *Volksfreund* and continued with that journal until 1863. He removed afterward to Canton and there edited a German paper.

Stephen Molitor was born at Cheslitz, Oberfranken, January 5, 1806, studied at Wurtzburg, was for a time police reporter at Munchen, and came to America in 1830. In 1835 he was engaged on the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung*; he was for a time on the *Weltbürger* in Buffalo; and in 1837 he came to Cincinnati. He entered into a partnership here with Heinrich Rodter in the *Volksblatt.* He soon became

sole owner of that paper and managed it until 1863. Molitor was an able and highly educated man, whose influence in politics was felt throughout the nation.

George Walker was born in Urach, Würtemberg, in 1808. He studied theology at Tübingen, was influenced by the teachings of Hegel and Straus. When the Lutheran synod of Baltimore, asked the Tübingen theological faculty to furnish some young teachers for their theological school at Gettysburg and as pastors, Walker was one of those who were chosen. He came about 1833, but soon discovered that his ideas were considered heretical. Coming to Ohio he entered upon work in Tuscarawas county, where there was a small congregation of people from Würtemberg; but the Lutheran synod at Columbus were not satisfied with his orthodoxy, and in 1838 he went to Germantown, Ohio. He, with Dr. Espich, established the *Protestant* in that place, and soon afterward he brought his paper to Cincinnati. Here he became also one of the managers of the *Volksblatt*. His *Protestant* having failed, as well as a political paper, the *Deutsch-Amerikaner*, with which he became connected, he went to Louisville. In 1840 he took charge of a paper in Louisville called *Die Volksbühne*, which he soon brought to Cincinnati. This paper soon failed and he established the *Hochwächter*, which was a semi-religious and semi-political journal. While a man of talent, Walker kept himself too exclusively among his own countrymen and failed to adapt himself to American conditions. He died in 1849.

Ludwig Rehfuss was born at Ebingen, January 26, 1806, and studied chemistry, pharmacy and botany. Joining the agitators after the July revolution, he left Germany in 1833 and established a drug store in Cincinnati. He took part in founding the German society, and in establishing the *Volksblatt*; had a share in the struggle for the German schools; helped organize the Lafayette guard and became its captain. He was among the founders of the German Reading and Educational society, and took a large part in the social affairs of the city. He achieved much reputation for his scientific attainments, was a member of the Association of Natural Sciences of the United States, and entertained Agassiz and Professor Henry at a meeting of scientists in this city. He died in 1855.

August Moor was born in Leipzig, March 28, 1814; was a pupil of a military school; was concerned in the revolutionary troubles of 1830; was imprisoned for eight months, and after he was set free started for America. Landing in Baltimore in 1833, he went to Philadelphia, became a lieutenant in the Washington guard of that city. In 1836 he enlisted for the Seminole war in a volunteer company and became a lieutenant-colonel. In 1838 he was in Cincinnati, in charge of a bake shop, a business which he managed successfully for several years. In 1846 he became captain of a company of Ohio volunteers for the Mexican war; he became major, lieutenant-colonel and then colonel. Some years later, he became major-general of the first division of Ohio militia, but soon resigned. When the Civil war opened he speedily enlisted and became colonel of the Twenty-eighth Ohio volunteer regiment,—the Second German regiment, which was part of the army of Rosecrans. He gained great distinction by his bravery, and led a brigade for the three years of his time in the service. When he was discharged he was appointed brevet brigadier-general.

NORTH CINCINNATI TURNER HALL

COUNTRY CLUB

August V. Kautz was born at Pforzheim, Baden, in 1828 and was brought in childhood to America by his parents. They made their home at Ripley, and were living at that place in 1846 when the Mexican war opened, and August enlisted as a private in the First Volunteer regiment of Ohio. When that war was over he became a lieutenant in the regular army. When the Civil war began Kautz was a cavalry captain but in fact commanded his regiment before Richmond in 1862. He was soon appointed colonel of the Second Ohio Cavalry, and then commanding general of the cavalry of the Twenty-third army corps. He was made brevet major-general in the volunteer and regular service, and when the war was over he went back to the regular service as lieutenant colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry.

Gottfried Weitzel was born November 1, 1835, at Winzlen, Rheinpfalz, and was brought to America by his parents in his childhood. They made their home in Cincinnati, and when Gottfried was seventeen years of age he became a cadet at West Point. Graduating there in 1855 he became a second lieutenant of the engineer corps. When the Civil war broke out he had reached the captaincy, and as a captain was on Butler's staff at the siege of New Orleans. He later was put in command of a brigade in the corps of Banks. When transferred to the Army of the Potomac, under Grant, Weitzel was given command of a division. Weitzel, after the war, became a major in the engineer corps, with the brevet rank of a major-general.

Nikolaus Hofer was born at Rulzheim, Rheinpfalz, in 1810. He came to this city in 1832. After having spent some time in the business of a gardener, he became a real estate agent. He entered into all the activities of the Germans for their advancement and was foremost in advocating the establishment of German schools. He entered into politics, was the first vice president of the democratic association, and was a number of times a delegate in the local and state conventions of the democrats. He was distinctively a leader among the Germans of the city.

August Kroll, known as Pastor Kroll, was born at Rorhback, Hessen, July 22, 1806. He studied at the gymnasium in Budingen, and at the end of his labors there took a theological course at Giessen. He became an assistant pastor in a German parish, and then in 1833 came to America with the Follenius emigration society. After having spent some time with other members of the society in Missouri and having cultivated land there, he became in 1838 pastor of a German Evangelical church in Louisville. In 1841 he became pastor of the oldest German parish in Cincinnati, the Protestant Johannis church, which position he occupied until his death in 1874. He was also associated with the Rev. Friedrich Botticher in founding the *Protestantische Zeitblätter*.

Friedrich Eckstein was born in Berlin in 1787. He studied in the Academy of Arts in that city under Johann Schadow. Coming to America he arrived in Cincinnati about 1825. In 1826 he founded an Academy of Fine Arts here, which was sustained until his death in 1832 of cholera. His bust of Governor Morrow and that of General W. H. Harrison, rank high artistically. He made a great reputation. Eckstein, in addition to his own fine work, was the inspiration and the teacher of Hiram Powers.

Friedrich Botticher was born at Mackerock, Prussia, in 1800. He studied theology at Halle, taught at Nordhausen, was a pastor at Habernegen and came to America in 1832. He was co-founder with Pastor Kroll, of the *Protestantische* and was a representative of liberal Christianity.

Gottfried and Johann Frankenstein were painters. Gottfried executed a large landscape painting of Niagara Falls, which has been widely copied by engravers and lithographers. He executed a notable bust of Judge John McLean. Gottfried revived the Academy of Fine Arts, became its president, but did not succeed in making it permanent.

Samuel N. Pike was the son of Jewish parents named Hecht, Hecht signifying Pike in English. He was born in Schwetzingen and came to America with his parents in 1837. After having lived a time in New York, then in Connecticut and having been well educated, the young man went to Florida and engaged in storekeeping for a year. Then in Richmond, Virginia, he became an importer of wines. He removed to Baltimore, then to St. Louis and in 1844 to Cincinnati. He engaged in all these places in the dry goods business. In Cincinnati he became rich in the liquor business. Having been fascinated by the wonderful concerts of Jenny Lind, he declared if ever rich enough he would build a temple of music in Cincinnati that would be the pride of the city. He began in 1856 and completed in 1859, Pike's opera house, then the largest in America and one of the largest in the world. In 1866, Pike erected in New York the Grand opera house, afterwards sold to Fisk for $850,000. In the spring of 1866 the Cincinnati structure was burned, but was later rebuilt. Mr. Pike was at his death worth several millions of dollars.

Johann Bernhard Stallo was born March 16, 1823, at Sierhausen in the grand dukedom of Oldenburg. He came to America when he was seventeen years of age and began teaching. He said of himself: "All my ancestors, as well on my father's as on my mother's side, were, so far as I can trace back our family genealogy, village schoolmasters. My grandfather, after whom I was named, was my first teacher. He was an honorable old Frisian (Stallo is not an Italian name, but a real Frisian name, meaning forester), and wore up to the time of his death a three-cornered hat, knee breeches and buckled shoes. He reserved my education to himself, notwithstanding his seventy years, and was made very happy when I could read and solve all sorts of arithmetical problems, before my fourth year." His father was a fine mathematician and instructed him in this study. He had his son study the ancient languages and French. The son was sent at fifteen, to Vechta, where he prepared for the university, but his father was not able to pay his way there. Stallo recorded: "The only choice left me was either to lengthen the chain of schoolmasters in our family by another link, or go to America. The idea of emigrating was brought near to me through my father's brother, Franz Joseph Stallo, who, about the year 1830, had led the line of emigrants from the Oldenburg country."

This uncle was a man of ideas, inventions and of revolutionary opinions. Having been arrested in his native country as an agitator, he came to Cincinnati in 1831, and worked at his trade as printer and bookbinder. By correspondence with his old home he induced a large number of people to immigrate from that vicinity. He founded a community of these immigrants which grew to one

hundred members in 1833. The town was at first called Stallotown. Franz Joseph Stallo died of cholera.

It was in 1839 that J. B. Stallo came to this country, armed with letters of introduction to pastors and teachers in this city. Here he became a teacher in a private school. He soon issued a German spelling and reading book, which filled a want and became popular. He was soon called to teach the St. Xavier's college, where he gave instruction in German, in the ancient languages and mathematics. At the same time he studied physics and chemistry. In 1843 he was invited to be teacher of mathematics, physics and chemistry in St. John's college, New York city, and occupied that position until the close of 1847. In 1848 he published a philosophical work, "General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature."

Returning to Cincinnati, Mr. Stallo studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In 1853 he was appointed by the governor, judge of the court of common pleas, to fill a vacancy. He was chosen the same year by popular election for the same position. Mr. Stallo having married and being in need of more money than his salary provided, resigned the judgeship, which he had filled ably, and in 1855 took up the general practice of the law, in which he gained a great reputation.

Charles Henry Niehaus, sculptor, born in Cincinnati in 1855 of German parents, educated at the Royal Academy of Munich, is one of the great sculptors of modern times. His statue of Garfield, in Garfield place, Cincinnati, is one of his greatest monuments. "His conception of the man was adequate. The figure has dignity, distinction and personality." Another of his great works is the statue of Hahnemann, founder of homeopathy. Another is "The Driller," a figure of the monument of Colonel Drake, who sank the first oil well in Pennsylvania in 1859. His "Moses" and his "Gibbon" are in the Congressional library.

The Germans themselves were responsible for the introduction of the teaching of German in the Cincinnati public schools. In 1836, the Lane Theological seminary (Presbyterian), had been influential in the establishment of a German school, called the Emigrants school, sustained by the Emigrants' Friends society. Of this institution Bellamy Storer was president, Johann Meyer, vice president, and Jakob Gulich, chairman of the executive committee. Johann J. Lehmanowsky, a German Pole, was general agent of the society, and F. C. F. Salomon was principal of the school. German schools had been founded in half a dozen other cities by Lehmanowsky. There arose some dissension because of predominant Presbyterian influence in this school. The Catholics established a German school of their own.

A strong movement now began to have German taught in the public schools. In 1838 the legislature passed a law permitting school boards to introduce German as a study where a sufficient number of petitioners were found and there were enough pupils to justify it. The board of education refused the petition. During the election of 1839, candidates for the legislature were asked to promise to endeavor to have the law modified that it should read "shall," instead of "might" and so command the school boards to act. March 19, 1840, the law was altered to read as desired. In the summer of 1840 the first German-English

public school was founded. While there has been agitation from time to time on this point, the teaching of German is still general in the Cincinnati public schools.

The Germans have from 1840 on, since the German vote became large enough to be of importance, taken a large and influential and progressive part in the politics of the city.

To the Germans have been due chiefly the beginnings and the remarkable advancement of music in this city. They have also a large share in the progress of art in other directions. Cincinnati owes much in every way to its large German element. Many of the prominent families of today are of German descent. A considerable number of the leading men of the city are of the same race.

CHAPTER VII.

JUDAISM IN CINCINNATI.

TO THE JEWS CINCINNATI THE PIONEER CITY OF THE WEST—MAGNIFICENT CHURCHES OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL—ISAAC M. WISE AND OTHER NOTED RABBIS—THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE AND KINDRED INSTITUTIONS—HOMES FOR THE AGED—HOMES FOR CHILDREN—BENEFACTORS AND THEIR BOUNTEOUS LARGESSES—CLUBS—SOCIETIES, ETC.

By Isador Wise.

Cincinnati is the pioneer city of the west; so far as the Jews are concerned she is the pioneer city of the world. To the long suffering children of Israel she is indeed the "Queen City," and so will ever remain, though she lose her commercial preeminence ten times over, and though a dozen newer cities have wrested her material laurels from her. How many of her children, scattered throughout the new and vast territory beyond the Mississippi, may cry with the Maccabean, "If ever I forget thee . . . may my right hand be withered."

Jewish charity work in Cincinnati began with the congregation and for many years was coextensive with it. But that is easily understood when it is considered that the handful of Jews who formed the early congregation had no people to spare for separate organizations. Furthermore, up to the settling of the early Jews in this city they had been hounded, derided and ostracised the world over. Even in the Atlantic coast cities they found no congenial environment, except in the south, where, even at this late day, the Jew is as exclusive as his Christian neighbor. It was to the then far west that it was left to provide a home for "the exile of the world," a home that meant much at the start, and more and more as the fortunate years advanced.

The relations of the Jews of Cincinnati to their fellow citizens were always peculiarly pleasant, cordial, mutually forbearing. If the fact that the earlier Jews worked and fought shoulder to shoulder with the non-Jews is to be considered, then equally good qualities must be attributed to both. Somewhere about this point lies the real truth. It cannot be gainsaid that the early Jewish settlers were of a superior class, counting among their number men of culture and wealth, and the truly aristocratic character of the Virginian or South Carolinian who came here first there is no cause to question. To the south, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi. Louisiana and other territories came the cream of the cultured east, and Cincinnati's relations with that section of the country placed her on a par with her southern friends and made her the Queen City of

the West. The growth of music, literature, art, science, commerce, churches, institutions, public schools, public organizations, all these grew with the spirit of these early comers. The misery, the squalor, the actual penury which existed among the Jews of the eastern cities, at no time was pronounced in Cincinnati.

How the Jews in Cincinnati won such an eminent and enviable position among their fellows the world over, is told at the proper places elsewhere. Suffice it to say here that in civic, communal and mercantile matters the Jews of Cincinnati have proved themselves progressive, liberal, earnest, sincere. Wherever the community was menaced or attacked the Jew has stood beside the Christian in the forefront of the defense. The Cincinnati Jew was the first to attack the "Bible in the Public Schools," as he has always been among the foremost in demanding justice and the sacred guarding of personal rights, and in one instance as in another, until it has come to be the recognized rule, he was on the winning side,—the side of right and justice.

But the strongest tie that binds north, west and south to Cincinnati is the great educational institution, the Hebrew Union College, from whence came the rabbis of American Judaism that now fill nearly every prominent pulpit in the United States and scores of lesser ones. The growth of Jewish congregations throughout the country is phenomenal, not only among the Reform, but among the conservative and Orthodox elements as well. Aside from the Orthodox, whose growth is to be accounted for by the great influx of refugees, this regenerative movement is attributable directly and unquestionably to the Hebrew Union College, the greatest institution of its character in the world, born of Cincinnati brains, nurtured by Cincinnati enterprise and means, and placed in its proud position by masterful Cincinnati ability. That is the tie that binds the Jews of this great country to the mother city of the west. The Hebrew Union College has sent forth its graduates to preach the doctrines taught them here, to introduce the methods which here prevail, in the temple, in the Sabbath school, in the charity organizations, in the social, the intellectual, the daily life of the Cincinnatian, just as our young men went forth in the early days to introduce business methods in the new sections to the westward. In like manner has Cincinnati charity work been made the exemplar of the whole country, and in like manner has Cincinnati always stood for the highest in education, refinement, art, music, literature and the brotherhood of man.

Since the passing of Dr. Wise it has become a kind of habit with writers on this subject to trace the origin of the Hebrew Union College back to former centuries and continental countries; to connect with the establishment of the Union of American Hebrew congregations and the Hebrew Union College many names. Such is not the fact. For a quarter of a century before the founding of the college Dr. Wise worked alone, aided only by his paper, the *Israelite,* and in the face of every discouragement and difficulty to establish these two institutions he succeeded, not with the assistance, but in spite of those who should have stood by him. The loyalty and unwavering faith and support of the Cincinnati Jews made it possible to carry into effect the plans which he, and he alone, had formulated. For half a century Dr. Wise devoted more hours daily to this great work, at his own expense, than any merchant ever did to his business in the same space of time.

What Dr. Wise's idea was with reference to the establishment of a seat of higher learning is clearly shown in the minute book of K. K. Bene Yeshurun. In October, 1853, it was recorded that Dr. Wise was unanimously elected "Rabbi for life," and in accepting the call Dr. Wise wrote as follows, from Albany, N. Y., where he was at that time officiating as rabbi: "I am a friend of bold plans and grand schemes, therefore I entertain the hope that the Talmud Yelodim Institute will in a few years realize my fervent wishes of a Hebrew college, in which our national literature may flourish alongside the classical and commercial education."

This is but another illustration of the fact that Dr. Wise had conceived the idea of the Hebrew Union College years before any other man in America ever dreamed of it.

In October, 1870, the New York conference of rabbis indefinitely postponed the Wise proposition for a union and college. Nevertheless, the *Israelite* continued to print editorials calling upon congregations to meet in conference. On December 9, 1870, the *Israelite* announced that Mr. Henry Adler, of Lawrenceburg, had consented to give $10,000 to Cincinnati Congregation Bene Yeshurun (Dr. Wise) for the establishment of a college, thereby "rendering his name immortal in the history of American Judaism."

The year 1871 was to witness a great change in the history of American Judaism. Jn June, 1871, a conference of rabbis met at Cincinnati. Dr. Lilienthal, in his inaugural address, stated that the establishment of a rabbinical college demanded most serious consideration. At this conference Dr. Wise succeeded in securing the adoption of his plans to bring about a union of congregations and the establishment of a college. He introduced a plan for the establishment of a Hebrew Congregational Union, to preserve and advance the union of Israel, to take proper care of the development and promulgation of Judaism, to establish and support a scholastic institute for the education of rabbis, preachers and teachers in religion.

In the catalogue of the Hebrew Union College, issued in May, 1906, in memory of the founder, the story of the college is told from the beginning, in 1875, to the date of the catalogue.

America was among the latest to carry the plan of a systematic rabbinical education into effect. Although as early as 1846 attempts were made in this direction, the difficulties were manifold, arising from the lack of cohesion between the recently formed congregations and from the critical internal conditions due to the religious controversies growing out of the introduction of reform. While many tried to perpetuate their ideas by raising a young ministry on American soil, it remained for the strong individuality of Isaac M. Wise to carry these attempts into effect. Moritz Loth, president of Congregation Bene Yeshurun of Cincinnati, in his annual message, October 20, 1872, recommended that Cincinnati join in an appeal to their sister congregations to appoint a committee to consider the calling of a general conference of all the congregations of the west, south and northwest in an appeal for a union of American congregations which should, among other objects, support a theological seminary. Appeals were sent to the various congregations, and in the following July thirty-four congregations were represented at a convention held in Cincinnati. This convention

drew up a constitution for a regular organization, which held its first council in Cleveland, July 14, 1874, when fifty-six congregations responded to the call. Moritz Loth was elected president of the new organization and to him belongs a large part of the merit of having effected the first organized representative body of American Israel. Mr. Loth served in this capacity until 1889, when he was succeeded by Julius Freiberg, of Cincinnati, who was reelected at each successive council, until advanced years compelled him to decline reelection in 1903, two years prior to his death. He was succeeded by Samuel Woolner, of Peoria, Ill., who holds that office at the present time.

The first substantial encouragement was given to the institution by Henry Adler, brother of the Chicago rabbi, Liebmann Adler, a man of modest means, who handed to Dr. Wise a sum of $10,000 for this purpose. Henry Adler always remained a faithful friend of the institution, and on the occasion of his golden wedding, February 15, 1889, added $1,000 to his former gift. He died, deeply mourned, at the age of eighty-three, February 10, 1892. The minimum sum estimated for the maintenance of such an institution was $60,000, and the funds had by no means reached that figure when the second council, convened at Buffalo, N. Y., July 17, 1875, at which seventy-two congregations were represented, resolved to open the college, which was done October 3, 1875.

It was a bold undertaking in view of the many obstacles and with the meagre financial resources available. Many declared it impossible that American-born young men would take up the study of Jewish theology. Others opposed the institution because they were opposed to the religious views of the founder from personal motives, but nothing could daunt the energy of Isaac M. Wise. With the Sabbath-school rooms of congregation Bene Israel as class-rooms (later on changed to those of Bene Yeshurun), with a few books obtained by friends, and assisted by a single teacher, the late Solomon Eppinger, he refuted all doubts by going to work, and he had the satisfaction of gathering around him a class of seventeen students. The plan of instruction which had been agreed upon by the rabbis of the leading congregations, occasionally changed in detail, but remained in its essential idea the same. It was intended to give young men, receiving secular instruction in the Cincinnati schools, instruction in theological branches during their free hours. Consequently the college was to have two departments, one preparatory, for those who attended the high school, the other academic, for those who attended the university, each of these departments comprising a course of four years. The only change of importance was the addition of one year to the collegiate department under the name of third collegiate class, proposed by Isaac M. Wise in 1896, and carried into effect under his successor in 1904. A Semitic department, planned as part of the University of Cincinnati, and consisting of courses given by the instructors of the college, was announced in 1897. Its object was to overcome the difficulty created by the demand of a tuition fee by the university from the students of the Hebrew Union College, who had formerly been admitted free. This department, however, was never instituted.

The administration of the college was placed in the hands of a board of governors, appointed by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. As the first president of this board, immediately preceeding the opening of the college,

ISAAC MAYER WISE

Bernhard Bettmann was selected and he is still serving in this capacity. The first secretary was Adam A. Kramer, who in the following year was succeeded by Jacob Ezekiel, who served until advanced age forced him to retire in 1896, when his place was filled by Isaac Bloom, who was appointed clerk of the board.

The work was crowned with success, manifested by the approval of public opinion. The committee of examiners, consisting of Rabbi S. H. Sonneschein, Rabbi Lipman Mayer and Lewis N. Dembitz, stated in their report that their "anticipations were more than realized."

The next scholastic year saw twenty-three students, and a new teacher was required. As such Emanuel Loewenthal was engaged, who after a few months was succeeded by the Rev. Abraham Harris, who served during the remainder of the year 1876-7 and during the scholastic year 1877-8, when he was succeeded by Louis Aufrecht. From the second year of the college, Dr. Max Lilienthal, rabbi of Congregation Bene Israel, participated in the work of the college by giving instruction in Jewish history.

In this way every year a new class was added, until in the fall of 1879 the first class of the collegiate department was opened, and Dr. Moses Mielziner, then at the head of a private school in New York, was elected professor of Talmud, which position he held until his death, February 18, 1903.

Another important event was the acquisition of a home for the college by the purchase of a magnificent private residence on West Sixth street, Cincinnati, at the price of $25,250, which, with the cost of the necessary alterations, was increased to about $30,000. The dedication of the building took place with great solemnity April 24, 1881, the governor of Ohio and the dean of Cincinnati University assisting. A room in the college was furnished as a chapel by Mrs. Nannie Fechheimer, and since December 17, 1882, religious services have been held every Sabbath afternoon in the chapel, at which the students alternately read the prayers and preach. The year 1882 brought severe losses to the young institution. Dr. Max Lilienthal died April 2, and Louis Aufrecht July 25. The loss of two members of the teaching staff was felt the more keenly as one of the most devoted members of the board of governors was taken away in the person of Solomon Levi, May 2 of the same year, and with a ring of sadness the president said in his monthly report, dated May 5, 1882: "It appears to me like frosty autumn, the leaves falling from the tree chilled by the cold storm. The host of the noble ones decreases."

While the institution was struggling, owing to its limited means, and had to fill the vacancies in its teaching staff by the appointment of advanced students as assistant teachers, moral encouragement was given to it by the congregations who invited the students to preach from their pulpits and offered them positions before they graduated. Ignatz Mueller and Henry Berkowitz, students of the college, taught during the remainder of the school year 1882-3, the latter continuing in the same capacity up to the end of the scholastic year 1883-4. With the beginning of the scholastic year 1882-3, Morris Goldstein, cantor of Congregation Bene Israel, taught liturgical music, continuing for several years. In December, 1882, a rule about degrees was passed, granting to the graduates of the preparatory department the degree of B. H. (Baccalaureus Hebraicorum) to the graduates of the collegiate department of the rabbinical title, and opening to graduates

two years after their graduation the right of applying for the title of D. D. (Doctor Divinitatis). The first honorary degree of D. D. was bestowed on Solomon Eppinger on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, January, 1883.

The crowning of the work of the college, a memorable event in the history of American Israel, took place July 11, 1883, when four members of the senior class, Israel Aaron, Henry Berkowitz, Joseph Krauskopf and David Philipson, received their rabbinical diplomas. One member of the class, Frederick Hecht, had unfortunately died in April, only a few weeks before the honors of graduation could be conferred upon him. The congregation showed at once that the desire for rabbis of American training, on which Isaac M. Wise had based his expectations when he founded the college, was generally felt. Already before the official graduation three of the candidates were elected as rabbis by prominent congregations—Israel Aaron in Fort Wayne, Ind., Joseph Krauskopf in Kansas City, Mo., and Henry Berkowitz in Mobile, Ala. The fourth graduate, David Philipson, remained connected with the college as preceptor until 1884, when he was elected to the pulpit of Har Sinai Congregation in Baltimore. Students came in unexpected numbers, and in 1885 for the first time all eight classes were in operation. Nor was endorsement from competent quarters and theological authorities wanting. The committee of examination, consisting of Revs. Dr. K. Kohler, Benjamin Szold and George Jacobs, stated in their report that the classes displayed an amount of knowledge that afforded the examiners great pleasure, and the words spoken by Dr. G. Gottheil, who delivered the baccalaureate address to the first graduating class of the college, were a testimony to the inspiration which the older members of the ministry felt in seeing the assurance of the continuation of their work.

The resignation of Rabbi Philipson, and the still existing vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Lilienthal, necessitated an addition of two members to the teaching staff of the college. Rev. Siegmund Mannheimer, then in Rochester, N. Y., was called as preceptor in exegesis, and began his work in January, 1884. He still continues as the oldest member of the faculty both in years and in service. The vacancy in the chair of homiletics, formerly held by Dr. Lilienthal, was temporarily filled by Dr. S. H. Sonneschein, of St. Louis, who came to Cincinnati regularly to deliver lectures on that subject. As Dr. Sonneschein felt that he could not do justice to his chair, another chair had to be created. With the beginning of the scholastic year 1884-5, Dr. Henry Zirndorf was called to the college from Detroit as professor of history and Jewish literature, teaching also homiletics, and continued his work until 1890, when he retired, remaining in Cincinnati as rabbi of Congregation Ahabath Achim until his death, December 17, 1893. Infirmities of age forced the oldest member of the faculty, Dr. Solomon Eppinger, to retire February 1, 1886. Dr. Eppinger was succeeded by Rabbi David Davidson, of the Schearit Israel congregation in Cincinnati, who was elected preceptor in Talmud and exegetical literature in 1886. He continued to the end of the scholastic year 1891-2, when he was called to the pulpit of Montgomery, Ala. At the same time Ephraim Feldman, a student of the college, was made assistant preceptor, being raised to the position of instructor in 1895, and made professor in 1898. In 1889 Dr. David Philipson was called to the pulpit of Congregation Bene Israel, and offered his services to the college as instructor of

Semitic languages. Since 1891 he has also been teaching homiletics. Simultaneously with Dr. Philipson Rabbi Charles S. Levi was called by Bene Yeshurun Congregation as assistant to Dr. Wise, and, like his colleague, volunteered his services as instructor of history, serving in this capacity until 1898. The retirement of Dr. Zirndorf, in 1890, created a vacancy in the chair of history and literature, which was filled in 1891 by the election of Dr. Gotthard Deutsch, then rabbi of Bruex, Bohemia, who entered upon his duties in December of the same year.

In the following year Dr. Max L. Margolis, who held a fellowship in the Semitic department of Columbia College, was called as instructor of exegesis, and held his post until 1897, when he was called to a chair in the University of California, returning to his former post as professor of exegesis in the beginning of the scholastic year 1905-6. The growing number of students repeatedly required temporary arrangements in the course of instruction, and during 1894-5 Rev. Jacob Mandel, then rabbi of congregation Ahabath Achim, gave instruction in biblical subjects for several hours a week. In the following year his place was filled by the appointment of a regular instructor in the person of Mr. Casper Levias, up to that time fellow in the Semitic department of Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore. He continued at his post until his retirement at the end of the scholastic year 1905. The place of Dr. Margolis, who left for California in 1897, was filled by the appointment of Dr. Moses Buttenwieser, who shortly before had arrived in New York from Germany, and who since that time (1897) has continued as instructor in the biblical department. The number of students increased until in 1898-9 it reached the record number of seventy-seven students enrolled. In the beginning of the scholastic year 1898-9 Rabbi Charles S. Levi left Cincinnati to accept a call as rabbi in Peoria, Ill., and Dr. Louis Grossman, called to the pulpit of Congregation Bene Yeshurun by the side of Dr. Isaac M. Wise, offered his services as professor of theology, a chair which he has filled since. In January, 1900, Dr. Henry Malter, then in Berlin, was called as instructor in Talmud and philosophical literature, and was in 1904 raised to the rank of professor of philosophical literature.

On the 26th of March, 1900, death removed the most conspicuous factor in the history of the Hebrew Union College, and, one might well say, in the religious history of American Israel. On Saturday, March 24, Isaac M. Wise had taught his class at the college as usual, when at the end of the recitation he was seized with sudden illness, and removed to his home, where he expired two days later. It was a beautiful end of a remarkable career, especially fitting in view of the fact, that in spite of many other activities, the Hebrew Union College had always been Dr. Wise's most cherished creation. As president he was succeeded by the oldest member of the faculty, Dr. Moses Mielziner, who, in spite of his advanced years and the increasing debilities of age, remained at his post for nearly three years, until his death, February 18, 1903. During the last month of Dr. Mielziner's life, and after his death, Dr. Deutsch was acting-president until the beginning of the scholastic year 1903-4, when Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, formerly rabbi of Congregation Bethel, of New York, elected president of the Hebrew Union College, February 25, 1903, entered upon his office. His formal introduction to office took place, with due solemnities, October, 1904.

After the death of Dr. Mielziner, Dr. J. Leon Magnes was appointed instructor and held his office until the end of the scholastic year 1904, when he was succeeded by Dr. Max Schloessinger, who then was working on the literary staff of the Jewish Encyclopedia, in New York. Upon the retirement of Casper Levias, Dr. Max L. Margolis returned to the college, after an absence of eight years, as professor of exegesis.

For years the support of the college had presented a grave problem. Its income depended on the dues of congregations forming part of the union, paying one dollar a year per member, and on voluntary contributions from individuals, while the sinking fund which was to be collected before the college opened had not reached the sum then estimated as necessary when the institution celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence. The death of Isaac M. Wise stimulated activity in this direction. His many admirers declared their willingness to create such an endowment fund for the perpetuation of his memory, and in May, 1900, a circular was issued asking for contributions. The result was only partly encouraging, and in 1901 "The Isaac M. Wise Memorial Fund National Committee" was created for the purpose of bringing the fund up to the required amount of $500,000. In 1903 this committee called to its assistance Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadelphia, who entered upon this labor of love with characteristic energy and sound sense. At this writing there has been collected over three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Another important problem grew out of the necessity of providing a new home for the college. The property acquired in 1881, which according to the views of the authorities would suffice for many years have now become unsatisfactory. The character of the neighborhood has changed, compelling both teachers and students to lose much time in going to and from the college; the growing library could not be advantageously shelved, and the facilities for physical exercise so necessary to those who have to spend far more time indoors than the average student of an academic institution, were entirely lacking. Finally, March 5, 1905, a committee was appointed to secure a proper location for new buildings, and November 18, 1905, a site on Clifton avenue, seven hundred feet front by thirteen hundred feet deep, was acquired. Plans for the buildings are under consideration.

The success of the Hebrew Union College was not attained without serious trials. In the eastern states, where the bulk of the Jewish population of the county always lived, Cincinnati was not considered a well-selected place for a rabbinical college, and another institution was started under the name of Jewish Theological School of Temple Emanuel. The council of the Union of American Hebrew congregations, held at Milwaukee in 1878, effected a mutual understanding, and the New York institution was placed under the care of the board of governors of the Hebrew Union College, as a preparatory institution, and remained so until it was closed in 1885. In the same year another crisis threatened the young institution. A rabbinical conference, convened at Pittsburg, November, 1885, adopted a very liberal platform, endorsing Sunday services and suggesting the abolition of the Abrahamic rite for proselytes. As Dr. Wise was one of those who had participated in the conference, the cry of heretical teaching was raised against the college, and Mr. Bettmann, as president of the board of gov-

ernors, found himself compelled to declare it an erroneous impression that the "tenets of any platform other than Judaism pure and simple are permitted to be taught, directly or indirectly, in the Hebrew Union College."

In spite of these assurances the opposition to the college constantly gained ground, and succeeded in the establishment of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, in 1885, chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Sabbato Morais, of Philadelphia. This institution, devoted to the interests of orthodox Judaism, was in 1902 merged into the newly established Jewish Theological Seminary of America, under the presidency of Dr. Solomon Schechter. From the start well endowed, it is another important testimony to the work done by Isaac M. Wise and the Hebrew Union College in arousing interest for the cause of Jewish learning in the new world.

An important part in the work for Jewish culture was done by the establishment of the library of the college, which was the first large library of its kind in the United States. Originating with a few insignificant donations, and with sporadic purchases as occasion suggested, without any regular appropriation, it received finally some valuable donations, the greatest of which was the bequest of Dr. Samuel Adler, of New York, and finally an appropriation of one thousand dollars annually from the funds of the college. In the year 1905 the library of Dr. M. Kayserling, of Budapest, was, at the suggestion of the president of the college, purchased by Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, and generously donated to the college. This library is especially valuable in helping to make possible scientific work done by members of the college faculty.

Of the many joyous celebrations which united the alumni and well-wishers of the Hebrew Union College and showed their spirit of solidarity, mention may be made of the seventieth and eightieth birthday anniversaries of Isaac M. Wise in 1889 and 1899, of the inauguration of President Kohler, 1903, and of the seventieth birthday anniversary of B. Bettmann, 1904. The alumni of the Hebrew Union College form an association, and their interest in the cause of the college, as well as the work done by them in their congregational, sociological and literary activities, has helped to bring the college to its present standard in American Israel.

THE LIBRARY.

Max Schloessinger, Ph. D., librarian; Abraham Cronbach, Max Reichler, assistants.

The library of the Hebrew Union College contains over sixteen thousand volumes, devoted to the study of Judaica, Hebraica, Semitica, and various cognate branches. Through constant donations and purchases the number of volumes is rapidly increasing, a recent donation of great value being the Kayserling library of over three thousand volumes, presented to the college by Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago.

More than ninety periodicals, treating of matters in which the college is interested, are regularly received.

The reference alcove of two hundred and fifty volumes contains all of the works most frequently referred to in the pursuit of Jewish studies.

Besides the main collection of books kept in the library proper, there are in the several class-rooms smaller collections consisting of works needed for instruction in the several departments.

The library also supplies the students with text-books and is open every day excepting Saturday, Sunday and holidays from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. The circulation department is open every day between 2 p. m. and 3 p. m., also with the exception of Saturday, Sunday and holidays. During vacations the library is open from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR 1906-1908.

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CONGREGATIONS.

The story of the growth of the Jewish congregations in Cincinnati is the best indication of the development and progress of Judaism in America. The evolution of the grand house of worship from the sometimes "shule," the change from the alley or back street to the prominent thoroughfare or hill-top location is not the sign of increased prosperity alone; the intellectual growth, the keeping abreast with the progress of the years, the emancipation from self-imposed confines—religious, social and material—are represented as well. Nor has Cincin-

nati alone been affected by the wonderful changes brought about. The influence of the Cincinnati congregations has been national, nay, international. For it was in this city that the example was set which has been followed, to a greater or less extent, by the cities of the United States, and of Europe as well. The history of the congregations is the history of the Cincinnati Jews, one which they have just cause to regard with pride and satisfaction, as set forth at the beginning of this series of sketches. Although there were always the several factions here as elsewhere, there has ever existed that harmony, cooperation and unity of purpose which mark the work of great men, earnestly, sincerely and unselfishly performed. Such men were the founders and builders and leaders of the Cincinnati congregations, and to such other men have they bequeathed this rich heritage.

PLUM STREET TEMPLE, K. K. BENE YESHURUN.

The story of "Plum Street Temple" is so closely interwoven with that of Isaac M. Wise, the Hebrew Union college and Reform Judiasm in America that it becomes difficult to segregate the former and still preserve the most interesting features of its history. It will, therefore, be appropriate to let those voices long hushed in death give silent utterance to the words spoken two-score years ago, on Friday, May 12, 1865, the day upon which was laid the cornerstone of the great Temple.

The *Israelite* of May 19, 1865, states that "a member of the congregation" (the late Solomon Levi), read the following

HISTORY OF THE CONGREGATION.

The existence of the congregation extends back only twenty-six years (1839) and is the first Reform congregation west of the Alleghany mountains. It, first of all others, essayed to consolidate Judaism with the true philosophy and just demand of this age, and Americanize the synagog without encroaching upon her old landmarks and divine principles.

It was in 1839 that a few young Israelitish immigrants organized, under the title of "Killah Kodesh Bene Yeshurun." Their names are not fully known, as no record of transactions previous to September, 1841, exists. Among those were Jonas Levy, Mordecai Levy, Jacob Silverstone, Levy Thiedman, Joseph Simon and Alexander A. Cohen. Their first property was a burial ground, bought in 1840, near the Brighton house. A member of the congregation conducted the worship until 1841, when it was voted to pay $75 per annum for a public reader, Simon Bomberger being the first one elected. The congregation worshiped in a rented room for several years. In 1844, having a fund of $1,500 accumulated, a building committee was appointed, who were discharged for neglecting their business. In 1845 the lot on Lodge street was bought for $4,500, and it was resolved a synagog should be built by the next spring; and the building was contracted for at $9,840. This year Mr. J. Marshuetz was elected reader, at $150 a year.

In 1847 Rev. James K. Gutheim was elected reader and preacher. During the year the funds of the congregation became exhausted in building, and the congregation embarrassed. Henry Mack was made chairman of the new build-

ing committee, whose earnest appeals and indefatigable labor succeeded in completing the synagog, but at an expense of $20,000. It was consecrated in October, 1848, the congregation numbering one hundred and thirty-four members.

In January, 1849, a committee reported a plan for the establishment of a Hebrew institute, proposed by Mr. Henry Mack. The plan was accepted, and the Talmud Yelodim institute was established.

In 1849 Rev. H. A. Henry was elected minister of the congregation. Complimentary resolutions and a silver goblet were presented to Henry Mack for his activity in behalf of the congregation. In August, 1850, the resignation of Rev. Mr. Henry was accepted. In September he was reelected, but in September, 1851, "he was again dismissed," and in October Rev. Mr. Rosenfield of Charleston, S. C., was elected minister, and continued his services until 1852. Mr. Samuel Levy acted as reader, gratuitously, until the spring of 1854.

At a general meeting in September, 1853, it was resolved, on the basis of a private letter from Rev. I. M. Wise, of Albany, N. Y., to Mr. Goodheart, to invite him to visit this city. He declined, but in October he was unanimously elected minister "during good behavior," without being personally known to the congregation. His election expressed the determination of the congregation to take sides hereafter with a party of progress and reform in Israel. Since that day the work has progressed finely. The divine service was entirely improved by the introduction of choir, organ and Minhag America. The Talmud Yelodim institute is an honor to the community. The congregation now stands at the head of western congregations in numbers and progressive measures.

The necessity for a new house of worship more eligibly situated, to accommodate an increasing membership (having become pressing), in April, 1863, it was unanimously resolved to make preparation for the erection of a suitable temple. A committee, consisting of Henry Mack, Sol. Friedman, Max Mack, Jacob L. Miller, A. J. Friedlander, M. J. Mack, Simon Shohl and Sol. Levy, was appointed to devise means and look out for a suitable lot and procure plans for a new temple. Subscriptions to the amount of $20,000 were raised, and Messrs. Jacob Elsas, B. Simon and Simon Marks were appointed a committee to raise further subscriptions. The site for the temple was agreed upon and the purchase effected in May, 1863.

On Friday afternoon, May 12, 1865, with solemn and impressive ceremony the cornerstone was laid. A copper box had been prepared which contained the history and records of the congregation, copies of daily and denominational papers, constitution of the United States, list of the executive officers of the United States and the state of Ohio, coins and currency of the day. This box was deposited in its resting-place by the five oldest men of the congregation, I. Silverstone, S. Levi, S. Stix, L. Loeb, Sr., and A. Cohn, Sr.

Opening his discourse, which followed the sealing up of the cornerstone, Dr. Wise used these significant and prophetic words: "It consecrates this spot to the sanctuary of the congregation *Bene Yeshurun* for centuries to come, and coming generations will glory in the privilege of being members of this body, and descendants of those who selected and consecrated this spot to a house of the Lord of Hosts. . . . No rude hand, of either fanaticism or the foreign invader, will dare to desecrate this spot, holy to God and truth. Therefore, let

also the congregation *Bene Yeshurun* exclaim, 'This is my resting place forevermore!' "

On August 24, 1866, the magnificent structure, which had been completed during a period of terrible unrest and uncertainty in the country, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, an event of such great importance in Cincinnati that the daily papers gave columns of their then most valuable space to an elaborate account of the proceedings and published in full the long history of the congregation and the addresses of Dr. Wise and Dr. Lilienthal.

Curiously enough the only printed description of the temple extant appears in the daily papers of May 13, 1865, the day after the laying of the cornerstone. The most elaborate account is from the *Cincinnati Commercial*, probably from the pen of Murat Halstead himself:

"The new temple will be the largest and most important structure of the kind in the United States, and if carried out as at present contemplated by the congregation, it will be exceedingly unique and elegant. The size upon the ground is about 130 feet by 125 feet, and the entire height will be about 90 feet to the top of the roof. . . ."

After moving into the new home the influence of congregation Bene Yeshurun became national and was felt in all questions of congregational reform.

Its fame was spread abroad by the fearless, energetic, enthusiastic work of its indefatigable and conscientious rabbi. During the years 1866-1900, he traveled in all parts of the country, dedicating new temples, delivering popular lectures, attending conventions and conferences. In these assemblies, Dr. Wise was always the moving spirit and his personality and that of the congregation became inseparable. Aided and encouraged by the congregation, Dr. Wise established The Union of American Hebrew congregations and The Hebrew Union college. In 1873, Dr. Wise received a call from the congregation Ansche Chesed, of New York, which elected him for life, but his congregation would not permit him to leave. His salary was increased to $6,000, and he continued to serve at that salary until his death, March 25, 1900. In 1889, the congregation dispensed with the services of the cantor and elected as assistant rabbi, Rev. Charles S. Levi, who served until 1898, when he was called to Peoria. In November, 1898, Dr. Wise selected one of his most favored and promising pupils, Rev. Dr. Louis Grossman, who had been at Detroit, Mich., for fourteen years. After Dr. Wise's death the congregation unanimously elected Dr. Grossman as the successor of Dr. Wise, which position he has been filling with the utmost satisfaction.

The value of the congregation's property is in the neighborhood of $350,000 and the annual expense of sustaining the temple and Sabbath schools is about $20,000. There are 400 members.

The present officers are: Rev. Dr. Louis Grossmann, D. D., rabbi; I. Weinstock, cantor; president, Jonas B. Frenkel; vice president, Meyer Oettinger; secretary, Max B. May; treasurer, B. Bettmann; warden, B. Kahn; trustees, Nathan Drucker, Felix Kahn, Jos. A. Friedlander, Louis J. Goldman, Albert Moch, Elias Moch, Jacob Ottenheimer, Emil Pollak, Sidney E. Pritz, Fred Rauh, Sam Straus and Charles Shohl.

CONGREGATION BENE ISRAEL.

The dedication of the new temple "Kahl ha Kodesh Bene Israel, which took place on the 14th and 15th of September, 1906, marks an important epoch in the annals and development of Judaism in Cincinnati and in the West.

The history of the congregation dates practically from the first coming to the territory west of the Alleghanies of any who bore the standard of Israel, when, in the year 1819, Joseph Jonas, David I. Johnson, Lewin Cohen, Barnet Levi and Jonas Levy united and held the first Jewish worship in this western country in the holy days of the fall of 1819.

On the 4th of January, 1824, a meeting composed of a majority of the Jews dwelling within the town took place, and two weeks later (January 18, 1824), there was laid the foundation of the present Bene Israel congregation in the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of Joseph Jonas as president, and Phineas Moses and Jonas Levy as vestrymen.

Of those named above Phineas Moses lived until June 20, 1895, and he was the last survivor connecting the present generation with the noble band of Jewish young men who had, in 1824, united (in the language of the resolution then adopted) "for the purpose of glorifying our God."

In 1826 a frame building west of Main street, between Third and Fourth, was used as a synagog; in 1828 worship was held on Front street, between Main and Sycamore; in 1830 on Fourth street, between Sycamore and Broadway, and until 1836 the congregation assembled in some room rented for the purpose, the services being read by the members, who were also empowered to perform, and did perform the marriage ceremony in lieu of any regularly appointed minister.

On January 8, 1830, the general assembly of Ohio granted a charter to the society, thus incorporating the religious body under the name which it has since borne. In July, 1829, the congregation purchased a lot on Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth, and in 1834 a committee was appointed to build a synagog, with authority to raise funds, etc., and within a year of their appointment (on June 11, 1835), the cornerstone of the synagog was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

Up to the year 1842 the history of the congregation may be considered as the history of the Jewish community at large, but in that year another congregation, its sister temple, "Bene Jeshurun," was organized.

Bene Israel congregation, in 1846, had a membership of one hundred and fifty, and in 1847 the property adjoining the synagog was purchased. In 1851 the lot on the other side of the synagog, on the corner of Sixth and Broadway, was acquired. The original charter limited the value of the property which the congregation might own, and on February 5, 1847, a new or amended charter was granted by the legislature, extending this limit.

Previous to 1847 the congregation was without a preacher. Its cantor performed the duties connected with that office, but in 1847 the Rev. James K. Gutheim, who later became the leading rabbi in the South, was elected as lecturer for six months. He had a short time before founded the Hebrew institute for the instruction of children, at this time the congregation was the central point

of all charitable local endeavor. In 1849, for the first time, a choir was organized. In preparation for the erection of a new synagog the congregation temporarily, in 1851, worshiped in a room on Vine street, occupied by a small congregation known as the "Shaare Shomayim," which, in 1852, became merged in Bene Israel.

The month of May, 1855, inaugurated a new and most important era in the history of the congregation by the election of Rev. Dr. Max Lilenthal as its religious leader, under whose guidance the congregation, which had been strictly orthodox, began and prosecuted its movement toward reform. In September, 1855, a minority of its members who adhered to the orthodox policy seceded and formed the congregation Sheerith Israel.

On April 8, 1863, the board of trustees recommended the erection of a new temple, with family pews, organ, choir, etc., and at a congregational meeting held on November 8th of that year, these recommendations were approved. On November 13, 1864, a building committee was appointed, and in January, 1865, the lot on the corner of Eighth and Mound streets was purchased, the majority of the congregation then living in the western portion of the city. It was not, however, until the 5th of June, 1868, that the cornerstone was laid, and on August 27, 1869, the new structure was dedicated with inspiring solemnity, impressive sermons being preached by Rev. Drs. Max Lilienthal and Isaac M. Wise.

On April 5, 1882, death brought the work of Dr. Lilienthal to a close, but the influence of his example survived to encourage and inspire in like work.

In October, 1888, Rev. Raphael Benjamin was elected rabbi of the congregation and continued in that position and as its earnest religious leader for six years, when he was succeeded by Rabbi David Philipson, the present incumbent, under whose guidance the progress of the congregation has been ever upward and further upward.

The names of those whose labor has been generously given to the advancement of the congregation, who have served it in offices of trust are prominent upon its records and in the memory of its members—and among those whose work lives after them is Morris Goldstein, who served as its cantor from 1881 until death closed his earthly career, in 1906, one of whose beautiful compositions the choir rendered at the dedication of the new temple. Victor Abraham, Esq., president of the congregation in 1900, in the course of his report to the congregation, called the attention of the members to the necessity of a change of location of its temple, and thus gave the first official sanction to the movement which culminated in the splendid structure on Harvey avenue.

The congregation meeting to which the report of President Abraham was submitted (held on the evening of October 28, 1900), concurred in the foregoing suggestion of his report and authorized and directed the appointment of a committee to investigate the advisability and practicability of the proposition and to report to a special meeting of the congregation.

The committee submitted to a meeting of the congregation held on October 27, 1901, a report finding that a change of location of the temple was advisable and practicable, and the meeting by unanimous vote adopted the report. On November 1, 1901, Sol. Fox, Esq., then president, announced the appointment of the committee to solicit subscriptions for the new temple.

The next general meeting of the congregation was held on October 12, 1902, and in his report President Fox reported the progress made by the committee and recommended the appointment of a committee of nine on sites and construction, which was promptly done.

On March 1, 1903, a meeting of the congregation was held to consider the report of the committee, and the purchase of the present lot at Rockdale and Harvey avenues was authorized.

On July 28, 1904, ground was broken on the site of the new temple with proper services. On April 16, 1905, the cornerstone of the new temple was laid.

Beginning at 3:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon, September 14th, and continuing throughout the Saturday and Sunday following, the temple was dedicated, the program being one of the most elaborate and memorable of any similar occasion in the country.

The lot on which the building is located covers an area equal to a city block, which gives the temple a park-like surrounding, and also affords means for landscape gardening, trees, shrubbery and flowers.

The congregation has 475 members. The value of the property is about $250,000 and the annual expenditure is $26,000.

The officers of the congregation are: David Philipson, D. D., rabbi; Rev. Joseph Mandelberg, cantor.

CONGREGATION BETH TEFFILA.

Kehilah Kedoshah Beth Tefilla (House of Prayer) congregation was founded in 1869, by Schachne Isaacs and several associates, who were dissatisfied with the unorthodox tendencies shown by the congregations then existing in Cincinnati. It has ever since adhered closely to the orthodox standards of its founders, and is at present the largest and one of the oldest congregations west of the Alleghanies still adhering strictly to these tenets.

The first place occupied was in two small rooms, on Richmond street and Central avenue, where the congregation met regularly for its three daily prayers, for about two years. At about this time the number of orthodox Jews in Cincinnati was greatly increased through immigration, and accordingly the congregation sought more suitable quarters at Eighth street and Central avenue.

In July, 1881, through the efforts of Schachne Isaacs, it was enabled to move into a house of worship on Carlisle avenue, between Central avenue and John street, that had formerly been a Baptist church. It so happened that after the building was purchased its former occupants asked for and received permission to use it one Sunday. When the leaders of the congregation were severely criticised for granting the permission, they replied, "My house shall be called a house of prayer for all the nations" (Isaiah 56, 7). This inscription was placed above the door, and from it the congregation received its name. For twenty-five years the regular services were held daily in this building.

In September, 1906, the building at Eighth and Mound, formerly occupied by the B'nai Israel congregation, was purchased and rededicated. The building was erected twenty-eight years ago at a cost of $180,000, and stands on a lot

100 by 135 feet. Several changes were made in its arrangement to adapt it for the orthodox services, including the erection of an Almemar, and the arrangement of a separate place for the women.

The congregation owns a cemetery of four acres, near Lick Run, west of Price Hill, which they have held for the past thirty-five years. The total property of the congregation, including buildings, cemetery, Sefer Toras, etc., amounts to $100,000, on which there is a mortgage of $15,000.

Several other organizations have grown up in connection with the congregation and meet regularly at the synagog. These include a Chevrai Mikrah (Bible class), Chevrai Shas (Talmud class), and a Chevrai Kadisha.

The present rabbi is Abraham J. G. Lesser.

The present organization of the congregation consists of a board of trustees, elected annually. The officers are: Abraham Isaacs, president; Abram Baer, vice president; Louis Fridman, secretary; Chas. Shaengold, treasurer; M. Feingold, financial secretary.

CONGREGATION AHABETH ACHIM—SHERITH ISRAEL.

Toward the end of the year 1847 a number of Jewish men of Cincinnati expressed themselves as believing that there should be a congregation in the upper (west end) part of the city, and in spite of the numerous difficulties these men set to work earnestly to carry into effect such a plan, with the result that in a short time the idea became an established fact. Several preliminary meetings were held, and on February 18, 1848, it was finally agreed to incorporate the congregation under the name Ahabeth Achim, "Society of Brotherly Love." At that meeting were present L. Goldsmith, Samuel Weil, Chas. Kahn, Henry Kahn, M. W. Fechheimer, H. Winter, I. Bloch and M. Westenberger. The first step was to provide a place in which to hold services, and after a short interval a hall on the second floor of a building on the northwest corner of Pleasant and Fifteenth streets was secured and furnished. S. Eppinger presented the new congregation with a Scroll of the Law, and on the following Friday evening the first services were held. Leopold Goldschmidt was the first cantor, giving his services free for the first year.

Even before there was any thought given to the question of a new building the matter of a cemetery was brought up, and on May 15, 1848, Chas. Kahn, Simon Kahn, Samuel Kahn, Henry Winter and Moses Westberger, on behalf of the congregation, secured three acres of land, to be used as a burial place, on Ludlow avenue, in Clifton. Later more land was acquired, and finally the cemetery was improved, until it is now one of the finest in the country.

The membership of the new congregation increased so rapidly that in the following year (1849) it was found absolutely necessary to have better quarters, and accordingly a piece of property, 40 feet front on Race street, between Fifteenth and Liberty, was purchased for a building site upon which, owing to the strained finances of the members there was erected a frame building, which was shortly afterward dedicated as a place of worship.

From 1849 to 1864 there is little to record in the history of the congregation, as the records themselves chronicle nothing of importance. However, the his-

torian of the congregation, Joel H. Steinberg, vouches for the statement that during that period the congregation was strictly orthodox and the daily lives of the members in strict conformity to orthodox rules of living. The watchword of that time was "Young man, go west," and many followed the instruction. This would have seriously impaired the membership had it not been that still more moved into the city. Indeed the membership increased to such an extent that in 1864 a lot was leased on the corner of John and Melanchton streets (now Bauer avenue), and two years later the temple was erected which up to the time of the consolidation was known as the John street temple. The new building cost $47,000, which, together with the ground lease, proved a very heavy burden to the congregation, and it required many years of active work to cancel these heavy obligations. But it was done in time, and in 1898, the time of the 50th anniversary celebration, the congregation had all its obligations paid and was free from debt.

At first the women were seated in the gallery of the temple and other strictly orthodox customs were followed, but the spirit of progress as expounded by Dr. Wise entered into the services, and by degrees many of the more important reforms were introduced. In June, 1872, the organ was heard for the first time in the temple, and the choir was composed of fifty children, under the direction of Wm. Eckert. This children's choir was at once followed by the Sabbath school. From that time forward congregation Ahabeth Achim continued in a course midway between Reform and Orthodox, until it was merged with Sherith Israel into the new congregation.

Among the rabbis who officiated at various times were such well known names as Goldammer, Illiowitzi, Eppstein, Rosenstein, Mandel, Zirndorf and Deutsch.

The members of Ahabeth Achim began moving away from the West End years ago, and as was the case with Sherith Israel it became apparent that neither organization would exist by itself. This led to the consolidation.

K. K. SHERITH ISRAEL.

Congregation Sherith Israel was organized September 3, 1855, in Gerson's hotel, then on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Following is a list of the original members:

The officers were: President, Leopold Melius; vice president, P. Bamberger; treasurer, M. Weiler; secretary, Nathan Moses; warden, Hyman Moses. Members, Cerf Lehman, L. Uhlfelder, S. Stätthagen, Jonas Hirsh, A. Wertheimer, Jacob I. Samuels, Eph Levy, Henry Hart, Bernard Michael, A. Klein, Wolf Lublin, Jos. Steinauer, Simon Flohr, Isaac Cohen, Gabriel Beitman, Levy Spelman, Hess Kaufman, Simon Weiler, Solomon Loewenthal, Mayer Hoffman, Eph. Bloch, Simon Cohen, Sam Bruel, Nathan Malzer, Hyman Moses, Leopold Melius, Michael Daniels, Nathan Moses, Gerson Landsberg, Philip Bamberger, Michael Weiler, P. Potsdam, M. A. Cohen, Lipman Marks, Simon Bamberger, Isaac Jacobs, Nathan Bing, Jacob Hirschberg, M. Isaacs, Felix Hirsch, H. Bloch, Alex. Straus, Dr. J. Mayer, Jacob Hilp, M. Bloom, Jos. Goldberg, S. Bing, Wolf

Gerson, Moses Hirsch, Solomon Wechsler, H. Hess, M. A. Wartcki, Joseph Holzman.

On January 13, 1856, the hall at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets was leased for four years at an annual rental of $400 per annum, and on February 29th it was duly consecrated as a synagog. M. Lasker was at this time elected cantor of the congregation.

Almost immediately plans were made for a proper place of worship, but it was not until September, 1860, that the new synagog on Lodge street, between Sixth and Seventh, was dedicated.

September 3, 1865, Dr. Illoway was elected rabbi for a term of five years, and continued in that capacity until his death, caused by an accident to the buggy in which he was driving to his home.

On December 2, 1882, the building in Lodge street was sold for $13,500, and on April 15, 1883, the lot on the corner of Richmond and Mound streets was purchased, and on March 27, 1885, the handsome new temple of stone was dedicated.

In the same year Dr. David Davidson, of the Hebrew Union college, was elected rabbi, and on April 27, 1890, Dr. Grodsky was elected cantor. The latter holds the same position in the consolidated congregations.

On April 12, 1905, the Richmond street temple was sold to congregation Ohave Sholem (Orthodox).

AHABETH ACHIM—SH'RITH ISRAEL.

For a long time the question of consolidation had been debated by both congregations, but the real fusion did not take place until May, 1906. The new congregation, which bears the name of both its constituents, is worshiping temporarily under the ministration of Rabbi Jacob Mielziner, son of the late lamented Dr. M. Mielziner.

Property for a new temple has been purchased at the corner of Reading road and Ridgeway avenue, Avondale. The lot is 100 by 240 feet deep, and a very handsome structure is to be erected. The plans are now under consideration. At present the congregation numbers 160 members, but that number will be increased to 200 as soon as the new temple is completed.

The value of the congregational property is between $60,000 and $70,000, and the annual expenditure is about $5,000 at present. Since the consolidation the new congregation has two cemeteries, as detailed elsewhere.

CONGREGATION OHAVE SHOLEM.

Congregation Ohave Sholem was founded in 1882 at the old Spencer House on Broadway, with a membership of twenty. B. Davidove was the first president. The congregation remained at the Spencer House for one year, and then rented a little room on Sycamore street. After three years the membership band increased to twenty-five and better quarters were secured on Fourth street. The congregation at this time had three scrolls of the law. In three years more the Fourth street room proved too small for the growing membership and a hall was secured

on George street, between Central avenue and John. The organization now numbered thirty members and had five Torahs, so they felt able to incur increased expenses. The congregation remained here four years and then moved to 615 West Court street. Here they remained seven years and purchased the property they occupied for $9,000. The membership was now sixty, and in four years more it had grown to ninety. At this time the synagog on the corner of Richmond and Mound streets, the present home of the congregation, was purchased from Congregation Sherith Israel for $25,000. The congregation now numbers one hundred and thirty members, has twelve scrolls and owns both its present synagog and the property it formerly occupied on Court street. The annual expenditures of the congregation are $2,500.

The officiating rabbi is Rev. S. Lipshitz, who is very popular with his people. The congregation has a cemetery on Price Hill.

CONGREGATION ANSHE POLAND.

Congregation Anshe Poland was organized about 1894 by E. Augustus, Abr. Berg and A. Gold, the latter now dead. The first place of worship was in a hall on Central avenue. After three years the building on Elm street, near Findlay, was rented and four years ago the property was purchased for $5,500, and is now the permanent home of the congregation.

The building is moderately large and of good appearance, but the congregation, composed of but twenty-two members, finds it difficult to keep the organization going and quite unable to make any improvements.

The congregation uses the Kenyon avenue congregation's cemetery.

SMALLER CONGREGATIONS.

There are several congregations in what may be called the transition period, passing from an indefinite organization to something like a promising association like the ones described above. Among them are:

Jad Charuzim (Austrian-Hungarian), Clinton street; Agudas Achim, Apple and Vandalia streets; Anshe Chesed, George street.

In addition there are a number of scattered societies that make it a practice to get together around the Holy day and use temporary places of worship.

CONGREGATION BETH HAMEDRASH HAGODOL.

Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol (Orthodox) was founded August, 1886, and its first place of worship was in an upper floor on Fifth street, between Plum and Central avenue.

The original founders were Dan and Max Bloch, and the first officers were: President, J. M. Berman, and vice president, J. Levy. The original quarters were occupied for nine years, and in January, 1895, the Protestant church at 718 Kenyon avenue was purchased and remodeled in the same year at a cost of $8,500. Since 1895 the congregation has been in the new Temple, with Rabbi J. G. Lesser as its spiritual leader. Beginning with twelve or fifteen members, the congrega-

tion has grown in the ten years since its foundation to a membership of one hundred and fifty, with an annual expenditure of $3,500.

The cantor is Mr. Funk, whose salary is $1,000 per annum.

In connection with the synagog there are several Chevras (societies for study), as follows: Chevra Mishna, Chevra Hisdom (Ethics), Chevra Mikra.

There are daily sessions in the synagogue in addition to the three services held daily in the vestry, which is open all day. Each Chevra has its own library. The congregation owns twelve Toras (scrolls of the law), four of which are in daily use, and have been decorated with silver crown and plates by Chevra Mikra at a cost of $400.

The congregation has its cemetery on Price Hill.

CONGREGATION ADATH ISRAEL.

About sixty years ago, somewhere around 1846, a number of German Polish Jews united to establish the Adath Israel Congregation, known today even as the "Polish Shule." Among the founders were Harris, M. Haas, Newman, the Tuch brothers and other well-known Cincinnati Jewish names. Their first place of worship was in Lodge street, near Seventh and Walnut, in the same vicinity where all the earlier places of worship were. That section of the city was the Jewish quarter as near as there ever was one in this city.

Something like twenty years ago Nathan Feld, H. Franklin, S. L. Mode, Philip Dene, F. Soloshin, Martha Cohen, I. Hirshberg and a few others, with more progressive ideas, secured temporary quarters at Seventh and Cutter streets, but could not retain the hall for some reason, and after two months held services in the house of Nathan Feld. Eight years later a fund was secured by subscription, donation and in other ways for the purpose of building a synagog. The residence property on the corner of Ninth and Cutter streets was purchased and converted into the present temple at a cost of $15,000.

At present the congregation has eighty-five members and is in the most flourishing period of its existence. The old debt is almost paid, and the congregation has a beautiful cemetery, all paid for, on Price Hill. It was this cemetery, indeed, which kept the congregation together until the present time, when the young men are joining and following in the footsteps of their fathers.

There is in addition the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Adath Israel Congregation, which works for the good of the organization. The dues are $3 per annum for each member, and the society has other sources of income, all of which is devoted to the congregation.

For many years Rabbi Kuttner was at the head of the congregation, and following him came Dr. Berg. Some ten years ago Rev. Joseph Magrill was chosen rabbi and cantor, which offices he still fills in a most acceptable manner.

BETH T'VILLAH—(HOUSE OF PURIFICATION).

The two Orthodox congregations, Beth Tefilla and Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, have united, to establish a Beth T'villah, a house of purification for women. The original intention was to have such an institution only, but the younger men be-

came interested in the matter and the first plans were changed to permit of a bathing establishment for both sexes as well. A long lease has been secured on a plot of ground on Mound street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and a suitable building is now in the course of construction. The structure will be modern in every respect, and the bathing facilities and appliances of the most approved kind.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

TALMUD YELODIM INSTITUTE.

At a general meeting of the Congregation Bene Yeshurun, held on December 26, 1848, forever to be considered among the most memorable meetings of the numerous history-making ones of that congregation, the late Henry Mack advocated the establishment of a school where the ordinary subjects might be pursued and religious subjects taught as well, and a committee was appointed to draft a plan. At the end of January, 1849, this committee reported a plan which provided that each member of the congregation pay two dollars per annum; tuition for the children of members twelve dollars a year, non-members sixteen dollars, indigent members six dollars, and indigent outsiders free. The school was, therefore, to be general in its scope, and it is worthy of note that inability to pay the tuition fee should not bar the children of indigent non-members from receiving the benefits of the school. The report further set forth that two teachers were to be appointed, one for English and one for Hebrew and German branches, the school to be located in the vestry rooms of the synagogue and to be under the immediate control of a separate board. On February 7 the report, slightly amended, was adopted, and, on the 14th, the board organized as follows: President, J. H. Heinsheimer; secretary, Louis Goldsmith; treasurer, Simon Shohl; trustees, Dr. A. Bettmann, Henry Mack, Nathan Bing and L. H. Wisebart.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera this school, from which sprang the Talmud Yelodim Institute (now the Plum Street Temple Sabbath school), did not open until April 13, 1849. The English department was in charge of Mr. Long, who received $400 a year, and the Hebrew and German department under the care of Mr. Freund, who received $450 annually. The school continued in the vestry rooms of the Lodge street synagog until 1856, when it removed into its own three-story brick building, on the adjoining lot, which had been erected out of the $5,000 bequeathed for the purpose by the generous Judah Touro, of New Orleans, who doubtless had been influenced in favor of the school by the noted rabbi, the late Dr. J. K. Gutheim, then in New Orleans, and later the most prominent rabbi in the entire south.

The school was chartered in 1851 under the name, The Talmud Yelodim Institute, and remained a day school, with five or six classes, until 1868, at which time the excellent public school system made the institute unnecessary and impracticable by attracting the children away from the old school. An attempt had been made to preserve the school by a union of the congregations, but it had outlived its usefulness, and in 1868 it became the Sabbath school for the Bene Yeshurun Congregation, although it still retains its separate organization.

The institution continued to increase and expand as a Sabbath school, but as most of the members of the two congregations had moved to the hilltops, it was deemed feasible some eight years ago to open a joint Sabbath school on the hill, and the building on June street was rented for the purpose.

Three years ago Congregation Bene Yeshurun erected the splendid structure on Reading road, Avondale, at a cost of $35,000, and established therein its Sabbath school. In addition to the eight class rooms, there is an auditorium, with a seating capacity of five hundred, also used for Friday evening lectures and services; a directors' room, janitor's quarters and other departments.

The fine organ in the auditorium is the gift of Mrs. A. J. Friedlander, in memory of her husband, who for thirty years was the honored president of Talmud Yelodim Institute.

BENE ISRAEL SABBATH SCHOOL.

The new Harvey Avenue Temple has an addition in the rear for the accommodation of the Sabbath school constructed for the purpose. There are entrances from the main building, as well as from the exterior, and in addition to the six class rooms there is a large auditorium, with a seating capacity of four hundred. Rev. Dr. David Philipson is superintendent, and is assisted by ten teachers.

The average number of pupils is three hundred and fifty. In addition to the Sabbath school in the temple the congregation maintains another in the Pulte Medical College building, on the corner of Seventh and Mound streets, down town.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

The force of example would naturally compel any organization in Cincinnati to be systematic, progressive and effective. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Cincinnati section of the Council of Jewish Women is a success. Not only is it great in numbers, counting nearly seven hundred and fifty members, but it is great in its aims and achievements.

Once each month, from October to May, there is a meeting, at which is presented a valuable paper or address, prepared for the occasion by some one competent to speak authoritatively on the subject chosen.

CLUBS.

PHOENIX CLUB.

The Phoenix, the oldest and most prominent Jewish club in Cincinnati, and probably in the entire west, was organized in May, 1856, as a "German Organization of Jewish Men," and the by-laws provided that all proceedings, records and entertainments be in the German language, a rule that was observed up to a very few years ago. The first clubrooms were in the Fischer block, on Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Of the original members, forty-three in number, Bernhard Bettman is the only survivor still belonging to the club. Some of the charter members are still living, but have either moved away or withdrawn from the organization years ago.

For two years the club remained in its original quarters, and then moved into National Hall, the building which the Lyric theatre now occupies. Several years later the club moved into the Elsas block, opposite the present home of the club, but only remained a short time, because the building was to be torn down and replaced by a more pretentious one. The next move was to the corner of Court street and Central avenue, where the club remained for twenty years, until its splendid new home, on the corner of Ninth and Race streets, had been completed, eleven years ago. The present building is a spacious, convenient and handsome structure, and the interior arrangements are sumptuous and highly artistic. The great banquet hall has been the scene of many notable affairs, and its walls have reechoed with the voices of some of the greatest men of both hemispheres. This building is now the home of the Business Men's Club, by lease. The Phoenix Club anticipates a new home, soon to be built.

The first officers of the club were as follows: President, Leopold Pappenheimer; vice president, Bernhard Bettmann; secretary, H. Myers; treasurer, A. Fatman.

CINCINNATI CLUB.

The Cincinnati Club was founded December 12, 1889, and incorporated the following May, for social and literary purposes. It is the only Jewish club on the hilltops, and its first permanent home was in the beautiful building which the club erected and now occupies. It was dedicated on April 19, 1894.

FREE LOAN SOCIETY.

The Gemilath Chesed Society was founded in 1891 by A. Isaac, M. Miller, S. Tennenbaum, and associates interested in helping Jewish immigrants attain to self-help. These men subscribed $500 with which to begin the work. Their object was to lend deserving people enough money to start them in business without charging any interest whatsoever, and without pauperizing them by necessitating their appeal to regular charity organizations. Under ordinary conditions loans were not to exceed fifty dollars, and were to be paid back in weekly installments of from one dollar to five dollars. In order not to impair the capital of the organization, collaterals or security were demanded from borrowers. The business of the organization was transacted in such a way that only the secretary and treasurer knew who the borrowers were. As no salaries were paid to the officers, the expenses were merely nominal.

At present the capital amounts to something over $2,500, and this is loaned out and taken in about four times in the course of a year, in from three hundred to three hundred and fifty loans.

In the fifteen years of its existence, although the society has always been liberal in making loans, less than one hundred dollars has been lost.

UNITED JEWISH CHARITIES.

To alleviate immediate want, poverty and suffering called into existence the various charity and relief societies; to PREVENT these evils and effectually and sys-

tematically guard against their reappearance, by removing the *cause*, is the basis of federated charity work. With this for the main point, reinforced by a score of scarcely less important considerations, the United Jewish Charities of Cincinnati was organized ten years ago, April 14, 1896.

The scope of this remarkable institution can best be comprehended by a glance at its nine constituent members:

The Hebrew General Relief Association.
The Jewish Ladies' Sewing Society.
The Ladies' Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor.
The Jewish Foster Home.
The Jewish Kitchen Garden Association.
The Kindergarten Association.
The Plum Street Temple Industrial School.
The Industrial School for Boys.
The Jewish Settlement.

FOSTER HOME.

Fourteen years ago the Foster Home was founded to care for Jewish children deprived for the time being of a mother's care by sickness, desertion or misfortune, in a Jewish home.

During last year the average for day and night care was twenty-seven children each week; for day care alone, seven children each week.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

The work of the past year has been carried on, along the same lines as before, with only such changes as seemed expedient for its furtherance and the welfare of the school.

In addition to the various classes in sewing, millinery, cooking, dining and bedroom work, and stenography, we have added to our curriculum a class in "First Aid to the Injured." The object of this class is primarily to prepare the girls for any emergency that may arise in the home, before medical attention can be secured; also to impress upon the mind of the child the importance of cleanliness, proper ventilation, and general sanitary conditions.

As substitute for work done at the old Sabbath school at Mound Street Temple, classes have been formed under the guidance of several of the students of Hebrew Union College. The Kitchen Garden children are not compelled to take this course. Most, though, have voluntarily joined these classes. The enrollment numbers 185, with an average attendance of one hundred and sixty-three.

There are two cutting classes on Sunday morning, instead of one, as formerly, and the graduates of the future will have learned, not only the art of cutting, but fitting.

KINDERGARTEN.

It is most significant of the interest of the Jewish parents in their children, and of their appreciation of the advantages offered them, that the attendance in the Kindergartens is larger than that of other kindergartens in the city.

In the Jewish Kindergartens, which deal almost entirely with foreign children, the work of Americanizing, the most important of all work, is begun. The results are apparent in the awakened interest of the children, their contentment and happiness, their skill, their love for flowers and animals, and the pride in their personal appearance. It is now *seldom necessary* to give a bath at Kindergarten.

PLUM STREET TEMPLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

There was an attendance of 260 pupils daily, from 9 to 12 a. m. Girls under ten years of age were sent to other vacation schools.

THE JEWISH HOSPITAL.

The Jewish Hospital Association is one of the pioneer charities of the city, dating from the middle of the last century, probably 1849.

At the outset its scope was limited to a very small field, but it has grown steadily to its present great proportions. Today it is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country, and has a national reputation for efficiency. It was one of the first institutions to educate trained nurses, and in that branch is one of the most important and thorough in the land.

For some reason, psychological or otherwise, Cincinnati has always had an international reputation for thoroughly efficient and eminently scientific physicians and surgeons. That there should be hospitals in keeping with the reputation of its medical men is a natural consequence, the more so that these leading practitioner's are represented in the clinics and on the medical staff of every institution, especially the Jewish Hospital.

Something like forty years ago the Hospital Association secured a building on Third and Baum streets, then far out on the hills, which served for a hospital and also a Home for the Aged and Infirm Jews. From the time of the opening of the Home until the hospital had a building of its own, a floor of the Home was devoted to hospital use. Previous to that time the Home had been for many years enjoying the hospitality of the hospital.

The first building, which was occupied in 1890, was the original structure of the magnificent group which the seven buildings of the hospital make. And the end is not yet, for the demand for more room is growing with the increase of population and the flood of emigration. There are other reasons why the capacity of the hospital has been increased and why it will continue to be increased almost indefinitely. The federating of the Jewish Charities has resulted in a materially increased number of patients being sent to the hospital. Formally many persons, either beyond the reach of the charities or at that time not considered proper subjects, found their way to the public and other hospitals. Now they are all sent to the Jewish hospital.

This noteworthy group of buildings stands on the 350-foot-front lot on Burnet Avenue, Avondale, adjoining the beautiful property of the Home for Jewish Aged and Infirm. Indeed, it was from the latter institution that the first hundred feet of property for the hospital was purchased. The buildings are in a row, facing Burnet avenue, except the surgical pavilion and the power house,

which are in the rear, on the ample lot which extends through to Harvey avenue in part. The cost of grounds, buildings and equipments amounts to fully $250,000.

The history of the Nurses' Hall is concisely told in the annual report of 1905, by David J. Workum, the efficient president of the Jewish Hospital Association:

"On November 9, 1904, Joseph Joseph, with pious resignation, answered the final summons.

"Joseph Joseph was a valued member of the Board of Directors, deeply interested in all charity, and especially sympathetic with the indigent sick.

"The offer was made to build a 'Nurses' Hall' at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The final estimates were made, and though the bids largely exceeded the limit, with modest generosity he authorized that it be built. Death came, and he did not have the satisfaction of seeing the building which is now completed.

"His sons continued the good work commenced by their father, and authorized that the building be completely furnished and equipped. That has been done, and the building is now ready for dedication and inspection.

"It is a model for the purposes intended—well designed, substantially built, and furnished most beautifully.

"The Nurses' Hall accommodates thirty-five nurses, has library, reception room, study rooms, gymnasium, lavatories, and every accessory needed for the care and preservation of the health of these good women, who while students at our school are under our care, and for whom we stand sponsors."

The officers of the Jewish Hospital are as follows: David J. Workum, president; Samuel Straus, vice president; A. J. Seasongood, treasurer; Samuel Mayer, recording secretary; L. J. Mack, financial secretary.

THE JEWISH HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Like everything else connected with the Jewish Hospital, the School for Nurses ranks at the head of the list of kindred institutions.

Following is given the first part of the "Circular Information" in order to indicate the severe test candidates are subjected to and the remarkably high character of mental, moral and physical requirements:

"The Jewish Hospital School for Nurses, established to give instruction to women desirous of learning the art of caring for the sick, and opened to students in January, 1891, is now beginning its fifteenth year. It is an integral part of the Jewish Hospital, and under the same government. The school building is within the hospital grounds, but separated from the hospital buildings. It is of suitable size, comfortable, well heated, lighted and ventilated. Lecture and class rooms, equipped with facilities for teaching, and a reference library, are provided, also a well appointed gymnasium for the physical training of the pupils."

The superintendent, Miss Mary Hamer Greenwood, for more than fifteen years in charge of the hospital, and head of the Training School for Nurses, is a grand and gifted woman. Well educated, skillful, a rare disciplinarian and a good lecturer, she is deeply sympathetic and has a broad conception of the duties of the nurse, so that she thoroughly fills that most important position between the physician or surgeon and the patient.

HOME FOR JEWISH AGED AND INFIRM.

Early in 1883 the Board of Control of the Jewish Hospital Association addressed a circular letter to the prominent Jews of Cincinnati, containing the result of their deliberations with reference to a Home for Aged and Infirm, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Board of Control of the Jewish Hospital Association consider the creation of a Home for the Jewish Aged and Infirm of Cincinnati a necessity, and that such an asylum ought to be established without unnecessary delay.

"Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of seventeen Jewish citizens of Cincinnati, who shall be requested, in the name of the board, to proceed to organize an association for the purpose of establishing and managing such a charity."

Accordingly, the following-named gentlemen were appointed: Harmon Mack, Jas. Lowman, B. Stern, Henry Stix, A. J. Friedlander, Alex. Straus, Henry Loewenstein, Jacob Elsas, Jacob Shroder, Wm. Stix, Jacob Seasongood, Marx Leon, N. Menderson, Julius Freiberg, Albert Levy, Louis Levi, A. Ackerland and Louis Kramer.

The late James Lowman was chairman of the committee and entered upon the work of finding means for the establishment of a home and tangible plans and a nucleus for the required funds were reported. It was at this juncture that the Hebrew Beneficent Society, the oldest Jewish charity of Cincinnati, and, with the exception of Bene Israel Congregation, the oldest Jewish organization west of the Alleghany Mountains, came to the rescue. The society was founded in 1831, and incorporated seven years later, at which time the following were members: Solomon Menkin, Moses Hassan, Simon Cohen, Alexander Levy, Whillop Symmonds, Morris Symmonds, Nathan Levy, Judah Hart, Moses Wartcki, David Land, David Goldsmith, Henry Hart, Jacob Hilp, B. Bareshans, Samuel Bruel, David Saif, Levy May, Menkin Goldberg, Joseph Joseph, Joseph Simon, M. Weiler, B. Simonds, Julius Goodheart, Simon Cramer, Lipman Faulk, Adam Weller, Samuel Kahn, Abraham Wolf, Jr., Joseph Alexander, Morris Moses, Jacob L. Workum, Benjamin Moses, Hart Judah, Jacob Grogenheimer, Z. Auer, A. D. Goldstone, Leopold Melins, Moses Hirsch, Isaac Marks, Emanuel Hursk, Simon Greenebaum, Abraham Hyams, Mordecai Levy, Alexander Franks, Ferdinand Melins, E. Wexler, Daniel Raphael, Wm. Krouse, Joseph Ritzenburger, Wolf Trost and Alexander Rosenthal.

The last member to be admitted to the society was Jacob Trost, who succeeded his father on May 22, 1870.

The society owned property on Court street valued at about $8,000 and had some $2,000 in its treasury. This property and money were to be turned over to the new home as soon as there should be a corporate body for such an institution.

On Saturday evening, May 18, 1883, the Home for Aged and Infirm was launched upon its career, in the hands of the committee on ways and means. At the same meeting officers were elected as follows: President, James Low-

man; vice president, Julius Freiberg; treasurer, A. J. Friedlander; secretary, Louis Kramer.

At the meeting on October 25, 1883, the constitution was adopted and the first large donation announced, that of $3,000 from the Michael Reese Charity Fund. At a subsequent meeting, on September 9, a donation of $5,000 from the late Jacob Seasongood was announced amid cheers. The donations now commenced to come in as the result of the work of the officers and committee. Among them are $1,000 each from James Lowman, Stix, Krouse & Co., Lewis Seasongood, Julius Freiberg, J. M. Brunswick, A. J. Seasongood, S. Kuhn, Charles Seasongood, Solomon Loeb and others, and many more who contributed lesser sums.

At the meeting, December 30, 1883, a committee was appointed to secure a proper site for a new home building, as follows: James Lowman, ex officio; Jacob Elsas, Henry S. Fechheimer, Julius Freiberg, A. J. Seasongood and Louis Kramer. At a special meeting, on June 11, the proposition to purchase land adjoining the hospital was voted down and the committee instructed to look for a site in the suburbs, either in Mt. Auburn, Walnut Hills or Avondale. At a special meeting on April 26, 1888, the committee reported the purchase of the "Neimeyer Homestead," in Avondale, 334 feet on Burnet avenue and 354 feet on Union street, for $25,700. At a board meeting, held on the same date, the offer of the Hebrew Beneficent Society to donate its property to the Home, made at the first meeting of the original committee, was acted upon and the property accordingly transferred. At the same meeting President Lowman appointed a building committee, the members being James Lowman, Julius Freiberg, Jacob Elsas, A. J. Seasongood and H. S. Fechheimer.

On May 8, 1888, the Jewish Hospital Association offered to purchase one hundred feet of the property which the Home had secured. This sale was afterward consummated and this 100 feet was the first holding of the magnificent property belonging to the hospital.

On June 26 the building committee was authorized to make contracts for the erection of the new building. The old homestead still forms the rear of the beautiful home building.

From this time until June, 1889, the money for the new building and for maintainance flowed slowly, but constantly, into the hands of the officers. The building was finally completed, and on May 9, 1889, the inaugural services took place in the presence of as many people as could get within earshot of the various speakers.

After the completion of the Home, and pending the erection of the new hospital building, the patients of the hospital were cared for at the Home, thus repaying, in part, the debt the Home had contracted when its inmates were dependent upon the hospital for care and shelter.

On June 16, 1889, the first applicants were admitted, viz., Baruch Friedland, 77 years; Regina Goodman, 78 years, and Isaac Cohen, 74 years. All are now dead. At the same meeting there was received the fine library and bookcases from the late Simon Obermayer.

Dr. Jos. C. Marcus was the first resident physician, giving his services gratuitously, and the late Rev. M. Goldstein, cantor of Bene Israel Congregation, con-

ducted the first services. There are at present forty inmates, the full capacity of the Home.

For twenty years Mrs. John Lehman has been matron, and her husband, John Lehman, has been superintendent for some time. Of Mrs. Lehman it is a pleasure to write.

The officers of the Home are:

Emil Pollak, president; M. E. Moch, vice president; Louis Kuhn, treasurer; Frank Seinsheimer, recording secretary; M. Schottenfels, financial secretary.

JEWISH SHELTER HOME.

The Jewish Shelter Home, an institution for the purpose its name implies, was founded in 1887 by M. A. Miller and M. Feingold. It received its first impetus and support from Beth Tefilla Congregation and is particularly interesting and noteworthy because it is the first systematic work of charity conceived and carried out successfully by the Russian Jews of Cincinnati.

The Shelter Home occupied quarters in turn on George street, Barr street, Sixth street and elsewhere, having changed its location seven times in thirteen years.

At present the Home occupies its own building at 711 Carlisle avenue, for which it paid $3,500, and with repairs and furnishings the total cost amounts to $4,500.

FRATERNAL ORDERS AND SOCIETIES.

Cincinnati has its quota of Jewish fraternal and secret orders and societies. The advisability of secret orders among the Jews has of late years been questioned, and the tendency is to do away with the secret ritual and star chamber sessions. This is true particularly of the B'nai B'rith. The endowment feature of the various orders is rapidly disappearing, partly because the insurance companies make it impracticable, and partly because the increase in membership is not sufficient to keep the assessments on a normal level.

The orders represented are:

Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

Independent Order Free Sons of Israel.

Independent Order of B'rith Abraham.

Independent Order Sons of Joseph.

Independent Order Kesher Shel Barzel.

There are also various Zionist societies, together with numerous smaller ones, which are of no special significance. Those affiliated with the educational institute and settlement have been mentioned in proper place.

An item of special interest is the consolidation of the Cincinnati B'nai B'rith lodges, which was effective at a joint meeting held on Sunday, Dec. 2nd.

The consolidation of the local B'nai B'rith lodges is an event of more than passing importance. Where formerly concurrent action had to be received from half a dozen different and practically independent bodies, before united action could be obtained, there is now only one organization, whose members will decide upon all questions arising, decisively and as a whole.

The present number of members of the new lodge is about 800, and it is hoped that within a few weeks the one thousand mark will be reached and passed.

The membership comprises the very best element of the local Jewish community and, as the B'nai B'rith is now a purely altruistic organization, it is difficult to place any limitations upon the possibilities for good of the new lodge.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association of Cincinnati has never proved a success, owing probably to the fact that there has been no special demand for such an organization. The Association has periodically taken on activity for the past thirty years, only to relapse into a state of coma again and again.

Recently, however, it has again taken a new lease of life and is giving every indication of a more than usually healthy career. It may be that it will thrive, although the settlement would seem to occupy the same field more effectively, particularly as the same people are engaged in the work of both organizations.

CEMETERIES.

UNITED JEWISH CEMETERY.

The congregations K. K. Bene Israel and K. K. Bene Yeshurun jointly own and maintain the beautiful Jewish cemetery on Walnut Hills, consisting of thirteen acres on Gilbert avenue, running from Holloway avenue to Duck Creek road.

The cemetery was consecrated in 1862. The first plot of ground was quite small and was subsequently increased by two additional purchases, although it is a source of much regret now that the entire property then available had not been purchased at the outset, as the cemetery is filling up at a melancholy rate.

The management of the cemetery is in the hands of a board of twelve delegates, six from each congregation, elected for a term of three years. The first delegates (1862) were:

K. K. B. I.—Isaac Marks, Solomon Hoffheimer, Philip Heidelbach, B. Schroeder, Abraham Wolf, Jr., and Lewis Abraham.

K. K. B. Y.—Abraham Aub, Solomon Levi, Jacob Elsas, Jacob L. Mack, Jacob L. Miller and Henry Mack.

The first officers were: President, Abraham Aub; vice president, Philip Heidelbach; secretary, Lewis Abraham; treasurer, Jacob Elsas.

All these sturdy pioneers of blessed memory lie buried in the beautiful cemetery they helped to found.

The old cemetery, the one used before the opening of the present one, was on Harrison avenue. The property was condemned for street purposes and such bodies as could be recovered were exhumed and reinterred in the new burial ground.

BETH HAMEDRASH HAGODOL.

The cemetery of Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Congregation adjoins the Ohave Sholem on Price Hill. Six years ago the congregation purchased eight acres of land, for which $2,000 was paid. A small chapel and vault costing $1,500 was built.

LICK RUN CEMETERY.

The Lick Run Cemetery, on Price Hill, was established by the Sh'erith Israel congregation in 1855. It consists of a three-acre tract of land, purchased originally for the purpose by Hyman Moses and Nathan Maizer, acting for the congregation.

A small chapel was at first erected, but last year a fine new mortuary chapel of brick and stone was built at a cost of $5,000.

Since the consolidation of Ahabath Achim and Sh'erith Israel congregations, the cemetery belongs to the new congregation in connection with the Clifton cemetery. The members of the new congregation have their choice of either cemetery.

JUDAH TOURO.

The Judah Touro cemetery is an independent burial ground, if such an expression is admitted. It was organized originally for the use of certain persons who for various reasons did not desire to use the cemeteries belonging to the regular organizations.

The cemetery is in Green Township, and is in every respect well kept.

OHAVE SHOLEM.

The cemetery of Ohave Sholem Congregation is on Price Hill, the first of the three adjoining burial grounds, viz., Ohave Sholem, the Russian Orthodox and the Polish. About three years ago Ohave Sholem congregation purchased this plot of ground for $800, and has since made improvements bringing the cost up to $2,000.

CLIFTON CEMETERY.

The Ahabath Achim (Society of Brotherly Love) cemetery is beautifully located on Ludlow avenue, Clifton.

According to the records the first deed was filed on May 16th, 1848, and recites the conveyance of two and one-half acres of land on the "Cumminsville Turnpike or Hill Road," now Ludlow avenue, to Charles Kahn and wife, Rachel, and from them to Simon Kohn, Moses Westenberger, Samuel Kahn and Henry Winter, the first board of trustees.

The first chapel was a small frame building, which was remodeled in 1892 at a cost of $1,080. In April of the present year construction was commenced on the fine new chapel of brick, with stone facings, which has now been completed at a cost of $7,000, including the furnishings and necessary improvements.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

VILLAGE COUNCIL IN 1803 PROVIDES FOR A NIGHT WATCHMAN—FIVE DOLLARS FINE FOR DECLINING TO ACT—FIRST MARSHAL JAMES SMITH IN 1802—LAWRENCE M. HAZEN FAMOUS DETECTIVE, A POLICE LIEUTENANT IN 1855 AND CHIEF OF POLICE IN 1869—POLICE STATIONS AND THEIR EQUIPMENT—RELIEF AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS—POLICE LIBRARY—FIRE DEPARTMENT—PRIMITIVE METHODS AND APPARATUS—GREAT AND BITTER RIVALRY BETWEEN VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES—HEALTH DEPARTMENT—WATERWORKS.

THE POLICE.

On March 29, 1803, the village council passed an ordinance appointing a night watch. The community had been stirred to take this step by a fire that had occurred some nights previous. All citizens above twenty-one years of age were to be divided into groups of twelve each. These groups were to act as watchmen in turn. Each group was to choose one of its number as officer of the night. Each group when on service was to divide itself for the night, six men at a time being on duty, "walking to and fro through the streets in a quiet peaceable manner."

Any citizen was allowed to engage a substitute of suitable qualifications, such as strength, discretion, sobriety. The watch houses were to be the homes of Hugh McCullum and David J. Poor.

A fine of ten dollars was attached to any one who declined to act as officer of the watch. Five dollars were collectable from any man who refused to watch. A watchman's rattle and a large perforated tin lantern was the equipment of a man for this service.

The responsibilities of the watchmen at that period were not very great. Early hours were kept by practically all citizens, nine o'clock being the usual bed time. Throughout the night there was seldom any sound heard but the call each hour of the watchmen. This service was without pay.

By 1817 a change had been made. At that time the council appointed a captain and six assistants for the night. The commander of the guard was to see to it that the men lighted the street lamps at twilight and kept them trimmed. The watchman had to report at the watch house at nine o'clock, and remain under orders until daybreak.

For a long time, the sheriff and his aides, the town marshal, the constable and lesser officers of the courts served most of the purposes of a police force and were "found sufficient to preserve peace and good order in a city whose

population, though heterogeneous in character and pursuits, is yet remarkable for its good morals and regular conduct."

In the latter part of 1825 a town watch was organized, consisting of two captains and eighteen men. This organization was maintained at a cost of three thousand dollars a year.

Under the village organization the marshals had been James Smith, chosen 1802; Andrew Brannon, 1813; James Chambers, 1814-1818.

The marshals of the city were William Ruffin, 1819-20; Samuel R. Miller, 1821; John C. Avery, 1822-24; William C. Anderson, 1825-26; Zebulon Byington, 1827-28; William Doty, 1828-32; Jesse Justice, 1833-34; James Saffin, 1835-46; Ebenezer Hulse, 1847-48; Charles L. Ruffin, 1849-54; William Craven, 1855-57; Benjamin Robinson, 1858; John S. Gano, 1859.

Zebulon Byington was elected marshal in 1827, having been a constable and a member of the watch previously. At this time the council arranged for the appointment of one captain, one assistant and five patrolmen. The captain was authorized to engage other patrolmen up to four, if needed.

William Doty was chosen marshal in 1829, and served four years. While he was in office he was authorized by council to organize a night watch of not more than twenty men, and to procure a building in the center of the city for a watch house, where the watchmen could gather evening and morning to report.

In 1833, Jesse Justice became marshal, and held office for two years. In 1834 the salary of this officer was fixed at one thousand dollars per year. James Saffin was elected marshal in 1835 and remained in this position for twelve years. The fees of a marshal were at that time very considerable, such an officer making from fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars.

June 18, 1834, a levy of one mill on the dollar for the maintenance of the night watch was made. In 1840 an ordinance was passed fixing the watchman's pay at one dollar a night.

The deputies of the marshal in 1836 were Ira Butterfield and George Whann. Butterfield in 1840 became captain of the watch. James Wise was lieutenant. There were then twenty-one men in the watch, three from each ward.

Up to 1840 the watch had been chosen by the council. Now by an act of March 19th in that year it was arranged that the watchmen should be elected. This was to be done by wards, and council was to decide as to the number for each ward. These watchmen were to be chosen at the same elections that chose the city council. Watchmen were to be elected from the wards in which they lived.

Those first chosen under the new arrangement were James Ewan, Peter Early, John Redhead, Robert Cappin, Jesse B. Baldwin, Aaron G. Dodd, and John Cordeman. The captain was Ira Butterfield, with James Wise as lieutenant.

May 27, 1842, the council passed an ordinance to the effect that the city should have also a day watch of two men, to be chosen by council and to be remunerated at one dollar and twenty-five cents each per day.

In 1843 Henry E. Spencer became mayor, and during his time in office the command of the watch was in the hands of a captain, being taken from the

control of the marshal. The captains during Spencer's term as mayor were William Small and Jacob Jacobs.

In 1844, the council passed an ordinance authorizing the mayor and marshal to call upon a number of men less than ten from each ward in case of need, and to have these sworn as deputy marshals and to act under the mayor and marshal.

In 1846, arrangement was made to employ private watchmen for the merchants, these special watchmen to be compensated by the merchants but to have like powers with other city watchmen.

In 1847 Ebenezer Hulse became marshal; he served but one term. In 1849 James L. Ruffin became marshal and served until 1854; some years later he became chief of police.

The pay of watchmen in 1849 was one dollar and thirty-five cents per night, that of lieutenants one dollar and fifty cents and that of the captain of the watch one dollar and seventy-five cents.

In March, 1850, the council arranged that at the April election six day watchmen from each ward of the city be chosen, at the same wages as the night watchmen.

The latter part of April, council decided that there should be a chief of police and six lieutenants, to serve a year each, to be chosen by council. Four lieutenants were to serve during the night and two during the day. While five watchmen from each ward were to serve at night and one during the day. The night watch and the principal lieutenants were ordered to gather at the watch house every evening one hour after sunset to answer to their names.

Watchmen and night lieutenants were to be on duty until sunrise, and then again appear at roll call. These were to be succeeded by the day force, whose hours would end at sunset.

The captains of the watch in 1851 were Peter Early, David Hoke and John C. Coutch.

June 25, 1851, the lieutenants were reduced to one with three assistants. A sergeant of police was appointed at that time for each ward.

In 1853, Jacob Kiefer was appointed chief of police. His lieutenants were John Dunker, Joseph Cassidy, William Phillips, Simeon Rouse, Xavier Cramer and F. Housman. At this period there were six watchmen for each of the sixteen wards, ninety-six in all. There were also six river watchmen, two canal watchmen, two watch house keepers and two keepers for the Hammond street station house and two for the Bremen street station house.

Thomas Looken became chief of police soon after Kiefer's appointment as the latter was in office but a brief time. In the latter part of 1853 a riot occurred in which a policeman was shot, whereupon the chief ordered his men to use their clubs. Several men were injured and one died shortly afterward. This occurrence, though entirely justifiable, aroused bitter feeling against the police, and the mayor was obliged to dismiss Chief Looken, who had done nothing more than his duty.

David Hoke became chief of police. During the Know-Nothing riot April, 1855, Hoke summoned his police and after a turbulent experience dispersed the mob.

After this election in 1855 Edward H. Hopkins became chief of police, with Benjamin Ertel, William S. Hudson, Lawrence M. Hazen, L. Parker and G. W. Rose as lieutenants.

The famous chief of detectives Hazen appears thus for the first time on the police force of Cincinnati.

In 1856 there were seventy-two watchmen besides the keepers of the watch houses at the Ninth, Pearl and Hammond station houses.

In 1857, James L. Ruffin became chief of police. The police force was at this date reduced to ninety men.

March 14, 1859, the legislature passed an act constituting a board of police commissioners. Four men were to be appointed by the mayor, police judge and city auditor, and these four with the mayor were to form the board.

This board, without salary, was to appoint the chief of police, lieutenants, watchmen and keepers of the station houses.

The marshalship was dispensed with, and the chief of police was to assume these duties and to receive fifteen hundred dollars from the city and five hundred dollars from the county as salary.

In 1859, Lewis Wilson became chief of police. Colonel John W. Dudley became chief of police in 1861. He was succeeded by Lawrence Hazen. On account of an attack made by Morgan's men, the police force of Cincinnati was organized as a battalion of infantry.

In 1863 James L. Ruffin again became chief. The mayor, Harris, was a noted disciplinarian and the influence of his work with the police force has remained until this day. The police were drilled in a military manner, and politics was taken out of the police department.

In 1867 Robert Megrue became chief. James L. Ruffin succeeded him, and remained chief until 1871, when David M. Bleaks was chosen to this office.

The legislature in 1873 again changed the police department, arranging for a commission of four men to be chosen at the spring election. Wesley M. Cameron, Gustav Hof, Henry Kessler and Hugh Campbell were elected on this commission.

About this time the title superintendent of police was substituted for that of chief, and Jeremiah Kiersted was chosen superintendent, and served, except for a brief interval, until February, 1875.

In 1874 the mayor again took charge of police affairs, the board of police commissioners having been done away with. In February, 1875, the mayor appointed Thomas E. Snelbaker as superintendent. In 1877, Jacob Johnson succeeded to this position.

In that year the legislature reestablished the Board of police commissioners. Ira Wood became chief, but died in 1878 and George Ziegler was made superintendent.

Charles Jacob, Jr., in 1879, was appointed superintendent of police.

In 1881 Jacob Gessert was appointed but resigned in a few weeks, and was followed by M. F. Reilly.

A new board of police commissioners, with salaries of fifteen hundred dollars each, was established in 1885, the members to be appointed by the board of public works.

CITY HALL

CINCINNATI WORK HOUSE

Colonel Edwin Hudson was appointed superintendent. Charles Wappenstein was made chief of detectives. James Dunn was appointed inspector. Shortly afterward, Lieutenant Thomas Weaver was appointed inspector and Captain Grannon was made chief of detectives. Later, Michael Mullen was made inspector.

On account of charges brought before him, the governor of Ohio dismissed the board of police commissioners.

The legislature on March 30, 1886, passed a bill with a view to taking the police entirely out of politics. It was provided that all police affairs should rest with the mayor and four police commissioners, not more than two of whom should belong to the same party. The commissioners were to be appointed by the governor.

The mayor was to have the appointment of policemen and officers of police, with approval of the board. Appointments were to be made from a strictly non-partisan standpoint.

The governor appointed as members of the commission Robert J. Morgan, George R. Topp, republicans, and Milo G. Dodds and Dr. Thomas C. Minor, democrats.

Robert J. Morgan was chosen president and James S. Gordon as clerk. Samuel B. Warren shortly afterward became clerk.

In 1887 Morgan left the commission, when James Boyle succeeded him. In 1888 George R. Topp resigned and his place was taken by Louis Werner.

Dr. Minor was president of the board during 1887. Topp was president until August, 1888. Mr. Milo G. Dodds followed him in the presidency.

Under the new arrangement, Arthur G. Moore was the first superintendent of police. After serving about two months, he was succeeded by Philip H. Deitsch, who remained superintendent until his death, a period of about seventeen years. Paul M. Millikin then became superintendent of police.

In 1854 there came into being the beginnings of the detective department. But the separate organization was made in 1886.

Philip Rittweger was the first man at the head of this bureau. He held this position only about half a year, when Ralph A. Crawford was appointed.

About the beginning of 1887, Colonel Lawrence Hazen became head of the detective bureau.

In 1903 the police department was put in charge of the Board of Public Safety, appointed by the Mayor.

The police force of this city has an admirable and well-equipped gymnasium, work in which is compulsory. It is popular with the entire force and has been of great service.

There is also a school of instruction for the police force. Here they are taught such things as bear upon their duties, something as to laws, national and state, city ordinances, their duties and powers, the topography of Cincinnati, etc.

Since 1902 the police department has been under civil service rules.

The Police Relief Association, organized in 1876, is for the relief of sick or disabled policemen and their families.

The Policemen's Benevolent Association is organized on the assessment plan for the families of deceased policemen.

The patrol wagon service was established in 1881.

The police department includes a "Rogues' Gallery" and Bertillon room, similar to those in other large cities.

Mrs. Frederick H. Alms has provided for the presentation of a medal for bravery to such policemen as signalize their faithfulness to duty in times of peril.

The "Roll of Honor" is a record of names of the policemen who have distinguished themselves by brave deeds, and a place on this list is much coveted.

A gold medal, value fifty dollars, was for years annually given by Robert J. Morgan to the policeman who had proved most efficient in his duties during the year. John McGramm in 1887 was the first to receive this medal; nine others at the same time received honorable mention. The Nicholas Longworth medal is now given under the same conditions.

The Wing Medal and the Henshaw Medal are also given for bravery.

Night Chief Corbin was injured fatally by falling over a hose at the great Chamber of Commerce fire in January, 1911, and died a few days later. Lieutenant Krumpe was appointed in his place.

The organization of the police department consists now of: chief, 1; inspectors, 3; lieutenants, 21; sergeants, 32; corporals, 10; patrolmen, 457; station house keepers, 36; drivers, 30; matrons, 4; detectives, 7; acting detectives, 17; court officers, 9; total, 627.

The new patrol house No. 1, a modern building, has been completed.

The automobile patrol located at police headquarters has proved of invaluable service.

The new District No. 2, now in contemplation, will put the down town districts of this department in very good shape.

The police inspectors devote much time to the supervision of the discipline, efficiency and general appearance of the men, together with the inspection and general superintendence of the buildings and other property of the department.

They make frequent tours of inspection of the various districts and visit the station houses and patrol houses at irregular intervals, and when such visits are unexpected. They attend all large fires and public demonstrations of importance; preside over various classes convened for the purpose of instruction in drill, calisthenics, target shooting, and the general duties of policemen, and endeavor to maintain and promote the discipline and efficiency of the department.

The uniformed members of the department are divided into companies, troops and squads. The military organization thus formed comprises ten permanent and three provisional companies, a mounted troop and recruit squad, each under command of competent officers. They are required to attend drill and target practice once a week for a period of three months, unless excused on account of sickness or official duty.

The gymnasium is kept open during the entire year for all members desiring to avail themselves of the use of the apparatus and baths, which are at their disposal at any time, provided such use does not interfere with regular class work. The men are required to attend class exercises once a week, except during the season devoted to drill and the extremely hot weather in midsummer.

Certain new buildings are needed and the remodelling of old ones is imperative and these are in contemplation and will soon be under way.

The old armory in the City hall has been remodeled, transformed into a garage, an auto-patrol wagon has been installed for emergency calls and for rapidly conveying policemen to the scene of an accident, fire or other occasion requiring the immediate presence of several policemen, and as a relay in relieving the suburban patrol wagons by meeting them on their route to the hospital and transferring the injured.

The Police Telephone and Signal Service is of the most modern and effective kind. In one year there were handled a total of messages and connections of 1,081,922.

The Police Library contains 1,800 volumes. 718 volumes were given out the last year to members of the department.

There was a total of attendance in class exercises at the gymnasium of 4,961.

The city has real and personal property for police purposes $296,450, in station and patrol houses, real estate and personal property.

The relief fund disbursed in 1909 for pensions to members, widows and minor children, sick benefits to members, death benefits and funeral expenses, salary of secretary and incidental expenses, $45,754.

In very marked contrast with the simple early days of the few volunteer watchmen are the police and other officials of today with their automobiles.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Incendiary fires during 1800 aroused the inhabitants of the then village of about eight hundred people to the necessity of protection against fires.

They found themselves ill equipped to contend with this peril, and still further fires having occurred, the citizens in 1801 held a meeting to discuss the possibility of procuring a fire engine. This movement came to nothing, unless it was to start an agitation which later might bring results.

But when the town was chartered in 1802, another public meeting for fire protection was called. This was held July 14th in the newly erected courthouse, at Walnut and Fifth streets. The citizens recommended that the council spend twelve dollars for six fire-ladders and twelve dollars for six fire-hooks. This was the first fire equipment of Cincinnati, and it served the village until 1808.

The *Spy*, December 19th, 1801, published the summons to the public to meet to consider the purchase of a fire engine.

In 1802, it was enacted that "Every freeholder and every person being a householder and paying an annual rent as high as thirty-six dollars must be provided with a black-jack and leather bucket of a capacity of two and one-half gallons and contribute the use of it and his own physical exertions whenever he should hear a cry of fire. Every male between sixteen and fifty years of age had to serve. Such was the first step for fire protection in that Cincinnati that was to produce the first fire engine to be operated by steam—a blessing that the entire world now appreciates."

Cincinnati was then a very compact settlement, on account of fear of the Indians. The water supply was small. The region round about was full of dry and dead wood.

The fires that were declared to be incendiary were blamed upon the soldiers of the garrison. No one knows the truth of this matter, but it was asserted that after the garrison was transplanted to the other side of the river there were fewer fires.

In 1808 a fire engine was procured, doubtless a very poor one, such as was used in those days. This might be hauled either by horses or by men. The general fashion was to have a long rope attached to the pole, so that a company of men and boys might haul it from place to place.

Mr. L'Hommedieu, in his recollections, going back to 1810, does not speak of this engine. He states that "every one able to labor was required to be on hand with his long leather fire bucket, and form in line to the river, to pass buckets with water to the fire. Every householder was required to keep one of these hung up, marked and ready for instant use."

Dr. Drake in 1815 declared the fire protection inefficient, and said the ordinance in regard to fire buckets was generally disregarded. He declared that the order requiring every male citizen between fifteen and fifty years of age to answer the cry of fire was a "Provision finely calculated, if enforced, to augment the rabble which infest such places." He said bonfires and all other burnings in the village were "expressly but not successfully forbidden."

The ordinances also required that when a fire broke out each drayman in the place must provide at least two barrels of water.

A newspaper in commenting upon Dr. Drake's book issued in 1816 said, "in the event of a fire on the hill there is no resource but to tug away at the windlass or wait the arrival of the draymen from the river."

The Union Fire Company was formed in 1808. Nearly all the men and grown boys in the village were members of this association. But this organization soon went to pieces. From 1813 to 1815 it did not hold a meeting.

July, 1808, there was organized the Cincinnati Fire Bucket Company. For its work it had a huge willow basket set on a four-wheeled truck, and within this receptacle the fire buckets were placed.

It was required that every householder have two of these buckets and that they should be kept on his premises in such position that they could readily be found and used.

This company occupied quarters on Fourth street, opposite the St. Paul building.

There is now preserved in the quarters of the fire department the fire drum, which was used from 1808 until 1824 to notify the people of the breaking out of fires. The drum heads are five feet and four inches in diameter. This drum was placed on the roof of a low frame building, used as a carpenter shop, so that it could be reached by any one to announce a fire. The roof could be gained by means of a ladder at the rear.

The successor of this drum, as the city grew beyond the scope of its sound, was the bell of the First Presbyterian church. This was used as a fire alarm until 1845.

The Washington company, number one, was organized in 1810.

In 1813 the council authorized the purchase of a fire engine, which was pro-

cured in 1816. This engine was bought by General John S. Gano. Relief Fire Company, number two, took charge of it.

February 12th, 1815, a fire took place at the Davis Embree brewery, and this event awakened the public mind to the need of better preparation to fight fires. "Liberty Hall" said: "On this subject a reform is indeed indispensable. Another and better engine should be procured, rival companies should be organized, and their officers invested with power to press into active service or disperse the mob of knaves, fools and gentlemen who generally press round our fires and look up with the smiling and idiot gaze which they would bestow on a flight of rockets."

Mr. Embree, however, published his thanks to all who had helped bring the fire under control, and declared that "on this occasion they evinced conduct which would do credit to the best organized fire companies."

In the directory of 1819, we read: "There are two engines owned by the corporation, but strange as it may appear, neither of them are kept in proper repair. A most unpardonable apathy on this subject pervades our citizens generally. Almost destitute of ladders, fire-hooks, buckets (or even water in most parts of the city,) should the fiery element assail us in a dry and windy season, the denouement of the awful tragedy would be a general devastation of our now flourishing city. The most practicable means ought immediately to be taken for creating a supply of water, the number of engines increased and put in working condition, and every other apparatus procured which can be of service in restricting the ravages of this powerful destroyer. Otherwise the "good easy man," who retires to his couch meditating on the competency of his fortune, may stalk forth a beggar in the morning."

A fire ordinance was passed October 2, 1819 in order to put the department on a better basis. The Cincinnati Fire Wardens Association was soon organized.

November 15th, 1819, the Independent Fire Company, Number Three, was organized at the shop of Thomas Tucker on Main street. Eighteen members enlisted for service. This company's first engine was called "Constitution;" water was supplied for it by a line of buckets reaching to a cistern or the river or some other source.

This company later added the engine "Liberty" and the hose-reel "Veteran." Still another engine, one called "Independence," was purchased in 1820 and replaced the old one.

The Independence Fire Company, No. 3, later bought ground on Fourth street, between Walnut and Vine streets, the site for many years of the Robert Clarke company's bookstore, and there put up an engine house.

Once, in 1822, the city's chief engineer issued an order to this fire company to take their engines to the river, but they declined, stating they were under no obligation to obey the city officers. The council declared the chief engineer had acted within his rights, but the fire company continued to insist on its independence.

In May 1820, Fire Engine Company, Number Four, began regular operations. Its engine, one with fire buckets, was called the "Nereide." The quarters of this company were on Sycamore street near Lower Market. This company changed its location in 1824 to Sycamore and Third streets, and later to Ham-

mond and Third streets. The name of the company afterward became Eagle Fire Company, Number Four.

An organization was formed in 1820 known as the Protection Company, Number One, with the object of saving lives and property and guarding against robberies during fires.

An ordinance was passed in 1821 giving fire wardens authority to operate in any wards of the city. The same act ordered the fire marshal to see that fire buckets were at hand in all homes and other buildings. A fine of $3.50 was to be imposed on such as were found negligent in this respect.

July 5, 1821, an ordinance was passed authorizing the Council to appoint yearly three persons in each ward as fire wardens. These men were to carry speaking trumpets and wear badges indicating their office. They were given power to have lumber, fences and other inflammable materials removed where they appeared to be possible sources of danger. When three of these men were agreed as to the necessity of such a measure they could have any house or building removed. They were authorized to bid capable men to join the fire forces in an emergency, to carry water or to take any part in fighting the fire apart from exposure to real danger.

"Chief engineer" was the title given the head of this department. The department was further authorized to organize companies of volunteer firemen. Such companies could choose their own foreman and secretary. One man, in each company, was to see to it that the fire buckets were taken to fires, and he was responsible for their return, after being washed, to their proper places.

Each householder was ordered to keep at hand leather fire buckets and the number of these was to be according to the largeness or smallness of his dwelling. The regulations enjoined upon householders great care to avoid the perils of fires. A fine was imposed if a chimney caught on fire because of negligence in not having it cleaned. No one was permitted to set fire to his chimneys to clean them save in daylight, and then only when it was raining or snow lay on the roof. It was unlawful to set fire to shavings on the streets. It was forbidden to keep stacked grain within one hundred yards of any building in the city.

It was forbidden that any one should keep on hand more than a limited amount of gunpowder. Marshals and fire wardens had the right to search all houses to see if this regulation was being violated. No one was permitted to carry a light in a stable, unless it were enclosed in a lantern.

These eminently sensible precautionary measures doubtless reduced greatly the number of fires, but it was not to be expected that these or any other rules could do away entirely with the perils of fire. In fact, a number of serious fires did occur at this period.

Conditions in respect to fire protection had bettered considerably by 1825. The department then "consisted of four engine companies, one hose company, one hook and ladder company, a bucket company and a protection society." Thomas Tucker was the chief engineer and Jeremiah Kiersted was his assistant. The Directory states, "There are one hundred and fifty-five firemen and sixteen fire wardens. The utensils of the fire department are in first rate repair, and the companies well organized and ready on the first notice to do their duty."

Each engine company consisted of about twenty-five men, and the foreman of each was called captain. There were twenty-five men in the hose company, in charge of eighteen hundred feet of hose. The hook and ladder company consisted of thirty men. The special business of the bucket company was to look after and keep in order the fire buckets. There were fifty members of the Protection society, many of the chief citizens of the community being of the number.

An observer in 1826 declared that the firemen "keep the engines in excellent order, and in cases of fire were prompt, active and persevering." The City Council had at this time completed five brick cisterns, in different parts of the city, each containing five thousand gallons of water.

In 1826 Fire Engine Company, No. 4, became the Eagle Fire Company, Number Four, as a regular addition to the department. Moses Lyon was foreman. Jeremiah Kiersted was chief engineer.

In 1829 Fire Company Number Five was organized. It occupied quarters on Vine and Canal streets for a time, but later removed to Vine between Court and Canal. Its engines "Fame" and "Jefferson" were built in this city by Jeffrey Seymour. This company had in its membership three men who became mayor and a number of other leading citizens.

By 1829 the fire department had nine regular companies. Fire Warden Company, No. 1, John L. Avery, president, Moses Brooks, secretary, and twenty members. Fire Engine Company, No. 1, Hugh Galbreath, foreman, S. R. Teal, assistant with thirty-five members. Fire Engine Company, No. 2, A. G. Dodd, foreman, J. S. Ross assistant, with thirty-five members. Fire Engine Company, No. 3, William Brown foreman, thirty-five members. Fire Engine Company, No. 4, Thomas Barwise foreman, John Morris, assistant, thirty-five members. Hose Company No. 1, thirty-five members. Protection Society, Joseph Gest president, William Mills vice president, David Churchill secretary, Stephen Burrows treasurer, seven directors, fifty members with the privilege of extending membership to one hundred. This society was composed chiefly of leading citizens. Fire bucket company, A. M. Ferguson, foreman, Nathaniel Reeder assistant.

Two more cisterns, of capacity of five thousand gallons each, had now been constructed, making seven in all at this time. Water was piped to these from the water works. Of the two cisterns built in 1828, one was at the intersection of Main and Eighth streets, and the other at Fourth and Sycamore streets.

Zebulon Byington was chief engineer and Moses Coffin was his assistant.

On December 31, 1829, there was a serious fire, on Main street below Third. The conflagration spread as far as Fourth street. The cisterns proved inadequate and a bucket line of citizens was formed from the river. It was apparent to all that the fire protection arrangements of the city were entirely inadequate, and a public meeting was called to consider further measures.

Another company, the Cincinnati Independent Fire Engine and Hose Company, popularly known as the "Silk Stocking Company," or the "Rovers," was organized February 22, 1830. By the co-operation of the City Council, the insurance companies and the people in general a liberal amount of money was raised for the equipment of this company. Two new engines and a hose reel were purchased in Philadelphia, for four thousand dollars. One was an eight-inch double-chamber engine of thirty-four men-power, discharging four and four-fifths gal-

lons per stroke in two streams. The other was a suction engine, with double seven-inch chambers of thirty-men power, discharging four gallons at each stroke. There was a hose of fifteen hundred feet, eight and one-half inches in diameter, on a double hose-reel. A contract was made for a new engine house, to be constructed on Fourth street near Broadway. The president of the company was George W. Neff; vice president, Joseph Pierce; secretary, Charles D. Dana; treasurer, Kirkbride Yardley.

In 1830 there was formed the Cincinnati Fire Association, composed of members of the several companies, with the object of regulating the department, taking care of the sick and disabled members and arbitrating differences. John L. Avery was president; John J. Stratton vice president; Joseph Landis secretary and William Scudder treasurer.

This association inaugurated a yearly procession of all the companies early in each May.

In 1830, the Eagle Company, Number Four, changed its name to Franklin Fire Engine and Hose Company, Number Four.

In August 1832, the Cincinnati Fire Guards were organized. Under this arrangement, the police ranged themselves in a line round the fire, restrained the crowds behind this boundary, looked after property, and were authorized to order onlookers to render assistance.

In 1832 the "Flat Iron" or "Checked Shirt" Company was formed. The nicknames were given because a considerable number of the members were mechanics and wore checked shirts. The incorporated name was the Cincinnati Fire Engine and Hose Company, Number Two. Bellamy Storer and S. W. Davis announced the formation of this company in February, at a public meeting; also that apparatus had been bought. The engines were the "Deluge" and the "Cataract," and the hose carriage was called the "Pioneer." An engine house for this company was built at the corner of Symmes and Lawrence streets.

In 1834, the directory stated "much attention has been bestowed by the city council upon this important department. There are belonging to it fifteen engines and ten thousand, one hundred and fifty feet of hose. It is divided into brigades, each of which has two engines, a hose company, and one hundred and fifty members in it. There are belonging to this department fifteen engines, seven hose-reels, one hundred and eighty-six buckets, and seven brigades, besides an engine belonging to the boys."

The Vigilant Fire Engine and Bucket Company, with seventy-five members, was chiefly composed of boys and youths. Benjamin Brice was president; Henry Pierce, vice president; James Galbreath, secretary; William Coppin, treasurer; Samuel James, foreman and engineer; Miller Ayres foreman of the bucket company.

In 1836 the department was organized into eight brigades. Each of these had two engines and a hose company. These were manned by one hundred and fifty firemen. For each brigade there was a chief, with assistants, secretary and treasurer. These brigades were called Washington Fire Engine Company, No. 1, manning the Pat Lyon and Ohio engines and the Ranger hose carriage; Relief Fire Engine No. 2 with the Relief and Cincinnati engines and Reliance hose carriage; Independence Fire Company No. 3, Constitution and Liberty engines

and veteran hose; Franklin Fire Company No. 4, Neptune and Atlantic Engines and Nymph hose; Brigade Fire Company, No. 5. Fame engine and Canal hose; Cincinnati Independence Fire Company No. 1, Waterwitch and Pilot engines and Red Rover hose; Cincinnati Independent Fire Company, No. 2. Cataract and Deluge engines and Pioneer hose; Independent No. 3, Buckeye, with Buckeye and Niagara engines and Diligent hose. There were also the Fire Warden Company No. 1, composed of six members from each ward; the Cincinnati Fire Guards No. 1; Protection Society No. 1; Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1.

There were in 1836 twenty-seven fire cisterns, and fifty-five cast iron plugs.

The Fire Department Insurance Company was incorporated April, 1837, with capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. It existed for the benefit of the department firemen; shares were sold only to firemen and no one could hold more than fifty shares, value ten dollars. The several companies could as corporations hold an unlimited amount of stock. For relief of sick or injured firemen, ten per cent of dividends were set apart. Marine insurance was later added to fire risks.

About this period, another company, the Buckeye Independent, No. 3, was formed.

The fire department in 1840-41 was made up of eleven companies. These were, Washington, Number One, two engines and one hundred and four members, with the hose men; Relief, with ninety-six members; Independence, eighty-eight; Franklin, seventy-four; Fame, seventy-four; Independent, one hundred and twenty-nine; Fire Engine and Hose Independent, Number Two, eighty-one; Cincinnati Fire Guards, sixty-six; the Hook and Ladder Company, forty-two. There were four hundred and seventy-one members of the Protection Society. The company of Fire Wardens No. 1 had thirty-two members. There were now thirty-four cisterns and thirty-five fire plugs.

The Cincinnati Fire Association was compelled in 1844 to put in force strict rules for the several companies while on duty at fires. The rivalries and confusion were such that companies got in the way of each other, ran engines on sidewalks and quarreled with each other.

The rulings were that the first arriving engine had choice of place at the cistern but must give fair chance to later comers. When it was needful to move, the last comer must go first. All racing was forbidden under penalty of fines.

Twelve districts were formed, and arrangements were made as to the division of labor in caring for fires. The company first hearing an alarm was to sound it again, and after an interval strike the district signal, and continue to alternate the two until all companies had arrived.

Another company, the Queen City Hook and Ladder Company, entered the department in May, 1845. As by September, 1846, the city had not provided a building for this company on its lot, the members prepared to erect one for themselves. Marching with music to their lot they speedily put up a one story board house. This was their home for a year, and was known as "Rough and Ready Hall." Later the city aided the members in providing a better shelter.

In 1848 Cincinnati firemen entered into a contest with a fire company from Louisville that excited much interest at the time and redounded to the glory of the Cincinnati department. The Louisville company brought with them their

engine to compete with any Cincinnati could furnish. The "Flat Iron Company" took up the Louisville challenge. The site selected for the contest was at Third and Broadway. The height reached by the water thrown by the Louisville engine was 201 and one half feet. The "Deluge" of the Flat Iron company sent a stream upward 210 feet.

The fire department in 1851 included eighteen companies, engine companies, hose companies and a hook and ladder company. There were forty-five carriages of the best make and other apparatus placed appropriately over the city. The department was composed of eighteen hundred members. There were eighty-three public cisterns and seventy-nine fire plugs.

The bitter rivalries between the companies often led to quarrels, and threatened the efficiency of the whole department. In 1851 a battle between the companies took place during a fire at John and Augusta streets. It began between two of the companies and grew until ten companies engaged in it, while the building that needed their attention was allowed to burn down.

The mayor attempted unsuccessfully to quiet matters, and the quarrel was kept up throughout the night. The Covington Fire Company, hearing of what was in progress came over and took sides with one party. A resolution was later passed to the effect that no Covington company would be allowed to come to a fire in Cincinnati save by request of the city authorities.

A change was evidently necessary to a new order of things. The city had outgrown the volunteer system. Many of the citizens who were fire wardens were too busy with their own affairs to look after the interests of the fire department.

For some years the newspapers had commented on the neglect of the fire wardens. Cist in 1845 had written in reply to these censures: "What can persons expect from such men as Judge Torrence or Councilman Stephenson, two of the best among them? Do they imagine they can neglect their own business and spend six days of the week examining whether the houses of a large city such as ours are exposed to taking fire from the carelessness of neighbors? The whole system is deficient and defective. There are thirty-two fire wardens, about three to a ward, having general jurisdiction wherever they please to exercise it,—which, of course, is nowhere. If we desire to have any good result from the appointment of such officers, let the institution be remodelled. Let each block in the city have its own fire warden, who will then be interested in taking care of the block; and fine him five dollars for every fire which results from his neglect to remove all undue exposedness to it."

A movement for reform began. Miles Greenwood, James H. Walker and other prominent citizens led in the movement. At that time steam fire engines were beginning to be planned and built, though none had proved practically successful. One had been used for a brief time in New York, but without good results.

In "The Great Industries of the United States," 1872, we read: "The first steam fire engine was built in London, in 1830, by Mr. Braithwaite. It weighed over five thousand pounds, was of about six horse power, generated steam in about twenty minutes, and could send about one hundred and fifty gallons of water a minute from eighty to ninety feet high. The boiler was upright. The

steam and water pistons were placed at opposite ends of the same piston-rod, the stroke of each being sixteen inches, and their diameters seven and a half and six inches respectively. The clumsiness of the apparatus, and the length of time necessary to get up steam, were the chief objections made to this first steam fire engine. The entire feasibility, however, of the idea of making steam fire engines was settled beyond question, and the attention of inventors, as well as that of the public, was turned into the direction of so improving them as to remove the objectionable features of this first attempt, and to replace the cumbersome and inadequate use of hand engines for the extinguishing of fires by the more efficacious and handy use of steam engines.

"In 1841 an engine was built in New York, at the expense of the combined fire insurance companies of that city, by Mr. Hodges, which performed good service upon several occasions at fires in that metropolis. It was a very powerful steam fire engine, but its extreme weight made it so difficult to handle readily that it was finally sold to be applied to other purposes.

"In 1852 the city of Cincinnati, having resolved to organize its fire department upon the basis of steam fire engines, and thus obtain at once the greater efficiency from their use, and also to do away with the evils incident to a volunteer fire department, had an engine constructed by Mr. A. A. Latta, which was finished in the early part of the next year. In this engine the steam was used as a partial aid to its propulsion, but its great weight,—nearly twelve tons,—necessitated also the use of four strong horses to drag it. Other lighter ones were built the next year, and finally all idea of using steam in propelling the steam fire engine had been done away with by the best constructors.

"The first of these engines built by Cincinnati was peculiar in the method of its construction. It had a square fire-box, like that of a locomotive boiler, with a furnace open at the top, upon which was placed the chimney. The upper part of the furnace was occupied by a continuous coil of tubes opening into the steam chamber above, while the lower end was carried through the fire-box, and connected outside with a force-pump, by which the water was to be forced continually through the tubes throughout the entire coil. When the fire was commenced the tubes were empty, but when they became sufficiently heated the force-pump was worked by hand, and water forced into them, generating steam which was almost instantly produced from the contact of the water with the hot pipes. Until sufficient steam was generated to work the engine regularly, the force-pump was continuously operated by hand, and a supply of water kept up. By this means the time occupied in generating steam was only from five to ten minutes; but the objections to thus heating the pipes empty and then introducing water into them are too well known to be insisted upon here.

"The engines made upon this pattern were complicated and heavy, but efficacious, and led to their introduction in other cities, and also to a quite general establishment in cities of a paid fire department in place of the voluntary one, which had theretofore prevailed. The lightest steam fire engine constructed upon this method weighed about ten thousand pounds. It was carried to New York upon exhibition, and upon a trial there threw, in 1858, about three hundred and seventy-five gallons a minute, playing about two hundred and thirty-seven feet, through a nozzle measuring an inch and a quarter, and getting its water supply

from a hydrant. The same engine is said to have played in Cincinniati two hundred and ten feet, through a thousand feet of hose, getting its water supply from a cistern."

The first steam fire engine in Cincinnati, named the "Uncle Joe Ross," was stationed on Eighth street between Plum and Central avenue. The chief engineer reported April 1, 1854, "If any doubt remained of the practicability of this invention for protecting property from destruction by fire, it must now be removed. The triumphant success of this invention has so completely satisfied every one that has seen it in operation, not only as a means of greater security to property, but in point of economy beyond anything now in use."

The practicability of this steam fire engine stimulated the citizens and insurance companies to raise money for another similar one, which early in 1854 was well-nigh completed. The council at that time had given authority to the chief engineer to order a third engine, but it was the judgment of the engineer that it was advisable to delay the contract until the second engine had been tried, as improvements might be suggested for the third machine.

The following reminiscences were given in 1880 by one who recalled the days of the first steam fire engine in Cincinnati. He said: "I drove the team that hauled the first steam fire engine ever built to the first fire on which streams were played by steam power." Evidently he knew nothing of the London and New York experiments. "My brother worked in Miles Greenwood's foundry in Cincinnati, and I lived at Island Pond, Vermont. In May, 1852, I believe, I went to Cincinnati to see him, arriving there Saturday evening. We were on our way to church Sunday morning, when the fire bells struck, and my brother said, 'Now we'll see what they'll do with the steam machine,' and he started for Miles Greenwood's shop, where the steam fire engine was. It was built by Greenwood, the first ever on wheels." This, of course, was an error. "There the engine stood, steam up, four large gray horses hitched to it, a crowd looking at it, and Greenwood mad because he couldn't get a man to drive the horses. You see all the firemen were opposed to his new invention because they believed it would spoil their fun, and nobody wanted to be stoned by them, and then the horses were kicking about so that everybody was afraid on that account. My brother says, 'Larry, you can drive those horses, I know.' And Greenwood said, 'If you can, I wish you would,—I'll pay you for it.' My business was teaming. And just as I was, with my Sunday clothes on, I jumped on the back of the wheel horse, seized the rein, spoke to the horses, and out we went kiting. Miles Greenwood went ahead, telling the people to get out of the way, as the streets were full of people. The horses went on a fast run nearly the whole way, and when we got to the fire we took suction from the canal and played two streams on the building, a large frame house, and put the fire out. That was the biggest crowd I ever saw in my life, and the people yelled and shouted while some of the firemen who stood around the piano machines (hand fire engines) jeered and groaned. After the fire was out, Greenwood put on two more streams, and four were played. Then the city hired me to drive the four horse team with the steamer, paying me seventy-five dollars a month. It was a great, long, wide affair, with a tall heavy boiler, bigger than this room—and run on three wheels, two behind and one in front to guide it by. After a few weeks a fellow offered

to do my work for fifty dollars a month, and they turned me off and hired him. The second fire he drove to he was run over and killed."

The leaders in the reform that brought about the change from a volunteer fire department and the procuring of the steam fire engine were particularly Miles Greenwood, Jacob Wykoff Piatt, James H. Walker and Joseph S. Ross.

In 1854 Greenwood was chief engineer. The same year, the city council purchased a vacant lot on Sixth street, between Vine and Race streets for a building to be headquarters of the department. An alarm bell was placed upon the Mechanics Institute at that time. The expenses of the department for 1853-54 were seventy-eight thousand, four hundred and odd dollars. More than twelve thousand dollars of this amount was necessitated by the change to the paid system.

At this time, in addition to the steam fire engine there were fourteen hand engine companies, two hook and ladder companies and one hose company.

The salaries of men and officers amounted for the year to fifty-three thousand, six hundred and odd dollars.

In that year there were one hundred and sixty fires. The loss at these was estimated at six hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and odd dollars; three hundred and thirty thousand and odd dollars was covered by insurance.

The change to the paid department did not come without serious opposition. Jacob W. Piatt, a prominent lawyer, with James H. Walker, both councilmen, brought the proposition before council. The council room at this meeting had in it a crowd of turbulent rough fellows who noisily exhibited their opposition. At meeting after meeting the proposers brought the matter up. Each time it was lost but each time by a smaller majority. The feeling became so bitter that Mr. Piatt was forced to go to the council chamber attended by a company of his constituents for his protection. At one time a crowd gathered before his house and burned an effigy of him amid groans and hisses.

It was indeed the procuring of the steam fire engine that finally forced the paid department movement to success. When the engine had been tested and accepted it was recognized that it would be safe only in the hands of others than the volunteers. It was decided to organize a company of salaried firemen. To this end a committee was appointed. Council appointed Miles Greenwood as chief of the company and he accepted, without salary, and paid another man to look after his own business meanwhile.

The ordinance of council arranged that members of the company were to be paid $60 each a year; each lieutenant, $100; captains $150; pipemen and drivers $365; assistant engineers, $300; and chief engineers $1,000.

In a biographical sketch of Miles Greenwood the writer says: "Mr. Greenwood became connected with the fire department in 1829, when there was but one hose company in the city, and was president of the association several times. In 1853 the first steam fire engine was brought out to a fire by a number of picked men under the command of Mr. Greenwood. It was well understood that the buildings had been fired by the members of the volunteer company, who were bitterly opposed to the introduction of steam engines, for the purpose of having an opportunity to smash it. Mr. Greenwood was soon surrounded by three hundred of these men, who were loud in their threats of vengeance. But

his cool courage and resolute will daunted the rioters, so that everything dwindled into a threat that he would never get an office after that. Two other fires occurred the same night. It will be remembered that the city council took little or no interest in the great change in the fire department which the exigency of the times called for; and being determined to accomplish the work he had undertaken, he furnished fifteen thousand dollars of his own money, and obtained fifteen thousand dollars more from private citizens and insurance companies, who had confidence in the final success of the change. It was not until the change had been made that the council sanctioned it by paying the expenses attending it. Mr. Greenwood, however, had fully informed himself in regard to the will of the better class of citizens, and was determined to succeed with the moral support they rendered him. He removed his family from the city to Avondale, previous to the struggle, and for the first eighteen months only slept at home six nights; and from his house on the corner of Race and Ninth streets answered every tap of the alarm bell. The council paid him one thousand dollars to attend to their business, and he paid one thousand, five hundred dollars for a person to take his place in his own business; and to show that he was not actuated by mercenary motives, donated the one thousand dollars to the Mechanics Institute.

"After the steam fire engine became a fixed fact in the Cincinnati fire department, a deputation from the city of Baltimore came on to examine its workings and compare the paid and volunteer systems. On being questioned as to the points of difference, Mr. Greenwood's answer was characteristic, and as follows: '1st, it never gets drunk; and 2nd, it never throws brickbats; and the only drawback connected with it is that it can't vote.'

"As evidence that even the council were ultimately made sensible of the benefit accruing to the city from the services of Mr. Greenwood in this direction, we insert the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of Cincinnati are due to Miles Greenwood, chief engineer of the fire department, for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of said office, bringing order out of confusion and saving property and life by systematized and well defined rules and regulations, and a personal supervision highly honorable to him, and immensely valuable to this city."

A beautiful souvenir was presented to Mr. Greenwood, the inscription on which was as follows: "Presented to Miles Greenwood by the officers of the pay fire department, upon his retirement from the position of chief engineer of the department, as a tribute of their respect and esteem for his efficient services as a fireman, his bearing as an officer, and exemplary character as a citizen, for many years an active fireman, and the last two in organizing the present department, the best the world can boast of."

A writer in "Cincinnati, Past and Present," said: "To Mr. Greenwood the Cincinnati fire department is mainly indebted for its efficient organization. The pay fire department, now in general use, is really his creation. From being a leading spirit in the old volunteer department, he saw the inevitably demoralizing tendencies of it upon the youth of the cities, and conceiving the idea of adopting steam as a motive power in the extinguishing of fires, he next determined to have a paid, rather than a volunteer, department. In this he met with a weight of

opposition, both in the city council and the volunteer firemen that would have completely discouraged a man of less determination of character and persistence. For three months after the organization of the paid fire department of the city, the council refused to recognize the change, or appropriate the money to pay off the men; and during this time Mr. Greenwood advanced for this purpose fifteen thousand dollars to keep the men together by paying them regularly. Night and day he was constantly engaged fighting the opposition to the organization. He had no time to attend to his own business, but paid a man one thousand, five hundred dollars to attend to it for him. Eventually he triumphed over every difficulty, and today such a thing as a volunteer fire department is unknown in any city of the first class in Europe or America."

But Greenwood did not fight this battle alone. James H. Walker, A. B. Latta and Piatt were behind him. Piatt and Walker fought for him in council and helped in every possible way.

Latta, according to whose plans the pioneer engine was built, was of the firm of Shawk and Latta, while the engine was built in the shops of John H. McGowan. Latta had had experience in a cotton factory and then in the Washington Navy Yard, before he came to Cincinnati as an expert mechanic and became foreman of a machine shop. He made the first iron-planing machine used in Cincinnati. He built the first locomotive made west of the mountains; this was the "Bull of the Woods," and was constructed for the Little Miami railroad.

Latta was about thirty years of age when in 1852 he constructed the first steam fire engine in this city. He spent nine months upon it. It was tested January 1, 1853. He built in the next eight years about thirty engines which were used by the fire department of the chief cities of the country.

Joseph S. Ross, after whom the first steam fire engine in this city was named, was a member of the council and was chairman of the committee on the fire department. It was he who closed the contract with Shawk and Latta to construct the first engine.

The first and for a long time the only fire tower in Cincinnati was on the top of the Mechanics Institute. It had glass windows to give a view of the several parts of the city. There were on duty there day and night two watchmen, who relieved each other every six hours. Four glass globes, covered with red flannel, were used as signals. They were placed in a huge, mast-like cylinder and moved by machinery. In daylight they appeared to be solid. When illuminated at night they shone out brilliantly. The watchman, on discovering a fire, announced its locality by hoisting the appropriate number of balls. He also gave the alarm by striking the huge bell at the other end of the roof of the building.

The watchmen also, by means of a speaking tube, notified the firemen in the Gifts Engine House, next door, of the location of a fire. As other engines came past this engine house they also had the means of learning where they were to go.

Cincinnati led in this great reform, while other cities still suffered from the old outworn system. Six months' experience of the new plan satisfied the majority of opponents. After one year, Mr. Greenwood said: "In the semi-annual report that I had the privilege to present to your honorable body, I could not refrain from congratulating the city council upon the triumphant success which had

crowned their efforts in the reform of the fire department, which the peace and good order of society so imperatively demanded; the result of which, though scarcely six months had passed, the change for good was so manifest that soon the opposition of the most clamorous advocates of the old system were hushed into silence; nor is the effect of the change now, after the first twelve months have elapsed, less manifest or worthy your confidence. Under the present control the engine houses are no longer nurseries where the youth of the city are trained up in vice, vulgarity and debauchery, and where licentiousness holds her nightly revels. The Sabbath day is no longer desecrated by the yells and fierce conflicts of rival fire companies, who sought the occasion afforded by false alarms, often gotten up for the purpose of making brutal assaults on each other, our citizens, male and female, pass our engine houses without being insulted by the coarse vulgarities of the persons collected around them. The safety and security of our citizens are no longer trampled under foot by men claiming a higher law, under the license of the name of fireman, to commit all manner of excesses with impunity. The temptation for the youths of our city to follow fire companies and attach themselves to them, is entirely done away. For all these good results let me congratulate the city council, and all who have so manfully and disinterestedly labored for the reform."

When in 1855 Mr. Greenwood felt that he had accomplished his work and retired from the position of chief engineer, Ferguson Clements was appointed in his place, with Enoch G. Megrue as assisstant. In 1857 Megrue succeeded to the chief position, which he occupied for more than twenty years, with great credit to himself and the respect and gratitude of the citizens.

Seven steam fire engines were in charge of the department in 1858. In 1860 there were eleven engines, with one hundred and fifty-one members, which numbers included officers, besides two hook and ladder companies. Only one hand engine was still in use, that in the Seventeenth ward, for local use. That year the mayor declared the Cincinnati fire department to be the most efficient in America. Chief Megrue stated: "At no period since the organization of the fire department has it reached so near perfection as now. As an achievement of human skill we point to it with pride, and in practical workings we have the attestation of an admiring world."

At this time horseless steam fire engines were put in service. In 1864 a new engine of this kind was procured for seven thousand dollars; it was called the "John F. Torrence." In 1868 the "A. B. Latta," named for the maker of the first Cincinnati steam fire engine, was bought.

In 1868-69 the expense of the department was two hundred and forty thousand five hundred and odd dollars.

The people of Mount Auburn in 1861 made a request that a fire company be located in their vicinity. A new engine was accordingly bought and an engine house was placed on Webster street between Sycamore and Main streets.

The mayor and the chief engineer had for several years advised the installation of the fire alarm telegraph system. The council at last issued an order to this effect. In 1865 a law was passed which gave council authority to procure the necessary money. In 1866 this system was installed by J. F. Kennard & Company of Boston. It cost for operation the first year twenty-five thousand

THE OLD PILLARS CLUB, MADISON ROAD

OHIO RIVER LAUNCH CLUB

dollars and the second year twenty thousand, eight hundred dollars. Besides its uses for fire purposes it was utilized by the police. In 1868 this system was extended to Walnut Hills, Mount Adams, the west side of Mill Creek and the workhouse. As more suburbs were annexed, twenty-seven new signal boxes were put up in 1873.

The fire alarm telegraph was first located at the corner of Sixth and Vine streets. B. B. Glass was the first chief operator.

The first entry in the records of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Corps of Cincinnati is as follows:

"February 7, 1866, the Tower Watchmen were withdrawn from their posts of duty at six o'clock this evening at which time the Fire Alarm Telegraph was accepted and went into service. Between eight and nine o'clock the same evening a test alarm was turned in and sounded upon the bells from Box Six (6) which proved satisfactory to all concerned. The first alarm of fire under the Telegraph system was given from Box Twelve (12) February 9, at eight o'clock, p. m."

At the great Chicago fire in 1871, part of the Cincinnati fire department was sent on and did much in aiding the department of that suffering city.

In 1872 the epizootic disease was prevalent, and the affairs of the city, of the street railways and the fire department were seriously interfered with. While this state of things existed there were no large fires. At the few alarms that were given, the engines were hauled by men, in the old fashion.

The Legislature in 1873 changed the whole organization of the department. It repealed the old laws and city ordinances that bore upon the fire department. The department was taken from the charge of the Council and put in the hands of a Board of Fire Commissioners. The members were appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the Council.

The mayor appointed to constitute this board: P. W. Strader, president; W. B. Folger, secretary; Charles Kahn, Jr., Henry Hanna, George Weber and George C. Sargent.

On the twenty-fifth of August, the Board organized. It did away with the offices of foreman and outside pipeman. It employed a sufficient force on full time and salary.

The department was at this time made up of one hundred and forty-nine officers and men. There were eighteen steam fire engines, four hook and ladder companies, the fuel and supply wagons and the fire alarm telegraph corps.

There were five first class engines, six second class and seven third class engines. All but one had been built in this city.

In 1875 Chief Megrue stated that during the year 1874 the losses by fire were less by two hundred and forty thousand dollars than in 1854, though the population of Cincinnati had doubled in the meanwhile.

On May 14, 1880, there occurred a fire at Glendale, fifteen miles from the center of the city, which notably exhibited the efficiency of the Cincinnati fire department. Within forty-five minutes after the telegram asking for aid was filed at the Glendale office Chief Engineer Bunker was at hand with an engine and fighting the fire.

The organization of the fire department was again changed in 1877, and was put in the charge of the Board of Police Commissioners. There was a pro-

longed dispute as to this act, known as the "Ransom Ripper Bill." A conclusion was reached for the time being by the appointment of Charles Jacob, Jr., as president, George W. Ziegler, Enoch T. Carson, Charles Brown and Daniel Weber as police commissioners.

By the act of the general assembly, February 14, 1878, the law creating this board was repealed. Judge Moses F. Wilson of the police court then appointed as fire commissioners, George C. Sargent, William Dunn, C. J. W. Smith, George Weber and John L. Thompson.

This board appointed Joseph Bunker fire marshal, and as assistants Lewis Wibey, Thomas McAvoy and Henry Schildmeyer, as Chief Megrue had resigned and insisted on his resignation being accepted.

Megrue had been with the fire department more than twenty-five years, and had been at the head of the department for twenty years. His is one of the most notable and honorable names in the history of the paid fire department. Politics had entered toward the end of his service into the management of the fire department, and this fact had annoyed and grieved him.

L. C. Weir in 1879 succeeded John L. Thompson on the board, and in 1880 John Mackey Jr., took the place of George Weber. When the term of C. J. W. Smith expired, Chris Kiechler became fire commissioner in his room.

In 1882 there was held the Fire Chiefs Convention, and there were in attendance many of the most notable fire chiefs of the world. Among these was Captain E. M. Shaw of London. There were ninety-five chiefs present.

On account of the bursting of a large amount of the hose at a fire at this time, the burning of the oil establishment of Charles E. Coffin, it was evident that sufficient funds were not being provided for the proper maintenance of the departments supplies. A private subscription was raised. Council made further appropriation. New hose was purchased.

In 1882 Chris Kissinger took the place of William Dunn on the Board of Fire Commissioners. In 1883, J. M. Doherty succeeded George C. Sargent.

In 1883 there was a great flood. The fire department was much interfered with. In the bottoms an engine was placed on a flat boat for the protection of that neighborhood.

In 1884 Chief Bunker was killed by a collision of his buggy and a chemical engine while speeding to a fire. He had been in the department thirty years, and was an able officer.

Lewis Wisbey became acting chief on the death of Bunker in September and was regularly appointed to this position November 28, 1884.

In this year, Abe Furst was appointed to succeed L. C. Weir whose term had expired as a member of the board.

An act was passed during this year allowing the fire appropriations to be increased from $250,000 to $300,000. Another act permitted a change of the regulations so that an applicant for membership must pass a medical examination.

In 1886 a tournament of the old volunteer firemen was held. An association had been formed in 1869 of those who had been active members in the old volunteer department. The city publicly demonstrated for three days its enthusiasm for these men.

In 1886 the Salvage Corps was organized. Herman F. Newman, who had been a fireman, became its head.

In 1890 W. H. Hughes became chief in place of Lewis Wisbey, who resigned.

In 1891 a Board of Fire Trustees took the place of the Board of Fire Commissioners. Mayor Mosby appointed Abe Furst, R. M. Archibald, James J. Faran, Jr., and John Goetz, Jr.

In 1893 W. T. Perkins succeeded R. M. Archibald as fire trustee. J. A. Archibald took the place of W. H. Hughes as chief.

In 1898 Faran was succeeded by William Rieker; in 1899 Goetz was succeeded by Joseph M. Rice; and in 1901 Perkins was succeeded by John Mackey, Jr. Abe Furst was reappointed in 1900.

Mr. Faran in 1902 took the place of Rice.

A parade of the fire and police departments was held October 3, 1895. A review by Governor McKinley and Mayor Caldwell was then held. General Andrew Hickenlooper was grand marshal for the fire department and Colonel Leopold Markbreit for the police department.

The Firemens' Protective Association of Cincinnati is an organization for the relief of firemen, their widows and orphans.

The firemen's pension fund provides pensions for disabled firemen and widows and orphans of firemen.

The large and thoroughly equipped fire department of Cincinnati today is so vast and elaborate that an extensive treatment of it would require far more space than can be here given. There are the forty-seven fire companies; sixteen ladder companies; two water tower companies; three fuel and supply companies; a tool wagon company; an automobile company; cistern and plug department; a hose shop; fire alarm telegraph. In brief, Cincinnati has a thoroughly modern and efficient fire department.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health was organized by the Council in 1865. The first yearly report was submitted on March 1st, 1868.

This board then consisted of: Charles Wilstach, mayor, and ex officio president of the Board; Hugh McBriney, S. S. Davis, L. C. Hopkins, J. C. Baum, Daniel Morton, and John Hauck. Dr. William Clendenin was health officer, and George M. Howels clerk.

The first orders of this board were sent out April 24, 1867. In less than a year after that date the Board sent out thirteen thousand and six hundred and twenty-four orders to be served by the sanitary police.

The health officer in that year received seventeen thousand, three hundred and fourteen reports of nuisances. When notifications were sent by the board most of these nuisances were looked after. But the board brought one hundred and thirty suits and collected seventy-two fines.

The act of the Legislature which had created this Board gave into its hands the medical relief of the poor of the city. During the first year of its existence there was a large number of people out of employment. A physician was selected

to look after the sick among the poor in each ward. As the general health that year was good, it was found that thirteen ward physicians were sufficient. The poor treated during the year were four thousand, four hundred and thirty one.

The mayor in his next annual message stated that the board of health had rid the city markets of unwholesome meats and vegetables, prevented the sale of diseased cattle and decreased milk adulteration, as well as prevented the spread of "Texas cattle-fever."

The death rate of the city was considerably lowered.

In 1869, the Board of Health had the street-sweepings analyzed, and showed their utility as fertilizer.

In 1870, the Council ordered the construction of public closets, under the care of the Board of Health.

During a smallpox epidemic in 1872 the Board of Health made an inspection of the public schools, and as a result more than seven thousand children were vaccinated at the public expense.

In 1872 eleven thousand, seven hundred and odd nuisances were abated.

That year medical attention was provided for seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty odd cases among the poor.

As it was apprehended that cholera might return at that time, a house to house inspection was made by the board. "Cries of Warning," printed announcements of the perils, were given out to housekeepers and landlords to the number of twenty-five thousand.

In 1876 the schools were again examined.

In 1878 bureaus of medical relief, sanitary inspection, markets and vital statistics were created as part of this board.

In 1880 a police squad was detailed for sanitary service. The sanitary police in that year abated twelve thousand, four hundred and twenty nuisances, and made twenty-six thousand, seven hundred and ten inspections of premises.

The health officer is Dr. Mark A. Brown; sanitary superintendent Mischeal Lorentz, and assistant superintendent P. H. Goeddell.

Of the Bureau of Finance, John J. Winner is clerk of the Board of Health and Joseph M. Ray is chief clerk of the Board of Health.

Of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, E. Walter Evans is deputy registrar and William Kimmerling is assistant deputy registrar.

Of the Bureau of Infectious and Contagious Diseases, the medical inspector is B. F. Lyle, M. D. (resigned), Henry Dietz is clerk, Joseph Wagner and Charles Ortman are sanitary specials.

On the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, Bernard Brengelmann is fumigator. There is in this bureau a chief clerk of the sanitary department, a clerk, and twenty sanitary officers.

Of the Bureau of Dairy and Milk Inspection, J. Stewart Hagen, M. D., is milk inspector, and there are seven assistant milk inspectors; also a clerk, a legal clerk.

There is a Bureau of Meat and Live Stock Inspection, of which Harry C. Winnes, D. V. M. is meat inspector, and there are seven assistant meat inspectors.

There is a Bureau of Fruit and Vegetables Inspection, of which George Lebrecht is fruit inspector.

On the Bureau of Bacteriological and Microscopical Examinations Frank Lamb, M. D., is chemist and bacteriologist and Harry F. Truesdale is laboratory assistant.

Oscar W. Stark, M. D., is physician of the tuberculosis dispensary, with four nurses.

The Bureau of Medical Relief has a physician in each of the twenty-four wards.

In the Bureau of School Hygiene, Miriam Schaar, M. D., is chief nurse, with two nurses cooperating.

In 1909 there were six thousand, three hundred and three deaths, including three hundred and eighty-two still births, a decrease in the mortality of five hundred and twenty-eight compared with the preceding year.

Using the last figures of the census department for the year 1910 the population of the city is 364,463. According to these figures the death rate for 1909 was 16.24.

The births outnumbered the deaths, six thousand, eight hundred and ten; a birth rate of 18.68 per thousand. This was an increase in birth rate compared with the preceding year from 15.70 per thousand.

The explanation is that births are being better reported by physicians, and the rate of 1909 was based upon a more nearly correct estimate of the population.

The work in the laboratory has increased almost 33 and a third per cent over that done the preceding year, 7,483 examinations having been made. A careful perusal of Dr. Lamb's report will show a marked improvement during the year in the milk supply, both chemically and bacteriologically.

Dairy conditions are decidedly improved, as is evidenced by reports of samples of milk examined. The vigorous system of prosecution that was followed during the latter half of 1909 had a salutary effect and adulteration is much less frequent. Part of the good effect of this policy is lost through delays in having cases tried. The city solicitor's force is overworked, and arrangements should be made whereby the legal representative of this department could give first consideration to its business.

During 1909, one of the largest dairies in the United States marketing its milk in this city, had its herd tuberculin tested. A large percentage of the cows were found to be diseased, and a large number of these were slaughtered, subject to government inspection. At present this herd is under the care of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and the milk supply from this source is probably as good as can be obtained from any dairy in the Cincinnati district.

The Health Officer and Chief Milk and Dairy inspector are carrying on a system of education among the dairy men, and each year shows a material increase in the number of tuberculin tested herds. The milk commission of the Academy of Medicine aids in this work.

During the summer months certified milk, at nominal price, is sold or furnished free to people with infants in the congested districts through the milk stations established by this department.

The work being done is as efficient as can be hoped for considering the number of men employed. Inspection work outside of Hamilton county can only be done after the force has been increased.

As to school inspection, the nurses follow up the recommendations of the assistant health officers in the homes of the people, give treatment in the schools, accompany the patients to hospitals when they need operations, etc. Fifteen public schools were served in 1909, and the results obtained show the importance of extending this work as rapidly as possible to all of the public, parochial and private schools in the city. Lack of funds interferes with this work at present.

Only forty-six deaths were due to typhoid fever, the lowest mortality from this cause for years.

The campaign for a more thorough reporting of tubercular cases resulted in 1,058 cases being reported during the year, with 850 deaths from this cause. This showed a marked improvement in case reporting. The work in the tuberculosis dispensary contributed materially to this result.

During that year there were reported 400 cases of measles, with two deaths; 426 cases of diphtheria, with 38 deaths; 388 cases of scarlet fever, with 14 deaths; 136 cases of whooping cough, with 21 deaths; 307 cases of chickenpox, with no deaths; 253 cases of small pox, with one death; cerebro spinal meningitis, 4 cases, with 1 death; mumps 16 cases; erysipelas, 91 cases, with 32 deaths.

Inspection in the Meat Inspection Service is limited to those slaughter houses not engaged in inter-state trade, to the hotels, restaurants, retail butcher shops and markets. The force is too small for thorough work, and steps should be taken to widen the field of usefulness of this department.

There is but one man employed at present in the Bureau of Fruits and Vegetables.

The total expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1909 were $71,878, general administration, sanitary services and supplies, quarantine, and inspection of food products.

Out door relief Medical Relief of the Poor; in 1909, there were 4,032 new patients, 1,898 old patients; total patients treated, 5,930. Total visits by physicians 12,116. Patients discharged 3,709. Sent to hospital 289. Patients remaining, 1,897. Total cost of medicines, $509.

The deaths in 1890, with the smaller population of that period, were 6,441 and in 1909 were 5,921.

In this year, there was a total of 1,519 fumigations made; for diphtheria 393; for scarlet fever 340; for consumption 540; for smallpox 201. Miscellaneous 45.

The modern management of the tuberculosis situation recognizes three distinct aspects of the subject which must receive due consideration if the work of stamping out consumption is to be successful. One is the education of public opinion in harmony with the tuberculosis campaign. Another is the isolation of the consumptive who is helpless and is in urgent need not only of medical attention, but of the ordinary necessities of life, such as food and healthful surroundings. The third and last, but by no means the least important feature of the tuberculosis situation is the care of the ambulant case or the treatment of the individual patient who is not sick enough to require hospital or sanitary treatment, but not well enough to be without medical attention and advice, more particularly if the patient is poor.

The work in the dispensary during 1909 was in keeping with the triple purpose of modern tuberculosis-therapy. Endeavor was made to teach patients cor-

rect principles of personal hygiene in keeping with the indication offered by the disease and by the exigencies of sanitation arising from the infectious character of tuberculosis. In addition, clinical work was done such as was required by the patients attending the dispensary, suitable cases being sent to the branch hospital, and other cases being cared for by visiting nurses. Special care is given to the children who come to the dispensary, not only because the prospects in these cases are usually better, but also because children are apt to propagate the modern teaching in regard to tuberculosis more than any other class of patients.

The nurses of the Bureau of School Hygiene visited nine schools, and two kindergartens. They made 984 visits, saw 3,216 new cases, and 7,392 old cases. They discharged 2,437 cases, took to the dispensary 343, obtained glasses for 212, had 137 operated on, and held with parents 246 consultations.

They looked after cases of pediculosis 936, scabies 125, ringworm 154, miscellaneous skin diseases 281, defective vision 506, other eye conditions 36, adenoids and enlarged tonsils 463, ear conditions 106, wounds 57, contagious diseases 69, non-contagious diseases 449, miscellaneaus 507.

Treatment for 105 was given at home, and for 445 at school. Visits were made at home 1,688, at dispensary 332, and at operations 40.

Recommendations were made to family physician 557, to childrens' clinic 423, to other dispensary 664, and to charitable institutions 76.

Investigation of the Odontological Society in examinations of the mouths of children of the Sixth District School were made on 920; there were only 85 without defect; only 414 were accustomed to clean their teeth. The condition of the mouth of 238 was good; of 481 fair, and of 200 bad. 606 had no family dentist. 76 had irregular teeth, and 112 had permanent teeth missing.

Dr. Frank H. Lamb, chemist and bacteriologist, made a total of examinations in the laboratory 7,483, an increase of 1,582 over the previous year. The diphtheria examinations numbered 1,181. Sputum samples numbered 1,400. Widal examinations were 364.

There were 2,571 samples of milk examined. Part of these samples were from shippers, and out of 707 only 119 were below legal standard. In 1908 the per cent of milk shipped into Cincinnati below legal standard was 46.2 per cent, while during 1909 it was only 16.9 per cent. Most of this adulteration was by water. The milk shipped into Cincinnati still, (1911) shows a very large per cent of adulteration, but there has been a marked improvement. This improvement is due to the active campaign made by the government against shippers who live in other states and ship milk into Cincinnati, and over whom the local department has no jurisdiction. There are a number of producers who live in Ohio and are reached through a cooperation of the state and city authorities. When the state authorities take this matter up and prosecute offenders within the state the per-cent of adulterated milk shipped into Cincinnati will fall much lower than it is at present.

There were 1,672 wagon samples examined, and of these 526 were below legal standard. The percentage below standard in 1908 was 59.3 per cent and in 1909 was 40.4 per cent, though about three times as many samples were examined in the latter year as in the former.

"where I dug the first well that ever was in Cincinnati, and by my directions the well in the garrison was finished, besides a number of other wells which I laid off, and which have been finished since my leaving there, which is a clear demonstration of the infallibility of the forked rod. For I do maintain that there is no danger of failing in procuring water, provided a man digs to the depths prescribed by the man who carries the rod, and understands the efficiency of it."

In 1793 a Scotchman named David McCash came here from Kentucky. During that year, McCash's oldest son invented a method of conveying water to the houses of such citizens as needed a supply. His cart was a barrel on two poles. A cross-piece midway on the poles held them together, while pegs kept the barrel in position. The front portion of the poles served as shafts for a horse.

Cist in "Cincinnati in 1851" reverts to the early water supply, and says: "The first settlers of Cincinnati drank from the springs in the hillside, along and below the present line of Third street, and did their washing in the Ohio river. As the population increased individuals for their greater private convenience sank private wells. Still a large portion of the inhabitants obtained their supply from the river and there are many still living who associate toting water by hoop and bucket with their reminiscenes of a washing day.

"The summer of 1802 was very dry, and most of the springs failed. Among the rest was the one which supplied Deacon Wade's tan-yard. Without water the business could not go on—not a dray in the settlement—what was to be done? An inventive genius, James McMahan, came to their relief; with an axe and augur he repaired to the adjoining fields, cut a couple of saplings, pinned cross-pieces, and upon them secured a cask. To this dray, by aid of a yoke, or wooden collar, he geared his bull, and with this "fixin'" the water was furnished, and the business of the yard kept in operation.

"In 1806 when the citizens numbered seventeen hundred, the first move for supplying them with water was made by William, better known as "Bill," Gibson, rigging a cask upon wheels, and undertaking the furnishing of water as a part of his business. The facility this water cart afforded was as great a desideratum and as marked an epoch in the history of the progress of the comforts of the town as any subsequent improvement for furnishing the city with water.

"In 1817 Jesse Reeder built a tank on the bank of the river near Ludlow street. By means of elevators worked by horse power he lifted the water into this tank and thence sold it to water carts.

"In 1816 the town council of Cincinnati granted the Cincinnati Woolen Manufacturing company the exclusive privilege of laying pipe through the streets, lanes and alleys of the town for the purpose of supplying the citizens thereof with water, conditioned "that on or before the fourth day of July, 1819, the pipe should be laid and water conveyed to that part of the town lying south of Third street, commonly called the 'Bottom,' and to that part of the town called the 'Hill,' so that it may be delivered three feet above the first floor of James Furgeson's kitchen, on or before the second day of July, 1823.

"In 1818 the Woolen Manufacturing Company, with the assent of the town council, transferred all their right, interest and privilege of supplying the inhabitants of the town of Cincinnati with water to S. W. Davies, and the legislature granted said Davies and his associates an act of incorporation by the name of the

Cincinnati Water Company, with the privilege of creating a capital not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars. Mr. Davies purchased the property now occupied by the engine house and reservoir, and commenced preparing for furnishing the city with water. A reservoir forty by thirty, and six feet deep, bottom and sides planked, was excavated on the hillside, a little south and west of the present site. Two frame buildings were erected on the bank, one on the north and the other on the south side of Front street. A lifting pump, placed in the building south of Front street, lifted the water from the river into a tank in the building on the north side of Front street. From this tank the water was forced up the hill into the reservoir. The pipes, pumps and machinery were of wood, and worked by horse power.

"In 1820, there being at the time no improvements between Broadway and the reservoir, the wooden pipes leading into the town were laid along the hillside, through Martin Baum's orchard, down to Deer Creek; on the west side of the creek, through what at the time was Baum's fields, now Longwood's garden, and other lots to Broadway; thence along Fifth street to Sycamore, and down Sycamore to Lower Market. Here the first fire-plug—a wooden pent-stock—was placed, and from it the first water lifted by machinery, from the Ohio river, and passed through pipes for the use of citizens, flowed on the third day of July, 1821.

"In 1824, Mr. Davies purchased the engine and boiler of the steamboat Vesta; and Mr. Joseph Dickinson, after having repaired and fitted the engine up in the frame building south of Front street, attached by means of crank and lever two lifting pumps, of six-inch cylinder, and two force pumps of seven inch cylinder and four-feet stroke. With these the water was lifted from the river into a tank in the same building, and forced from this tank, up the hill, four hundred feet through five inch iron pipe, and three hundred and fifty feet of gumwood pipe into the reservoir. The trees for these pipes were cut in Deacon Wade's woods, near the corner of Western row and Everett streets.

"In 1827, Mr. Davies sold his interest in the waterworks to Messrs. Ware, Foote, Greene and others when, in accordance with the act of incorporation, a company organization took place. At this time there were about seventeen thousand feet of wooden pipe, five hundred and thirty hydrants, and less than five thousand dollars income.

"In 1828, the engine was repaired and the entire pumping apparatus remodeled by Anthony Harkness. After this the water was thrown through a twelve inch iron pipe into a new stone reservoir, one hundred feet by fifty, and twelve feet deep. This reservoir was enlarged from time to time, until its dimensions equalled three hundred and fifty feet in length by fifty feet in width, and twelve feet deep, containing one million, two hundred thousand gallons of water. This reservoir, having served its day, has now given way to make room for a new one, enlarged to meet the present demand.

"In 1833, Mr. Harkness made and put up a new engine and pumping apparatus, which is now in use (1851)."

To go back to the earlier period: it is said that a man named Port, who had been a Hessian soldier in the Revolution, followed for some time the occupation of supplying water to the citizens of this town.

An advertisement in the *Spy* of June, 1801, inserted by Avery and Fithian, stated "they have completed their well of excellent water, at a heavy expense, and that four dollars per year will be expected from every person or family using the water. The well will have to be kept in order, and supplied with buckets, rope and windlass, and cleaned out at least once a year,"—hence the charges.

In addition there were other privately owned wells from which water could be procured at a regular charge.

There were also publicly owned wells at Lower Market street, between Main and Sycamore streets, one on Main street, and one near the bank of the Miami Exporting Company; these were maintained by assessments.

In 1815, Dr. Drake states there were some not very satisfactory springs on the edges of the town; also that others were on the sides of the hills. But none of these were adequate to supply the town. Several wells had been digged. He notes that those east of Broadway were from thirty to fifty feet in depth; some on the northwest parts of the hill twenty to forty feet; those in the Bottom from forty to sixty feet. West of Broadway, between Third and Sixth streets it was necessary to go from seventy to one hundred feet for water.

Cisterns were common. But a large part of the water used was brought from the river in barrels, and often this had to be allowed to settle because of the impurities. Housekeepers preferred it for all uses except drinking.

According to the grant of 1816 to the Cincinnati Woolen Manufacturing Company, that Company had for ninety-nine years the exclusive privilege of supplying the city for a yearly payment of one hundred dollars; they had also the right to free water at fires. The company was obliged to put a fire plug in each block where the water was introduced and to fill public cisterns or reservoirs without charge.

In a biography of Samuel E. Foote, the writer, John P. Foote, says in regard to the Cincinnati waterworks: "At an early period in the history of Cincinnati, when its future growth and prosperity appeared to be fully established, the need of a regular supply of water was seen to be necessary, not only for family purposes but for supplying the wants of manufacturing establishments, which were beginning to be requisite for the supply especially of those heavy fabrics, the transportation of which from the seaboard imposed taxes too heavy to be borne by the early emigrants to our western towns and farms. This want, a most energetic and accomplished man of business, Colonel Samuel W. Davies, undertook to supply. He raised a substantial building of stone and brick, at a low water mark of the river, for the accommodation of the lifting and forcing pumps, necessary to convey the water of the river to a reservoir, on a hill immediately north of the building. This reservoir was about three hundred feet above low water mark, and was near the eastern boundary of the city, and higher than its highest levels. He laid wooden pipes for carrying the water through the principal streets of the city, but its rapid increase soon showed that such pipes were insufficient to supply even a small portion of its requirements. The growth and extension of the city being chiefly to the westward, iron pipes, and those of larger calibre than would have been necessary had the growth of the city been upwards on the river, as had ever been the course of our river towns, were needed.

"Colonel Davies, when he had devoted all his means—his capital and his credit—to the work, found that he had but made a commencement and there was a necessity for a much larger amount of capital than any individual in the west, at that time, could furnish. He, therefore, proposed to put the works into the hands of a joint stock company, and obtained a charter for the formation of such a company, which he endeavored with his characteristic energy, to organize. He found, however, the vis inertia of the citizens in regard to public improvements, proportionate to their efforts for the increase of their individual fortunes. As in the case of the canal stock, there was found a sufficient number of citizens who considered it a public duty of others to carry out Colonel Davies' undertaking, which was the extent of their public spirit in this case. The prevalence of this opinion, however, did not produce the desired practical result, and the plan was on the point of being abandoned for the want of funds. Under these circumstances the following named gentlemen undertook to unite with Colonel Davies and carry on the works; these were David B. Lawler, William Greene, Samuel E. and J. P. Foote, and N. A. Ware, who, however, soon sold his share in the establishment to George Graham and William S. Johnston. These gentlemen constituted the "Cincinnati Water Company." Samuel E. Foote was appointed its secretary, and served in that office during its existence, without compensation. In this office he brought into exercise that knowledge and capacity for business by which he was always distinguished. All his accounts and plans are models of correctness and adaptation to the interests of the institution. The company made extensive improvements, substituting iron for wooden pipes, in those streets that required the largest mains, establishing improved pumps, enlarging the reservoirs, and generally adapting the progress of the works to that of the city. They, however, became weary of well doing in the cause of the public, for which their returns in money were not enough, and in reproaches and abuse for demanding payment rents, too much, for the comfort of their lives. They, therefore, made an offer of the establishment to the city, for a sum which,—judging from the cost of subsequent improvements,—was less than half what it would have cost to begin and carry forward the works to that state in which they were. The offer was submitted to a vote of the citizens, and accepted, though similar, and, perhaps, more favorable, offers had been previously rejected. The water rents have been increased fifty to one hundred per cent since the sale, but they are perhaps not now too high, though as long as they were much lower, and collected by a private company, they were intolerably oppressive."

When the Woolen Manufacturing company sold out their rights in the water privilege to Davies, he paid them the amount of their expenditure on the works. In July, 1820, the requirements of the ordinance had been fulfilled as to supplying water in the Bottom and on the Hill. As Mr. Davies received little response from citizens in the way of interest in his plans, he offered to sell out to the city at less than cost. The vote was adverse. Then the water company was formed, as stated above.

In 1832 the works were again offered to the city but rejected by vote. Improvements by the owners continued, and in 1834 the company had six thousand, eight hundred feet of iron piping and about twenty-five miles of wooden piping. In 1836 it had two miles of iron piping.

The company, finding itself losing steadily, offered in 1839 to sell to the city at half the cost. A vote was taken and the offer was accepted. The city paid $300,000 for the system, and issued bonds for the debt. At the time the system had twenty thousand, four hundred and twenty-three feet of iron piping, and one hundred and seventeen thousand, eight hundred and forty-three feet of wooden piping. The diameter of the iron piping was three or four inches and of the wooden, two and one-half inches. In 1833 a new engine and pumping apparatus had been placed by Mr. Anthony Harkness, and these lasted for many years.

Five times the vote had been taken on city ownership of the waterworks. In 1824 only twenty-five men voted for the purchase while two hundred and ninety-four declared against it. Three hundred and three voted for and seven hundred and seventeen voted against the change in 1832. In 1836, nine hundred and fifty-six for and one thousand, two hundred and seventy-four against. In 1839 the vote was seven hundred and twenty-eight for and five hundred and fifty-three against.

This bonded debt for the waterworks became due January 15, 1865, and was then redeemed.

The original hydraulic water works were in the upper part of the city. The walls of the building were on rock foundation, about ten feet above low water mark of the river. The walls were eight feet thick at the bottom and five feet at the top, thirty-five feet above the foundation rock.

A brick building, of three stories stood on this. The total height from the rock was ninety feet. There was a well in the rock for water that ran in through the canal from the main channel at the lowest river stage. Water from this well was pumped by two pumps into a cistern above high water mark. The water from this was forced through the main pipe to a reservoir on the hill. This was one hundred and fifty-eight feet above low water mark. It was about thirty feet above the highest part of the city, except the hills.

This water was then carried from the reservoir by means of two series of wooden pipes to the main part of the city. About five or six hundred families and several manufacturing establishments were supplied.

During the first year of the city's ownership of the water works it received only thirty-nine thousand, four hundred dollars. The expenses for thirteen years were greater than the income.

The city took possession of the waterworks June 25, 1839. The officers of the old organization continued to operate the plant until September 15th. The directors held a meeting in the council room September 7, 1839, Edward Woodruff, president and E. Hinman, Oliver Lovell, A. H. Ewing, N. S. Hubbell and Jonah Martin being the members. Isaac Eveleth was chosen secretary and Samuel H. Davies engineer, with salaries of one thousand dollars a year each, and an office at Fourth and Walnut streets with rent paid. The rates for water per family were from ten to sixteen dollars a year. The charge for a bath room was three dollars and for each hose one dollar.

S. L. Tatem was elected engineer of the water works in April 1842, according to an act of the legislature submitting the choice of this official to popular vote. The management in 1846 was placed in the hands of three members of

the council, but another change was soon made and control was given in charge of a board consisting of J. G. Rust, Nicholas W. Thomas, D. F. Meader, Griffin Taylor and A. Sawyer.

In 1847, by act of the legislature the control was put in the hands of a board to be elected annually. The first board was composed of Griffin Taylor, James C. Hall and Nicholas W. Thomas.

In 1846 T. R. Scowden became engineer.

Isaac Eveleth was secretary 1839-40. J. F. Irwin filled this position 1840-41. John F. Keys became secretary in the spring of 1841 and served until 1850.

In 1847 E. Hinman was chosen superintendent, and held this position until 1852. In 1852 Lewis Warden became superintendent; and in 1853 be was chosen as engineer, and so remained until 1857.

James Cooper became superintendent in 1854 and held this position until 1857, when Warden succeeded him in that position.

S. W. Irwin became superintendent in the latter part of 1857 and Americus Warden engineer.

In 1859 R. C. Phillips succeeded as superintendent and George Shield as engineer. Phillips held his position until 1861, when John Earnshaw took his place. George Shield continued as engineer until 1867.

In 1842 Nicholas Longworth had manifested real public spirit in the interest of the water works which at the time was not appreciated. He declared that a reservoir should be placed upon some higher site and he offered ground on Mount Adams for a reservoir and park at five hundred dollars an acre, claiming that this was far below its value, which was plainly the case.

His proposal was declined, with the assertion that the price was much too high. In 1846 a committee called upon Mr. Longworth, and he proposed to make a rate for the land at one third less than he would sell to a private party. These men declared fourteen hundred dollars an acre "for broken hill land too poor to raise sauer kraut upon entirely too high." They did not even think it worth while to report to council the result of their interview with Mr. Longworth.

Mr. Longworth was naturally displeased at the inference that he was trying to sell his land above value while posing as a public spirited citizen. He wrote the council that the city could enter upon possession of the lots without settling a price or paying interest. He attached to this arrangement the condition that when he might sell the neighboring ground the city would pay within five hundred dollars per acre the price he obtained at private sale, less the taxes.

Mr. Longworth asserted that within five years the ground would rise to five times the price he asked for it. He said that in five years he would let council know its value. The rise in value was so rapid that in less than three years the value per acre of what he had offered at $1,400 was ten thousand to fourteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Longworth warned the council that within a few years the people would be asking why sites on the hills had not been purchased when land was low in price, and that then it would be said he had offered the city a bargain which had been rejected by men who did believe in his disinterestedness.

In 1846 Messrs. Yeatman and Shield were authorized to build an engine to take the place of old machinery, as there was not enough pumping power.

In 1850 another engine was built by Harkness and Son.

A new reservoir was constructed in 1849 by Mr. Scowden. This was constructed above the ground and made of dressed limestone. It was the only reservoir of the city until 1875.

In 1854 a reserve engine, for use in the emergency of the failure of one or both of the others, was built by Powell and company.

In 1854-55 a large extension of distributing pipes was made and numerous hydrants were added. In 1856 there were sixty three miles of pipes and nine thousand hydrants.

In 1860 Superintendent Phillips estimated the works as worth two millions and a quarter dollars. At that time the reservoir capacity was five million gallons, and the maximum pumpage thirteen million gallons. The water rent receipts were about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and the annual expense fifty-three thousand dollars.

In 1860, Mr. George Shield, then the engineer, submitted plans for a single huge engine, and the contract was arranged. It was to be on the Cornish plan and was to cost eighty-seven thousand, seven hundred and odd dollars. It took five years to build it, and the cost was much above the estimate. It was started November 15th, 1865, and served the city for more than twenty years.

In 1852 the authorities had employed a famous chemist, Dr. John Locke, Sr., to analyse samples of water from the Ohio river at various points, and from the two Miamis, from the Whitewater and Mad rivers, and from a spring on Sycamore Street hill, in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. Comparisons were also made with the Croton water of New York city. The tests showed the superiority of the Ohio river water. It was declared to contain a trifling fraction of a grain more solid matter to the gallon than the Croton water. The use of the Ohio river water was therefore approved.

A "water supply commission" was appointed by the council in 1864, made up of Mayor Harris, Colonel Gilbert the city civil engineer, the trustees of the waterworks, and four members of the council, and these were authorized to investigate and report concerning a supply of pure water for the city.

In accordance with this arrangement the commission in 1865 had James P. Kirkwood, of New York, a noted hydraulic engineer, examine the rivers, creeks and springs in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, as well as rocks and soil, in their bearings upon the water supply of the city. He reported in favor of the Ohio river water and his report was approved.

Kirkwood recommended and submitted plans for new waterworks, using the Ohio river as a source, the water to be taken from the river at Pendleton. This latter portion of the report was not acceptable to a majority of the committee. The commissioners made a report in favor of the Ohio river water and recommended a new reservoir.

This report was adopted by the council. Negotiations were opened with Joseph Longworth, son of Nicholas Longworth, for purchase of the "Garden of Eden," now part of Eden park for the reservoir and for park uses. This was a most desirable location for a reservoir, a natural basin and two hundred and more feet above low water mark of the river and more than sixty feet above the overflow pipe of the old reservoir.

The negotiations with Joseph Longworth were executed January, 1866. Work was soon afterward begun and was rapidly pushed to completion.

A curious incident occurred in the fall of 1866 which showed that the foul waters of Deer Creek, which were held back at its mouth by the current of the Ohio, were pumped into the reservoir for drinking purposes. A distillery on Deer Creek was burned and large quantities of whiskey mixed with its waters. Shortly afterwards the presence of alcohol was plainly detected in the water from the reservoir. Efforts were at once made to prevent the eddy in Deer Creek by means of sunken barges and a stone wall extending into the river from the upper bank of the creek.

Reservoirs for the supply of the suburbs Walnut Hills and Mount Auburn were planned in 1868. Two tanks of iron were erected on Mount Auburn at Vine street and Auburn avenue. The pumping works were placed in the valley at Hunt and Effluent Pipe street, now Elsinore avenue. Water began to be distributed from the Mount Auburn tank in September 1869.

The construction of the Eden park reservoir was begun January, 1866, the site being a ravine containing thirteen acres bounded on three sides with precipitous hills. At the southwestern end a wall was built and a deep fill made, the wall with eight arches. This wall is forty-eight and one half feet in width at the base, while its height is one hundred and twenty feet. Its least width is eighteen and one half feet; the top is supported by arches and is more than twenty-five feet wide, and designed for a wagon and foot way.

The wall of the reservoir between the chambers is three hundred and seven feet in length, sixty-seven and one half feet in height, thirty feet wide at the base and ten feet wide on the top. In 1872 the upper basin was completed, but as the pumping engines were not ready water was not pumped into it until October of 1874.

In 1875 two Scowden engines and the upper basin were in service. The lower basin was finished in 1878. In 1879 a main was placed from the old reservoir to the Eden park reservoir.

The total expense was about four and a half million dollars.

The middle or Eden Park service was finally ready in November, 1877. The subdivisions were: the low service supplied by the Third Street Reservoir, one hundred and seventy-two feet above low water mark; the middle service supplied by the Eden park reservoir, two hundred and thirty-three feet above low water mark; and the high service supplied by the Mount Auburn tank, four hundred and ninety-two feet above low water mark.

The governor of Ohio, by an act of April, 1896, in June of that year appointed as commissioners of waterworks for Cincinnati, Maurice J. Freiberg, Charles M. Holloway, Leopold Markbreit, Dr. Thomas W. Graydon and August Hermann. When Dr. Graydon resigned in the latter part of that year, William B. Melish took his place.

This commission was authorized to arrange for a new water supply for the city. They were to prepare plans, make surveys, acquire real and personal property by purchase. They were to build waterworks not to exceed six million, five hundred thousand dollars in cost.

WATER TOWER, EDEN PARK

ELSINORE ENTRANCE TO EDEN PARK

Mr. Hermann was chosen president of the board. Delay was caused by suits to test the validity of the act. The Supreme court sustained the act in February, 1897. Five engineers were appointed, and these advised the placing of a low pumping station at the Markley farm or the California site. They recommended the construction of settling reservoirs, looking into the purification of the Ohio river water, and further details.

Gustave Bouscaren was selected as chief engineer. He brought before the board four problems. It was recommended that the new works should have a daily capacity of eighty to ninety million gallons; that the pumping station should be placed at California; that no high level reservoirs be made; and that the high pumping station should be on the west side of the Miami.

A committee composed of a representative from each of the following organizations, the Commercial club, the Optimist club, the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Business club and the Manufacturers club, were permitted to meet with the trustees, see their plans and take work in their councils.

George H. Benzenberg of Milwaukee, and Charles Hermany of Louisville, were appointed consulting and advisory engineers, July, 1897.

December, 1897, the board presented plans including a pier in the channel near the Kentucky shore opposite California, a tunnel under the Ohio at that point, a low service pumping station, a double line of force mains, a system of subsiding reservoirs, a system of filtration and a clear-well basin connecting by conduit with the high service pumping station on Eastern avenue; from this last mains were to run to the various distributing points at Eden park.

July 1, 1909, the board of trustees, commissioners of waterworks, turned over the new pumping works and filtration plant to the board of public service. The distribution department reported in 1910, that the number of gallons of water for which the department had assessed and collected the rates was fifteen billion, four hundred and eighty-nine million, nine hundred and two thousand, nine hundred and fifty, or forty-two million, four hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety gallons per day. This represented about two-fifths of the capacity of the pumping department.

The department has two settling plants, reservoirs and a filtration plant. In the filtration works more than sixteen billion gallons of water are annually treated, with more thon two thousand tons of sulphate of iron and more than nine hundred tons of lime.

Cincinnati now congratulates itself on having magnificent waterworks of the most approved and modern kind. Not only is the filtration method used, but sterilization is being applied.

During the three years of the operation of the new eleven million dollar waterworks system, it is shown that typhoid fever has been reduced to a minimum; Cincinnati's death rate from typhoid fever in 1910 was only 5.7 per cent per 100,000 people. The twenty-one deaths in the city from typhoid fever in 1910 are set against 239 deaths in 1906, the last year of the operation of the old waterworks. There has also been a falling off of deaths from other intestinal diseases.

CHAPTER IX.

THE RIVER.

LA BELLE RIVIERE MAINLY USED BY THE EARLY IMMIGRANTS—FIRST PACKET BOATS MADE REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH EVERY FOUR WEEKS—BARGEMEN AND FLATBOATMEN—PERILS OF THE RIVER AND "LINGO" OF THE BOATMEN—THE "MUSKINGUM" CLEARS FROM CINCINNATI FOR LIVERPOOL IN 1844—TRAFFIC ON THE RIVER IN 1869 AMOUNTED TO $160,000,000—NINE-FOOT LEVEL AND FERNBANK DAM.

La Salle is credited with the discovery of the Ohio. The first description we have of this river is in the journals of Celeron and Father Bonnecamps, now in the archives of the Department of the Marine in Paris.

June 15, 1749, Monsieur Celeron de Bienville, with a company of Frenchmen and Indians, including Father Bonnecamps, set out on the St. Lawrence in twenty-three canoes at La Chine, near Montreal. Passing into the lakes, they arrived at the Chautauqua portage, July 16th. Next day they began the ascent of Chautauqua creek, and on July 24th they entered Chautauqua lake. Passing down the lake they entered Conewango creek.

Thence they went to the Ohio. Celeron stated: "On the 29th at noon I entered 'La Belle Riviere.' I buried a plate of lead at the foot of a red oak on the south bank of the river Oyo and of the Chauougon, not far from the village of Kanaouagon, in latitude 42 deg., 5 min., 23 sec."

The burying of the lead plates was, according to an old French custom, indicating a claim of the king to the lands drained by the streams. Celeron on this voyage buried six lead plates. In addition, at the same time, he fastened to the nearest tree a plate stamped with the king's arms.

The expedition passed down, tarrying now and then at Indian villages, planting a plate here and there, placing the fourth one at the mouth of the Muskingum river, in Ohio, where Marietta now stands.

On the 15th of August the fifth lead plate was "buried, at the foot of a tree, on the southern shore of the Ohio and the eastern shore of Chiniondaista." This was at Point Pleasant, West Virginia. This plate was found in 1846 and is preserved by the Virginia Historical society.

August 26th they reached "Riviere la Blanche," probably the Little Miami. They remained at this point two days, waiting for their scout to bring in a band of Miamis who were to meet Celeron. "Finally, on the morning of the 31st, they appeared, followed by their women, their children and their dogs. All embarked, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon we entered Riviere a la Roche, after having buried the sixth and last leaden plate on the western bank of that

river, and to the north of the Ohio. I have buried on the point formed by the right shore of the Ohio and the left of the Riviere a la Roche, a plate of lead, and attached to a tree the arms of the king." This river was the Great Miami.

On September 1st the canoes started to ascend the Great Miami on the way to Quebec by way of Lake Erie.

About the end of the eighteenth century began immigration by water into the Northwestern Territory, which includes Ohio. For more than a decade immigrants came thick and fast, from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Connecticut chiefly, but some came from nearly all the states. Apart from the relatively few speculators in land, most of these were home-seekers, with little means.

A considerable proportion of these immigrants from the East floated or rowed down the Ohio to their chosen homes along its banks, or made their way up the several tributary rivers, seeking a location.

It was comparatively a simple matter to come down the Ohio, but it was a task to ascend the smaller rivers, and indeed to return to Pittsburgh, or to any other far away point on the big river, was one of much difficulty and time.

With the boats of the immigrants, laden with their scanty supplies, began the commerce of the Ohio.

The Ohio river was the great road into the west. It played a vast part in the opening and development of the western country. The trails of Indians and buffalo led to the river and so did the main roads of the western country. River travel became a chief form of traffic and one full of interest and romance.

Two hundred and fourteen thousand square miles are drained by the Ohio river. The annual rainfall in the whole Ohio river region is twenty and a half trillion cubic feet. The Ohio river is about one thousand miles in length from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to the mouth in the Mississippi. The cities and towns on the banks of the Ohio and its chief tributaries now contain a population of more than two millions. Yearly shipments down the Ohio by steamer average more than 7,000,000 tons, not counting coal.

The Ohio river, in its relations to the settlement and development of the middle west is comparable to any of the famous rivers of history. For ages the river had had upon its bosom the canoes of the Indians. When the War of the Revolution was over, the settlement of the valley of the Ohio began. Then the merchant fitted out boats, which were large and fortified. His craft was suitable for a cargo of merchandise and for passengers as well. Passengers were permitted to work their way and were expected to help in case of attacks from Indians.

June 1787, James Wilkinson loaded a flatboat with tobacco and went down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, where he sold his stuff at a profit. In New Orleans he procured a license from the Spanish governor: "This is to certify that James Wilkinson is granted permission to import on his own account to New Orleans, free of duty, all the productions of Kentucky. He is to furnish tobacco to the king of Spain at $9.50 cwt. (Signed) Miro, Gov. of Spanish Provinces." This is the first recorded shipment of Kentucky goods.

In that early day, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers were already infested with dangerous characters. Some of these men had been honest boatmen but had been degenerated by their wild life. In the unsettled country between Louisville

and the mouth of the Ohio these ruffians preyed upon passing boats. Cave-in-Rock and Cash river were two of their worst haunts.

When immigration began toward the close of the 18th century these would-be settlers in general followed the roads that led to Pittsburgh and its neighboring towns. From Pittsburgh or Brownsville or Wheeling the settlers made their start by water for the westward homes.

Traders were to be found at the several chief starting points on the upper Ohio, Pittsburgh, Old Fort Redstone, Wheeling, ready to sell the departing settlers supplies and boats. At these settlements, there were boat yards, where were constructed the flatboats, keelboats, arks and barges of the kind used at that time. A boat of thirty or forty feet in length could be obtained at about one dollar a foot. These boats were boarded on the sides and partially roofed. A pump, rope and fireplace cost from ten to fifteen dollars additional.

In addition to the boats purchased or made by immigrants to convey themselves and families to their destinations there were a few plying back and forth carrying freight, bringing in flour, bar iron and castings, tin and copperware, glass, millstones, nails, brandy, and such articles as the settlers needed or desired, and taking up the Ohio cotton, furs, tobacco, and the like.

There were several firms of Cincinnatians with barges running between this place and New Orleans. These carried into this region sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, dry goods and the like, and took to the southern markets whatever the Cincinnati region produced and had for sale.

The Centinel of the Northwest Territory, January 11, 1794 carried the first advertisement in regard to river traffic between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

"OHIO PACKET BOATS.

"Two boats, for the present, will start from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, and return to Cincinnati, in the following manner, viz.:

"First boat will leave Cincinnati this morning at eight o'clock, and return to Cincinnati, so as to be ready to sail again in four weeks from this date.

"Second boat will leave Cincinnati on Saturday, the 30th instant, and return to Cincinnati as above.

"And so, regularly, each boat performing the voyage to and from Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, once in every four weeks.

"Two boats, in addition to the above, will shortly be completed in such a manner that one boat of the line will set out weekly from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, and return to Cincinnati in like manner.

"The proprietors of these boats having maturely considered the many inconveniences and dangers incident to the common method hitherto adopted of navigating the Ohio, and being influenced by a love of philanthrophy and a desire of being serviceable to the public, has taken great pains to render the accommodations on board the boats as agreeable and convenient as they could possibly be made.

"No danger need be apprehended from the enemy, as every person on board will be under cover, made proof to rifle or musket balls, and convenient port holes for firing out. Each of the boats is armed with six pieces, carrying a pound

ball; also a good number of muskets and amply supplied with plenty of ammunition, strongly manned with choice hands, and the master of approved knowledge.

"A separate cabin from that designed for the men is partitioned off in each boat for accommodating ladies on their passage. Conveniences are constructed on board each boat so as to render landing unnecessary, as it might, at times, be attended with danger.

"Rules and regulations for maintaining order on board, and for the good management of the boats, and tables accurately calculated for the rates of freightage for passengers and carriage of letters to and from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh; also a table of the arrival and departure to and from the different places on the Ohio, between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, may be seen on board each boat, and at the printing office in Cincinnati.

"Passengers will be supplied with provisions and liquors of all kinds, of the first quality, at the most reasonable rates possible. Persons desirous of working their passage will be admitted, on finding themselves subject, however, to the same order and direction, from the master of the boats, as the rest of the working hands of the boat's crew.

"An office of insurance will be kept at Cincinnati, Limestone, and Pittsburgh, where persons desirous of having their property insured may apply. The rates of insurance will be moderate."

There was published in Pittsburgh at the opening of the nineteenth century, a booklet called "The Navigator," "the trader's useful guide in navigating the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi rivers," which furnished needed information. The editor gave advice as to the purchase of boats and the best kind to be procured. "Flat and keelboats may be procured at New Geneva, Brownsville, Williamsport, Elizabethtown, M'Keesport, on the Monongahela, and perhaps several places on the Youghiougheny; at Pittsburgh, Beaver, Charlestown, and Wheelen (sic.), Marietta, Limestone, Cincinnati, the Falls, &c., and at most of the above places vessels of considerable burden are built and freighted to the Islands, and to different ports in Europe, their principal cargoes consisting of flour, staves, cordage, cotton, hemp, &c."

Spring and fall were the best seasons for navigation on the Ohio.

The Navigator stated: "When provided with a good boat and a strong cable of at least forty feet long there is little danger in descending the river in high freshes, when proper care is taken, unless at such times as when there is much floating ice in it. Much exertion with the oars is, at such times, generally speaking of no manner of use; indeed it is rather detrimental than otherwise, as such exertion frequently throws you out of the current which you ought to continue in, as it will carry you along with more rapidity, and at the same time always take you right. By trusting to the current there is no danger to be feared in passing the islands as it will carry you past them in safety. On the other hand, if you row, and by so doing happen to be in the middle of the river on approaching an island, there is great danger of being thrown on the upper point of it before you are aware, or have time to regain the current. In case you get aground in such a situation, become entangled among the aquatic timber, which is generally abundant, or are driven by force of the water among the tops or trunks of other trees,

you may consider yourself in imminent danger; nothing but the presence of mind and great exertion can extricate you from this dilemma.

"As frequent landing is attended with considerable loss of time and some hazard, you should contrive to land as seldom as possible; you need not even lie by at night, provided you trust to the current, and keep a good look-out. When you bring to, the strength of your cable is a great safe-guard. A quantity of fuel and other necessaries, should be laid in at once, and every boat ought to have a canoe along side, to send on shore when necessary.

"Though the labor of navigating this river in times of freshet is very inconsiderable to what it is during low water, when continual rowing is necessary, it is always best to keep a good look-out, and be strong handed. The wind will sometimes drive you too near the points of the islands, or on projecting parts of the main shore, when considerable extra exertion is necessary to surmount the difficulty. You will frequently meet with head winds, as the river is so very crooked that what is in your favor one hour will probably be directly against you the next, and when contrary winds contend with a strong current, it is attended with considerable inconvenience and requires careful and circumspect management, or you may be driven on shore in spite of all your efforts. One favorable circumstance is, that the wind commonly abates about sunset, particularly in summer.

"Boats have frequently passed from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Ohio in 15 days, but in general 10 days from Pittsburgh to the falls is reckoned a quick passage.

"Descending the river when much incommoded with floating ice should be avoided, particularly early in the winter, as there is a great probability of its stopping your boat; however, if the water is high, and there is an appearance of open weather, you may venture with some propriety, if the cakes are not so heavy as to impede your progress, or injure your timbers; the boat will in such case make more way than the ice, a great deal of which will sink and get thinner as it progresses, but on the other hand, if the water is low, it is by no means safe to embark on it when anything considerable of ice is in it.

"If at any time you are obliged to bring to on account of ice, great circumspection should be used in the choice of a place to lie in; there are many places where the shore projecting to a point throws off the cakes of ice towards the middle of the river and forms a kind of harbor below. By bringing to in such a situation, and fixing your canoe above the boat, with one end strongly to the shore, and the other out in the stream sloping down the river, so as to drive out such masses of ice as would otherwise accumulate on the upper side of your boat, and tend to sink her and drive her from her moorings, you may lie to with a tolerable degree of safety. . . .

"The above observations are more particularly applicable to the Ohio; the following apply to the Mississippi, and point out the greatest impediments and the most imminent dangers attending the navigation of this heavy-watered and powerful river. These are, 1st, the instability of the banks; 2nd, planters, sawyers and wooden islands.

"Planters are large bodies of trees firmly fixed by their roots in the bottom of the river, in a perpendicular manner, and appearing no more than about a

foot above the surface of the water in its middling state. Sawyers are likewise bodies of trees fixed less perpendicularly in the river, and rather of a less size, yielding to the pressure of the current, disappearing and appearing by turns above water. Wooden islands are places where by some cause or other large quantities of drift wood, has through time been arrested and matted together in different parts of the river." "The Navigator" proceeds at length to give advice as to the best modes of meeting these difficulties.

Such were some of the conditions that the emigrants had to meet in making their way to the new settlements along the Ohio.

The early settlers along the Ohio had from 1790 on until the era of steamboats, various kinds of boats in use. There were the canoe, the pirogue, the keelboat, barge, brig, schooner, galleyboat, batteau and dug-out.

Of these the ones in common use in early days on the Ohio were the canoe, the pirogue and the batteau. The canoe was made from bark. The pirogue was pushed with poles. The batteau or barge was a square box. The canoe could go either up or down stream. The pirogue could be sent up stream only with hard labor. The barge was only usable going down stream. The canoe and the pirogue were light-weight craft, though large ones could carry twenty men. The barge was for freight.

Up until about 1785 these three kinds of boats practically were the only ones in use on the Ohio.

In canoes the cargoes of valuable furs were brought down the various tributaries and carried up the Ohio to Pittsburgh. Some of the canoes could carry large loads. When in 1770 Washington made a trip down the Ohio he embarked at Pittsburgh, October 20th, "in a large canoe with sufficient store of provisions and necessaries, besides Dr. Craik and myself, to wit: Capt. Crawford, Joseph Nicholson, Robert Bell, William Harrison, Charles Morgan and Daniel Rendon, a boy of Captain Crawford's."

But it was on barges that the armaments and stores were transported to the various forts in the valley, that indeed made such forts possible.

When Pittsburgh and other towns on the upper Ohio grew and a market was thus opened for the products of the lower valley the keelboats came, the first boats on the Ohio capable of going readily up stream as well as down. The keelboat was long and narrow, about fifteen feet by fifty, and pointed at both ends. There were "running boards" from end to end, on either side. The main part of the boat was under roof. Such a boat would carry thirty or forty tons of freight. From six to ten men were needed to force it up stream. Each man was equipped with a long pole. Half the crew were on either side the boat. They set their poles at the head of the boat, brought the end of the pole to their shoulder, bent over, and walked on the running boards to the stern. At the captain's order they returned quickly to the head for a new start.

The *American Pioneer* states: "In ascending rapids, the greatest effort of the whole crew was required, so that only one at a time could shift his pole. This ascending of rapids was attended with great danger, especially if the channel was rocky. The slightest error in pushing or steering the boat exposed her to be thrown across the current, and to be brought sideways in contact with rocks which would mean her destruction. Or, if she escaped injury, a crew who had

CELEBRATION IN 1892, OF THE FOUR HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

RIVER FRONT, CINCINNATI, 1907—G. A. R. ON THEIR WAY TO POINT PLEASANT, OHIO, TO UNVEIL THE U. S. GRANT MONUMENT

let their boat swing in the rapids would have lost caste. A boatman who could not boast that he had never swung or backed a chute was regarded with contempt, and never trusted with the head pole, the place of honor among the keelboat men. It required much practice to become a first rate boatman, and none would be taken, even on trial, who did not possess great muscular power."

On account of their narrowness the keelboats were able to pass up and down the tributaries of the Ohio. Thus markets were reached that otherwise would have been inaccessible.

The greater part of the traffic on the Ohio in early days was by barges and flatboats. The flatboats were also called "Kentucky broad horns," or Kentucky boats. These barges were huge, covered boats. They were pointed, and capable of carrying forty or fifty tons of freight. The services of thirty to fifty men were required to manage one. They were propelled up stream by poles, oars, sails and by towing with ropes from the shore.

Audubon describes the barges at length: "We shall suppose one of these boats under way, and, having passed Natchez, entering upon what were called the difficulties of their ascent. Wherever a point projected so as to render the coarse or bend below it of some magnitude, there was an eddy, the returning current of which was sometimes as strong as that of the middle of the great stream. The bargemen, therefore, rowed up pretty close under the bank, and had merely to keep watch in the bow lest the boat should run against a planter or sawyer. But the boat has reached the point, and there the current is to all appearance of double strength and right against it. The men, who have rested a few minutes, are ordered to take their stations and lay hold of their oars, for the river must be crossed, it being seldom possible to double such a point and proceed along the same shore. The boat is crossing, its head slanting to the current, which is, however, too strong for the rowers, and when the other side of the river has been reached, it has drifted perhaps a quarter of a mile. The men by this time are exhausted, and, as we shall suppose it to be 12 o'clock, fasten the boat to a tree on the shore. A small glass of whiskey is given to each, when they cook and eat their dinner, and after resting from their fatigue for an hour, recommence their labors. The boat is again seen slowly advancing against the stream. It has reached the lower end of a sandbar, along the edge of which it is propelled by means of long poles, if the bottom be hard. Two men, called bowsmen, remain at the prow to assist, in concert with the steersman, in managing the boat and keeping its head right against the current. The rest place themselves on the land side of the footway of the vessel, put one end of their poles on the ground and the other against their shoulders and push with all their might. As each of the men reaches the stern, he crosses to the other side, runs along it and comes again to the landward side of the bow, when he recommences operation. The barge in the meantime is ascending at a rate not exceeding one mile in the hour.

"The bar is at length passed, and as the shore in sight is straight on both sides and the current uniformly strong, the poles are laid aside, and the men equally divided, those on the river side take to their oars, while those on the landside lay hold of the branches of willows or other trees, and thus slowly propel the boat. Here and there, however, the trunk of a fallen tree, partly lying on the

bank and partly projecting beyond it, impedes their progress and requires to be doubled. This is performed by striking into it the iron points of the poles and gaff-hooks, and so pulling around it. The sun is now quite low, and the barge is again secured in the best harbor within reach for the night, after having accomplished a distance of perhaps fifteen miles. The next day the wind proves favorable, the sail is set, the boat takes all advantages, and meeting with no accident, has ascended thirty miles,—perhaps double that distance. The next day comes with a very different aspect. The wind is right ahead, the shores are without trees of any kind, and the canes on the bank are so thick and stout that not even the cordelles can be used. This occasions a halt. The time is not altogether lost, as most of the men, being provided with rifles, betake themselves to the woods and search for the deer, the hares or the turkeys that are generally abundant there. Three days may pass before the wind changes, and the advantages gained on the previous five days are forgotten. Again the boat proceeds, but in passing over a shallow place, runs on a log, swings with the current, but hangs fast with her lee side almost under water. Now for the poles. All hands are on deck, bustling and pushing. At length, towards sunset, the boat is once more afloat, and is again taken to the shore where the weary crew pass another night.

"I could tell you of the crew abandoning the boat and cargo and of numberless accidents and perils, but it is enough to say that advancing in this tardy manner, the boat that left New Orleans on the 1st of March, often did not reach the Falls of Ohio, Louisville, until the month of July, sometimes not until October; and after all this immense trouble, it brought only a few bags of coffee and at most one hundred hogsheads of sugar. Such was the state of things as late as 1808. The number of barges at that period did not amount to more than 25 or 30 and the largest probably did not exceed one hundred tons burden. To make the best of this fatiguing navigation, I may conclude by saying that a barge which came up in three months had done wonders, for I believe few voyages were performed in that time."

The flatboats were the ones used by the immigrants, as this kind of boat was for down stream only. The usual flatboat was about forty feet in length, twelve feet wide and eight feet deep. The bottom was flat. The whole was square in shape. Six oars were used. The boat was roofed. Two of the oars were of about thirty feet in length and were called the "sweeps." Two men were required for each of the "sweeps." The steering oar, used at the stern, was, blade and all, forty or fifty feet in length. The "gouger" was a small oar at the prow, for helping in steering in swift water.

The old flatboats were called "Kentucky" and "New Orleans" as most of these had Kentucky and New Orleans as their destinations.

The immigrant, anxious for a start from somewhere on the upper Ohio, had to buy or build a flatboat. Frequently, several families united and traveled together on one flatboat. Such voyagers always had on board a tin horn to make known their coming or to announce their whereabouts in fogs.

After the flatboat had played its part as a conveyance for immigrants, it became later a ready means of carrying produce down the river. This traffic continued up to the time of the Civil war.

When the flatboat had reached its destination and the cargo had been discharged it was the universal custom to dispose of the material of the boat for lumber, while the boatmen made their way homeward on foot, or purchased mules or ponies for the trip. The returning boatmen, when it was possible, traveled homeward in companies, as the way was infested with outlaws.

The houseboats of the early period were called "arks"; these were square, flat bottomed, forty feet by fifteen. The sides were six feet in depth; there was a board roof and a fire place. Four men could manage an ark; no sails were used, but the arks went with the currents.

In the first half of the last century, many men were engaged in the business of rafting logs down the river. These rafts were often of great size, more than one hundred feet in length and from fifty to sixty feet in breadth. Oars were used to some extent. A cabin large enough to afford accommodations for the men was built in the center of the huge raft.

The "galley" was in use to a limited extent. The galleys had covered decks and oars.

On most of the river craft sails were used at times and to some extent. Regular sailing vessels had of course a considerable place in the river traffic and the export business. Sailing vessels were built at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and other places from about 1790 onward. Some of these vessels went to the West Indies, some to Atlantic ports and some crossed the ocean.

Archer Butler Hulbert, in a book on the Ohio River and its Tributaries, says: "Let us glance at the first generation of Ohio rivermen; those who knew these waters before and during revolutionary days. At the outset it is clear that their tasks are as strange to us as the sights upon which their eyes feasted and the sounds which day and night were sounding in their ears. They were engaged in the only trade known in the valley then,—the fur trade. At about midsummer, or a little earlier, the fur trade of the entire Ohio basin focused at the mouth of the Monongahela for transportation to Philadelphia and Baltimore, or on the lower Ohio for shipment by canoe down the Ohio and Mississippi. When the curtain of actual history arose on the Ohio river, the fur traders formed the motley background in the drama in which Celeron, Contrecoeur, Villiers, Washington and Cist stood out clearly in the background. Celeron found them here and there in 1750 and sent them back with a sharp letter to Governor Dinwiddie. Indeed it was these first rivermen who floated on the Ohio in canoes laden with peltry who brought on apace the Old French war. Nominally, of course, it was that quota of one hundred families with which the Ohio company promised to people its two hundred thousand acre grant between the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers, which alarmed the Quebec government; but in reality it was the Virginia and Pennsylvania fur traders in whose canoes thousands of dollars worth of beaver skins were being kept from the St. Lawrence. From village to village these traders passed, securing from the natives their plunder of river and forest. In their long canoes the packs were carefully deposited, and payment was made in goods, of which ammunition and firearms were of most worth. Though these were the first rivermen, they as frequently came by land as by water. But, when in their canoes, they were the first to ply these western waters. . . . They knew islands which have long since passed

from sight; they knew the old licks and the old trails. They practiced the lost arts of the woodsman; they had eyes and ears of which their successors in these valleys do not know. They did not become white Indians for, it would seem, they did not mingle as closely with the red men as did the French; but they became exceedingly proficient in the Indian's woodland wisdom. Browned by the sun and hardened by wind and rain and snow, they were a strong race of men; they could paddle or walk the entire day with little fatigue. Yet their day's work was not such usually as made mere brute machines of them. . . . There were songs to be sung as the canoe glided speedily along beneath the shadows of those tremendous forest trees; dangers intensified the joys, and, as everywhere else, added a flavor to living, a romantic tinge to what otherwise might have been commonplace."

As the fur trade passed away, these rivermen found other occupations which their knowledge of the river and its surroundings fitted them for. They became bargemen and flatboatmen. As the Indians disappeared and white settlers came, there came also hordes of desperate men, gamblers, horse thieves, and worse, into this valley.

Cassedy, in his History of Louisville, says: "The bargemen were a distinct class of people, whose fearlessness of character, recklessness of habits and laxity of morals rendered them a marked people. Their history will hereafter form the groundwork of many a heroic romance or epic poem. In the earlier stages of this sort of navigation, their trips were dangerous, not only on account of the Indians whose hunting grounds bounded their track on either side, but also because the shores of both rivers were infested with organized banditti, who sought every occasion to rob and murder the owners of these boats. Beside all this, the Spanish government had forbidden the navigation of the lower Mississippi by the Americans, and thus hedged in every way by danger, it became these boatmen to cultivate all the hardihood and wiliness of the pioneer, while it led them also into the possession of that recklessness and independent freedom of manner, which even after the causes that produced it had ceased, still clung to and formed an integral part of the character of the western bargeman. . . . The crews were carefully chosen. A 'Kentuck,' or Kentuckian, was considered the best man at a pole, and a 'Canuck,' or French Canadian, at the oar or the 'cordelles,' the rope used to haul a boat up stream. Their talk was of the dangers of the river; of 'planters and sawyers,' meaning tree trunks imbedded more or less firmly in the river; of 'riffles,' meaning ripples; and of 'shoots,' or rapids (French chutes). It was as necessary to have violins on board as to have whiskey, and all the traditions in song or picture of 'the jolly boatman' date back to that by-gone day. Between the two sides of the river there was already a jealousy. Ohio was called 'the Yankee state,' and Flint tells us that it was a standing joke among the Ohio boatmen when asked their cargo to reply, 'Pitcoal indigo, wooden nutmegs, straw baskets, and Yankee notions.' The same authority describes this sort of questioning as being inexhaustible among the river people and asserts that from one descending boat came this series of answers, all of which proved to be truthful: 'Where are you from?' 'Redstone.' 'What is your lading?' 'Millstones.' 'What's your captain's name?' 'Whetstone.' 'Where are you bound?' 'To Limestone.'"

The first ocean going vessel that passed out of the Ohio was the St. Clair. She came down the Ohio to Cincinnati April 27, 1801, with a cargo for the West Indias. The banks of the river at this port were crowded with people anxious to gaze upon this wonder.

As early as 1801, a decade before the inventor of steamboats was considering placing these upon western waters, there was a call among citizens of Cincinnati for a meeting at Yeatman's tavern to discuss the practicability of driving boats up stream by the "power of steam—or elastic vapor."

But for several years yet the boats moved by poles, oars and sails continued to hold the river traffic undisputed. These boats were capable of conveying fifty to one hundred tons each. Five or six dollars a hundred was the freight charge to New Orleans from this place.

When the river was full, these boats made two trips annually to and from New Orleans.

Baum and Perry, and Riddle, Bechtle and company controlled most of the river traffic at this point. They conveyed up the Mississippi and the Ohio a greater part of the goods brought to Cincinnati, and they continued their business for several years after steamboats had been introduced on these waters.

Flatboats and small keelboats as well as packets were employed in the traffic with the upper Ohio. Canoes were also employed for journeys to Wheeling.

"The New Orleans" was the first steamboat to come to the port of Cincinnati. This was on the 27th of October, 1811. *Liberty Hall*, October 30, 1811, stated, "The steamboat, lately built at Pittsburgh, passed this town at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in fine stile, going at the rate of about ten or twelve miles an hour." The editor, apparently, did not grasp the vast significance of the event and the revolutionary effect that event was to have on the commerce of this city, as well as on all towns on the western waters.

When Theodore Roosevelt, as president, made a memorable trip down the Ohio and Mississippi, he recalled with justifiable pride that it was his uncle, Nicholas J. Roosevelt, who had built and commanded this first steamboat on western waters.

When Fulton and his associates in the New York company decided to build a steamboat for the western waters. William Robson, who had worked on the Clermont, Fulton's first steamboat on the Hudson, was sent to Pittsburgh to superintend its building. Robson came to Cincinnati in June, 1818, and was for years prominent in the coppersmith and brassmaking business in Cincinnati. Thus Cincinnati is related to the pioneer of steamboat making in the west.

Charles J. Latrobe, in his "First Steamboat Voyage on the Western Waters," said in regard to this first voyage of the "New Orleans:" "Circumstances gave me the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the particulars of the very first voyage of a steamer in the West; and their extraordinary character will be my apology to you for filling a page of this sheet with the following brief relation:

"The complete success attending the experiments in steam navigation made on the Hudson and the adjoining waters previous to the year 1809, turned the attention of the principal projectors to the idea of its application on the western rivers; and in the month of April of that year, Mr. Roosevelt, of New York, pursuant to an agreement with Chancellor Livingston and Mr. Fulton, visited

those rivers with the purpose of forming an opinion whether they admitted of steam navigation or not. At this time two boats, the North River and the Clermont, were running on the Hudson. Mr. Roosevelt surveyed the rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and, as his report was favorable, it was decided to build a boat at the former town. This was done under his direction, and in the course of 1811 the first boat was launched on the waters of the Ohio. It was called "The New Orleans," and intended to ply between Natchez, in the state of Mississippi, and the city whose name it bore. In October it left Pittsburgh for its experimental voyage. On this occasion no freight or passengers were taken, the object being merely to bring the boat to her station. Mr. Roosevelt, his young wife and family, a Mr. Baker, the engineer, Andrew Jack, the pilot and six hands, with a few domestics, formed the whole burden. There were no woodyards at that time, and constant delays were unavoidable. When, as related, Mr. Roosevelt had gone down the river to reconnoiter, he had discovered two beds of coal, about one hundred and twenty miles below the rapids at Louisville, and now took tools to work them, intending to load the vessel with the coal and to employ it as fuel, instead of constantly detaining the boat while wood was procured from the banks.

"Late at night, on the fourth day after quitting Pittsburgh, they arrived in safety at Louisville, having been but seventy hours descending upwards of seven hundred miles. The novel appearance of the vessel, and the fearful rapidity with which it made its passage over the broad reaches of the river, excited a mixture of terror and surprise among many of the settlers on the banks, whom the rumor of such an invention had never reached; and it is related that on the unexpected arrival of the boat before Louisville, in the course of a fine, still, moonlight night, the extraordinary sound which filled the air, as the pent-up steam was suffered to escape from the valve on rounding to, produced a general alarm, and the multitudes in the town rose from their beds to ascertain the cause. I have heard that the general impression among the good Kentuckians was that the comet had fallen into the Ohio; but this does not rest upon the same foundation as the other facts which I lay before you, and which I may at once say I had directly from the lips of the parties themselves. The small depth of water in the rapids prevented the boat from pursuing her voyage immediately, and during the consequent detention of three weeks in the upper part of the Ohio, several trips were successfully made between Louisville and Cincinnati. In fine, the waters rose, and in the course of the last week in November the voyage was resumed, the depth of water barely admitting their passage.

"When they arrived about five miles above the Yellow Banks, they moored the boat opposite to the first vein of coal, which was on the Indiana side, and had been purchased in the interim of the State government. They found a large quantity already quarried to their hand and conveyed to the shore by depredators, who had not found means to carry it off; and with this they commenced loading the boat. While thus engaged, our voyagers were accosted in great alarm by the squatters of the neighborhood, who inquired if they had not heard strange noises on the river and in the woods in the course of the preceding day, and perceived the shores shake, insisting that they had repeatedly felt the earth tremble.

"Hitherto nothing extraordinary had been perceived. The following day they pursued their monotonous voyage in those vast solitudes. The weather was observed to be oppressively hot; the air misty, still and dull; and though the sun was visible, like a glowing ball of copper, his rays hardly shed more than a mournful twilight on the surface of the water. Evening drew nigh, and with it some indication of what was passing around them became evident. And as they sat on the deck, they ever and anon heard a rushing sound and violent splash, and saw large portions of the shore tearing away from the land and falling into the river. 'It was,' as my informant said, 'an awful day; so still that you could have heard a pin drop on the deck. They spoke little, for everyone on board appeared thunderstruck.' The comet had disappeared about this time, which circumstance was noticed with awe by the crew.

"The second day after their leaving the Yellow Banks, the sun rose over the forest the same ball of fire, and the air was thick, dull and oppressive as before. The portentous signs of this terrible natural convulsion continued and increased. The pilot, alarmed and confused, affirmed that he was lost, as he found the channel everywhere altered; and where he had hitherto known deep water, there lay numberless trees with their roots upwards. The trees were seen waving and nodding on the bank, without a wind; but the adventurers had no choice but to continue their route. Towards evening they found themselves at a loss for a place of shelter. They had usually brought to under the shore, but everywhere they saw the high banks disappearing, overwhelming many a flatboat and raft, from which the owners had landed and made their escape. A large island in mid channel, which was selected by the pilot as the better alternative, was sought for in vain, having disappeared entirely. Thus, in doubt and terror, they proceeded hour after hour till dark, when they found a small island, and rounded to, mooring themselves to the foot of it. Here they lay, keeping watch on deck during the long autumnal night, listening to the sound of the waters which roared and gurgled horribly around them, and hearing from time to time the rushing earth slide from the shore, and the commotion as the falling mass of earth and trees was swallowed up by the river. The mother of the party, a delicate female, who had just been confined on board as they lay off Louisville, was frequently awakened from her restless slumbers by the jar given the furniture and loose articles in the cabin, as several times in the course of the night the shock of the passing earthquake was communicated from the island to the bows of the vessel. It was a long night, but morning dawned and showed them that they were near the mouth of the Ohio. The shores and the channel were now equally unrecognizable; everything seemed changed. About noon that day they reached the small town of New Madrid, on the right bank of the Mississippi. Here they found the inhabitants in the greatest distress and consternation; part of the population had fled in terror to the higher grounds; others prayed to be taken on board, as the earth was opening in fissures on every side, and their houses hourly falling around them.

"Proceeding thence, they found the Mississippi, at all times a fearful stream, now unusually swollen, turbid and full of trees; and after many days of great danger, though they felt and perceived no more of the earthquakes, they reached their destination at Natchez, at the close of the first week in January, 1812, to

the great astonishment of all, the escape of the boat having been considered an impossibility. At that time you floated for three or four hundred miles on the rivers, without seeing a human habitation. Such was the voyage of the first steamer."

This steamer ran regularly between Natchez and New Orleans up to July 14, 1814, when it sank at Baton Rouge. In 1818, its engine and a new boiler were placed in a new boat also called the New Orleans.

The second steamboat on the Ohio was the Comet, also built at Pittsburgh, sometime previous to the summer of 1813. It was of one hundred and forty-five tons burden, and had a novel stern wheel.

The third steamer on these waters was the Vesuvius, which was constructed at Pittsburgh by Robert Fulton, and launched in November, 1813. The first effort made by a steamer to come up the Ohio past the falls at Louisville was made by this boat, but the attempt was a failure, as she grounded on a bar seven hundred miles above New Orleans. After remaining five months on this bar and then being floated off by rising water, this boat was employed on the lower Mississippi.

In 1814 the "Enterprise," forty-five tons, was built at Brownsville. The Aetna, of three hundred and forty tons, came next; while the Despatch, the Buffalo, the James Monroe, the Washington, and others, came in due time.

The Enterprise was the first steamer to successfully make the trip up the Ohio and past the falls at Louisville. A local newspaper of that time announced the event: "The Steam Boat Enterprise.—This is the first steam boat that has ascended the Ohio. She arrived at Louisville on the first inst., sailed thence on the 10th, and came to this port on the evening of the 13th, having made her passage from New Orleans, a distance of one thousand, eight hundred miles, in twenty-eight running days (by the aid of her machinery alone, which acts on a single wheel placed in the stern), against the rapid currents of the Mississippi and the Ohio. This is one of the most important facts in the history of this country, and will serve as data of its future commercial greatness. A range of steamboats from Pittsburgh to New Orleans—connecting Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, Cincinnati and Louisville, Louisville and Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland, or some eligible place on the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio, thence to Natchez, and from Natchez to New Orleans—will render the transportation of men and merchandise as easy, as cheap and expeditious on these waters as it is by means of sea vessels on the ocean, and certainly far safer. And we are happy to congratulate our readers on the prospect that is presented of such an establishment. Two steamboats, considerably larger than the Enterprise, and yet not too large for the purpose, are already built at Pittsburgh, and will no doubt commence running in the fall. Others will follow. The success of the Enterprise must give a spring to this business that will in a very few years carry it into complete and successful operation."

It is said that the first steamboat built in Cincinnati was the Eagle, of seventy tons. It was made in 1818 for the firm of James Berthoud & Son, of Shippingport, Kentucky, for the Louisville, later the Natchez, trade. About the same time there was built the Hecla, of seventy tons, for Honorie & Bar-

barox, of Louisville. The Henderson, eighty-five tons, was constructed for the Messrs. Bowers, to run between Henderson and Louisville. The "Cincinnati," one hundred and twenty tons, was partly owned by men in this city, and was the first steamboat in which Cincinnatians held any shares. This boat was built for Pennywitt & Burns of Cincinnati, and Paxson & Co., of New Albany; it was to ply in the Louisville trade.

The first steamboat wholly owned in Cincinnati was the Experiment, of forty tons and built in 1818. Mr. Cist observes, "it seems that thirty-two boats had to be built before we could furnish capital and enterprise to own one."

In spite of the increasing numbers of the steamboats the old style of boats continued their business for a considerable period longer. Dr. Drake notes that in 1815, though two kinds of steamers were plying on the Ohio, navigation was conducted by flatboats, keelboats and barges only.

It still required a hundred days for the round trip to New Orleans.

Though Cincinnati had been made a port of entry in 1808, since shipbuilding had ceased on the Ohio, no vessel was cleared here until 1815.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of July 15, 1815, announced: "Arrived on Thursday, the sixth instant, at this port, the elegant barge Cincinnati, Captain Jonathan Horton from New Orleans; passage eighty-seven days. Cargo: sugars, molasses, rum, lignum vitae, Spanish hides, etc., to Jacob Baymiller."

The traveler Burnet states that in 1817 numerous arks, bearing emigrants on their way to the West were to be seen frequently near the landing.

At the same time Burnet noted seven Kentucky boats with coal, iron and dry goods from Pittsburgh. He saw four barges or keelboats, one of one hundred and fifty tons and two masts, which ran up and down the rivers between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. He noted four flats of scows laden with building stones and salt from the Kenhawa salt works.

He saw six arks with emigrants and their possessions; these people on their way down the river commonly tarried here to lay in provisions.

But Cincinnati soon afterward awoke to the importance of the shipbuilding industry, and between 1817 and 1819, about one-fourth of the vessels constructed on western waters were built here.

Niles *Weekly Register,* Jan. 4, 1823, said: "Steamboats on the Mississippi, etc. From the Louisiana *Advertiser* of the 25th November. The first steamboat employed in trade on the Mississippi, was called the New Orleans, of New Orleans. Built at Pittsburgh in 1812, and enrolled and licensed for the coast trade, at the port of New Orleans, in 1813, nine years ago, since which period, up to the present time, there has been eighty-one different boats enrolled at the port of New Orleans.

"Of this number, several have been built at New Orleans, but they have been principally built on the waters of the Ohio, being, in the aggregate, a tonnage exceeding 18,000 tons.

"This first boat was lost in 1814, and up to the present time there have been 23 other boats lost, either being sunk or destroyed by fire, decayed or laid up, and out of use, forming in the aggregate, about 4,000 tons—and leaving a balance, say in round numbers, 14,000 tons of this description of vessels now

employed or which may be employed in trade on the Mississippi and its tributary waters, with the port to New Orleans.

"This 14,000 tons does not probably employ more than 1,000 hands, and can do more in a given time than 50,000 tons could have done in barges, keelboats, or any other kind of vessels employed ten years ago, with 20,000 hands. The rapid increase of steamboats head very soon the natural tendency of reducing freights, and although the owners suffered severely from this cause and the consequent diminution in the value of the vessels, yet the country at large has been greatly benefited by their introduction; and it is to be hoped the number in existence can now be beneficially employed."

Niles *Weekly Register,* Balt., Jan. 18, 1823, states: "The Western Waters. —No less than *seven* steamboats are prepared, or preparing, to start from Pittsburgh early in the spring, to ply between that place and St. Louis, Nashville, New Orleans, etc., regularly. They are amply fitted for the transportation of passengers and merchandise or goods of all sorts, and will depart and arrive in succession, so as to afford the greatest possible facilities to transportation, whenever the river will admit of it. The land carriage to Pittsburgh is now very moderate."

From about 1817 the steamboat traffic began to come into its own. Navigation changed from the broadhorn to the steamer.

In 1818, the first steamboat, the Eagle, that was built here, as before stated, was put into commission. Immediately succeeding that date the business of steamer building went forward rapidly. There was in the building of steamers on the Ohio the great advantage of cheapness compared with those constructed in eastern cities. Cincinnati appears to have led in this industry. In 1824-1826, Cincinnati rivalled any other city in the world in this business. The black locust of this vicinity proved better for ship building than any wood available elsewhere.

It is astonishing to contemplate the growth of steamer building in this region. By 1826, two hundred and thirty-three steamboats had been launched. 1811 saw one built; 1814 another; 1816 three; in 1817 there were seven built. In 1818, twenty-five steamboats were constructed on these waters. In the intervening years until 1826, one hundred and seventy-six more steamers were built. Forty eight of the total were constructed at Cincinnati.

About 1826, the old styles of crafts had almost vanished from the river traffic. By that time the industry of steamboat making had risen to be among the chief businesses of Cincinnati.

The annual products, however, of this kind varied greatly from year to year. In 1856, thirty-three steamers were built; in 1857, thirty-four; 1858, fourteen; 1859, eleven; 1860, twenty-eight; 1861, eleven; 1862, four; 1863, forty-three; 1864, sixty-two; 1866, thirty-three; 1867, eighteen; 1868, eleven; 1869, eleven; 1870, fifty-two; 1871, forty-four; 1872, fifty-two; 1873, forty-eight; 1874, twenty-nine; 1875, sixteen; 1876, nineteen; 1877, twenty-one; 1878, thirty; 1879, twenty-four.

In 1880, the report of the committee on river navigation said: "A good number of boats have been built here the past year—the number of all crafts being twenty, with tonnage six thousand, six hundred and eighty-three, against twenty-

four last year, and tonnage ten thousand, six hundred and forty-one. In the future we must not look for a greater number of boats, but expect a heavy increase in tonnage; this is more applicable to stern wheel boats, which in former years were of small size and used mostly in making short trips. There are those that have attained the carrying capacity of three thousand tons. Now, however, boats, whether of a side or stern wheel, for short packet trade or for more distant ports, are of large size; indeed it seems a question to what point the size of boats may reach. This change in building larger boats for the Upper Ohio, with more speed, is only following the prediction of those who advocated the lengthening and widening of the Louisville and Portland canal and lessening the rates of its tolls."

In 1880, the report of the Chamber of Commerce stated: "The arrivals for the year aggregated three thousand, one hundred and sixty-three boats, compared with two thousand, seven hundred and twenty-five in the year immediately preceding, and the departures three thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven, in comparison with two thousand, seven hundred and thirty. The whole number of steamboats and barges which plied between Cincinnati and other ports in the past year was three hundred and twenty-two, with an aggregate tonnage of eighty-three thousand, five hundred and sixty-nine. In this connection it must be kept in mind that in the past year vessels have run with great regularity and frequency, and that, in consequence, an equal number of vessels represents a larger business, because each vessel in the latter category is counted but once, no difference how frequent may have been the visitations. Again, it is true that the same number of arrivals and departures also represented an increased business, inasmuch as it comprised generally vessels which from the regularity of arrival and departure, and the general exemption of transient boats, had uniformly good cargoes. It is worthy of note that the number of arrivals and departures for each leading point has increased over the preceding year. Thus, the arrivals from New Orleans aggregated, in the past year, one hundred and three vessels, compared with eighty-five in the preceding year and the departures one hundred and sixteen in comparison with ninety seven. From Pittsburgh the arrivals were one hundred and eighty two, compared with one hundred and sixty-three, and the departure one hundred and seventy-seven, in comparison with one hundred and sixty-two. From St. Louis the arrivals aggregate ninety-three, compared with sixty-four, and the departures ninety-four, in comparison with seventy-five. From all other points the arrivals aggregated two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-five, compared with two thousand, four hundred and thirteen, and the departures two thousand, seven hundred and eighty, in comparison with two thousand, three hundred and ninety-six. A study of the figures through a series of years reveals the fact that the increase the past year was not solely over 1878-79, which was a year that was seriously interfered with by cold weather that diminished the number of arrivals and departures for the year, but exhibits a general increase extending through a series of years. Thus, the entire number of arrivals and departures exceeds any preceding year in a period of fourteen years, and has but three times been exceeded in the history of the city, which was in 1857-58, when the excess was very small, and in 1864-65 and in 1865-66, the years that closed and immediately succeeded the war, which was a time

that, for a period of normal conditions, would not be a fair measure." The whole number of steamers in the freight and passenger traffic between Cincinnati and other ports, and total tonnage, compared for ten years, between 1893 and 1902, was as follows: 1893, steamers 36, tonnage 22,569; 1894, 34 and 20,527; 1895, 30 and 18,587; 1896, 25 and 15,032; 1897, 27 and 15,881; 1898, 25 and 14,677; 1899, 29 and 16,311; 1900, 28 and 15,618; 1901, 29 and 15,130; 1902, 30 and 15,483.

The first ocean going vessel to load at Cincinnati for Europe was the Muskingum, in 1844. This boat was built at Marietta, and was of three hundred and fifty tons burden. In the autumn of 1844 she took on her cargo at Cincinnati and started for Liverpool. The *Times* of Liverpool, January 30, 1845, stated: "Arrival direct from Cincinnati.—We have received a file of Cincinnati papers brought by the first vessel that ever cleared out of that city for Europe. The building of a vessel of 350 tons, on a river seventeen hundred miles from the sea, is itself a very remarkable circumstance, both as a proof of the magnificence of the American rivers and the spirit of the American people. The navigating of such a vessel down the Ohio and the Mississippi, and then across the Atlantic, would, a few years ago, have been thought impossible. She brings a cargo of provisions; and we trust that the success of this first adventure will be such as to encourage its frequent repetition. The name of the vessel is the Muskingum."

The *Gazette* of Cincinnati spoke editorially of this event: "If one had stood upon the eastern hill top which overhangs our city, in the early gray of the morning on Saturday, and looked out upon the river he might have thought a phantom ship was floating upon it. The quick puffing of the steamer was heard, and out beyond it seemingly a full rigged ship, its masts towering up and all spars set, was evidently looming on and making direct for the landing of the city. Early risers were startled. Even those who knew that enterprising men of Marietta were building a sea vessel were astonished when it unexpectedly hove in sight. But when it approached nearer and nearer, and bodied itself forth plainly to the naked vision, the cry went up, 'a ship, a ship,' with a thrill akin, at least, to that which men and women feel on the ocean shore, when welcoming back the long-absent 'sea homes' of relative and friend."

Previous to 1850, John Swasey and Company of Cincinnati, built three ships of two to three hundred and fifty tons. One of these was the Louisa, a full-rigged brig. The others were barks, one named the John Swasey and the other the Salem. These were towed by steamers to New Orleans. At that place they set out for sea.

A ship of eight hundred and fifty tons, called the Minnesota, was constructed in Cincinnati at the same period by other builders for a New Orleans man.

About 1826, one hundred flatboats were annually brought down the Big Miami. There were thirty came down each year out of the Little Miami. These carried thirty-three thousand five hundred barrels of flour, worth about one hundred thousand dollars.

The time had been reduced by the steamboats between Cincinnati and New Orleans to twelve or fourteen days.

Heavy merchandise, groceries, queensware and so on, still came by way of New Orleans. Dry goods and lighter materials were brought from eastern cities

OHIO RIVER FROM EDEN PARK

RIVER FRONT, CINCINNATI, 1905

to Pittsburgh and Wheeling and came to Cincinnati by the river. Iron came from Pittsburgh and from the Licking and Sandy rivers. From the vicinity of Paint creek and Brush creek, in Ohio, came most of the castings. Pittsburgh furnished nails. Missouri supplied lead; salt was brought from Conemaugh, Pennsylvania and the Kanawha, Virginia. Lumber came in rafts from the head waters of the Allegheny.

Cincinnati sent its exports chiefly to the West Indies and South America. Whiskey and pork went to the eastern cities. The Mississippi region bought a large part of the Miami products.

In 1832 the commerce of Cincinnati figured $4,000,000. In 1835 it exceeded $6,000,000.

In 1835 the steamer arrivals were two thousand, two hundred and thirty.

In that year there were imported ninety thousand barrels of flour and fifty-five thousand barrels of whiskey.

Five million, two hundred thousand dollars were in 1840 invested in foreign trade and commerce.

There were $12,877,000 in retail dry goods business, hardware, groceries and the like.

There was an investment of $133,000 in the lumber trade, which occupied twenty-three yards, with seventy-three employes. The lumber sales in 1840 were $342,500.

In 1841 there were eighty-eight steamboats owned in the Cincinnati region. The tonnage was eleven thousand, seven hundred and thirteen.

In 1850 trade and commerce had grown greatly. At that time a single house in Cincinnati was doing $1,200,000 of commercial business. More than half its shipments were sent to Great Britain.

In 1851 the city's commerce was rated at thirty-six millions.

Coal had now come to be a great import to this city. In 1851 there were seven millions, seven hundred and eighty-five thousand bushels used here. In 1859 there were sixty-eight coal yards here and there were fifteen million bushels used.

In 1858, the increase of coffee imports was eleven per cent; sugar thirty per cent and molasses sixty per cent. Wool import increased one hundred and fifty-five per cent; import of potatoes two hundred and sixty-nine per cent; manufactured tobacco ninety-six per cent.

The exports of horses increased one hundred and forty-one per cent. Those of furniture eighty-nine per cent; molasses sixty-one per cent.

The river traffic of Cincinnati in 1869 was one hundred and sixty-nine million, five hundred thousand dollars.

At that time Cincinnati manufacturers began to send crackers to China and candies to Greece.

A vast amount of provisions was sent to the Eastern cities. Still, the chief markets for exports were in the South.

The West and the Southwest received most of Cincinnati's manufactures.

In 1873 the local commerce of Cincinnati amounted to five hundred and forty millions.

The coming of the steamboat wrought in due time a change in the personnel of the rivermen. The new mode of boat propulsion met, of course, bitter opposition from the old time men whose industry was threatened. Heretofore sheer muscular strength had counted in river traffic, but steam introduced need of better intelligence as well as the learning of new modes. Flatboat, barge and steamboat continued to do business side by side, but the old boatmen found themselves outstripped and outclassed. The steamboat necessarily ran a sharper division between the management and employes than ever before. Captains and other officers were separated as by a gulf from deck hands. The captains were usually of a fine type of men. The "hands" were generally much inferior to the old time, independent bargemen.

One of the most notorious features of steamboat life for many years was gambling. Professional gamblers swarmed on the packets from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Victims of the card sharpers were to be counted by thousands, and traditions of murders and all manner of crimes still linger in regard to those days.

A gambler has given this account of one of his experiences: "Coming up on the Sultana, one night, there were about twenty-five of the toughest set of men as cabin passengers I believe I ever met. They were on their way to Napoleon, Arkansas, which at that time was a great town and known as the jumping-off place. In those days these Napoleon fellows were looked upon as cutthroats and robbers, and thought nothing of murdering a fellow simply to make them appear big men with their gang. I had for a partner a man named Canada Bill, as game a party as ever strode the deck of a steamboat, and one of the shrewdest gamblers I ever encountered. As soon as supper was over this gang of Arkansas toughs got in the cabin and of course wanted to play cards. Bill had opened up business in the main hall, and a great crowd had gathered about him. I saw that most of these devils had been drinking, and gave Bill the nod, which he of course understood. He only played a short while and left the game, pretending to be broke. Then we fixed it up that I should do the playing and he would watch out for any trouble. Well, the result was I got about everything the twenty-five men had, including their watches, and beat some seven or eight other passengers. The men all took it apparently good natured at the time, but as the night wore on and they kept drinking from their private flasks I made a sneak to my room and changed my clothes. By the back stairs I skipped down into the kitchen and sent a man after my partner. I had blackened my face and looked like one of the negro rousters. I only had time to warn him when a terrible rumpus upstairs told me the jig was up, and with their whiskey to aid them they were searching for me, and if they caught me it would be good day for me. I paid the cooks to keep mum, and Bill made himself scarce. They had their guns out and were kicking in the stateroom doors hunting for me. Some of them came down on deck, and were walking back and forth by me, cursing and threatening vengeance. I heard one of them ask a roustabout if he had noticed a well dressed man down on the deck lately. He of course had not, as Bill had gone back up the kitchen stairs, and with these devils was raising Cain, looking for me, and my disguise had not been discovered under the darkness of the night. The boat was plowing her way along up the

coast. The stevedores were shouting to the darkies, hurrying them along with the freight for a landing soon to be reached. The boat's whistle blew, and soon she was heading in for the shore. A crowd of these fellows were waiting for me, as they suspected I would try and get off. They were looking, mind you, for a well-dressed man. As soon as the boat landed, about ten of them, guns in hand, ran out over the stage to shore and closely scanned the face of every person that came off. There was a stock of plows to be discharged from the boat's cargo, and noting the fact, I shouldered one and with it followed the long line of 'coons' amid the curses of the mates, and fairly flew past these men who were hunting me. I kept on up the high bank and over the levee and when I threw my plow in the pile with the others made off for the cotton fields and laid flat on my back until the boat got again under way, and the burning pine in the torches on deck had been extinguished. It was a close call, I can assure you. Bill met me at Vicksburg the next day and brought the boodle, which we divided. He said the crowd took lights and searched the boat's hold for me after we left the landing. Bill must have played his part well, as he told me afterward that they never suspicioned him. Yes, I could tell many of my exploits. The river was for the greater portion of my gambling career my strongest hold. But it's all over now. Even should a man strike a big winning, there are always too many smart Alecks about, and you would have to whack up with so many that there would be little left for the winner."

The rivalry in speed and the racing of steamboats was another notorious feature of some years ago. The stories go that frequently the passengers incited the officers of the boats to race, paid for extra fuel and became wildly excited over the result. Stories go that sometimes, when other fuel failed, hams were cast into the furnace as a last resort to create more steam.

James Hall, in "Statistics of the West," 1836, quotes William C. Redfield, steam navigation agent, as saying: "The contests for speed, or practice of racing, between rival steamboats, has been the cause, and perhaps justly, of considerable alarm in the community. It is remarkable, however, that as far as the information of the writer extends, there has no accident occurred to any boiler which can be charged to a contest of this sort. The close and uniform attention which is necessarily given to the action and state of the boilers and engines, in such contests, may have had a tendency to prevent disaster. But this hazard as well as the general danger of generating an excess of steam, is greatly lessened by the known fact that in most steamboats the furnaces and boilers are not competent to furnish a greater supply of steam than can be used with safety, with an ordinary degree of attention on the part of the engineers.

"The magnitude and extent of the danger to which passengers in steamboats are exposed, though sufficiently appalling, is comparatively much less than in other modes of transit with which the public have been long familiar; the accidents of which, if not so astounding, are almost of every day occurrence. It will be understood that I allude to the dangers of ordinary navigation, and land conveyance by animal power on wheel carriages."

The beginning of work to improve the Ohio river was in 1825. At that period the river in its whole length was obstructed by sand bars, snags, rocks and gravel. Much has since been done by the government to better the condi-

tions on the river and its tributaries. Lighthouses have also been placed. Ice harbors have been formed at a number of points as refuges for boats in time of peril from ice.

The amount of money invested in boats is about ten millions, while the expenditure for improvements in the river have not been more than three per cent of the value of the freight carried in one year.

The series of movable dams now in progress constitute the greatest effort ever made to make the Ohio navigable. The Davis dam, near Pittsburgh, was opened in 1885. The series of dams is to be in time extended to the mouth of the river.

The Fernbank dam near Cincinnati was opened in August, 1911.

The present condition of government work in the improvement of the West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky tributaries of the Ohio river is detailed in the annual report sent to Washington July, 1911, by Major John C. Oakes of the United States engineer's office. The rivers are the Big Sandy, Muskingum, Kentucky and Guyandot, forming what is known as the Second Cincinnati district.

The Kentucky river, with its stretch of navigable waters reaching back into the state for 240 miles from its mouth at Carrollton, is now the biggest and most important of them all. Its freight traffic for the past year reached the aggregate of $1,921,581.28, and by the completion of Dam 13 the slack water of the river is at last brought to the coal fields, which were the great objective point all along.

The government improvements of the Kentucky are now at the beginning of the finish. The contract for the building of Dam 14, to be located at Heidelberg, has been let to Gahren, Dodge & Maltby, and is to be completed by December 31, 1913. It is the last of the locks and dams on the Kentucky. Contractor W. F. Garretson of Cincinnati, is to finish building the lock at Dam 13 by September 1, 1912. All the other locks are in regular operation. There are nineteen steamers plying on the river, and they carried 9,842 passengers in the year, while 2,003 rafts of logs were also floated down its waters to the Ohio.

Timber was the chief article of commerce on the Kentucky, the amount of this being nearly six million cubic feet, valued at $510,056.75. It was brought down the river distances of 155 miles. Great quantities of lumber and staves were also carried. Next import of the Kentucky products was tobacco, the value of it being $341,460. Iron and steel and oil also figure in the river's freight, and the coal brought down was $209,810. Whiskey is among the unimportant items of the traffic, the boats carrying but forty-two barrels of it during the whole year; its value was $3,150.

The operating expense for the year was $130,860.04.

The Muskingum river, with its system of eleven locks and dams, cost $49,521.45 for operating expenses. The craft on this river include 16 steamers, 25 gasoline boats, 132 launches and others, all of them together carrying 35,153 passengers during the year. The total traffic is valued at $2,644,150. There were 63,250 tons and the hauls varied from four to fifty-five miles. Merchandise was the chief item, its value being $1,938,700. Great quantities of eggs were also in the freight, their value being represented by $138,000. Horses and mules, live stock and poultry are also in the showing.

FERN BANK LOCK AND DAM GIVING CINCINNATI NINE FEET OF WATER IN THE OHIO RIVER FOR A DISTANCE OF TWENTY MILES

FERN BANK DAM COMPLETED IN 1911

REPLICA OF THE NEW ORLEANS, WHICH WAS THE FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE OHIO

The original steamed down the river in October, 1811, and in celebration of the event this boat began the same journey at Pittsburg in the fall of 1911, covering the same trip and landing at Cincinnati on her journey.

All the regular construction work has been finished for this river and only repairs and maintenance are now called for. The expenditures for this were $49,521.49.

Navigation was much hindered on the Big Sandy in the past, there being 151 days in which it stood suspended owing to low water or dangerous currents. Ties were the chief article of traffic, there being $175,175 worth of them shipped down the river. Twenty boats ply on the main stream and its two forks, carrying manufactured iron, timber and other merchandise. The operating expenses for the year were $19,608.30.

Plans for the improvements during 1912 are not yet announced.

The completion of the Fernbank dam, officially Dam 37, is the big and significant particular in the annual report of the past year's work on Ohio river improvements sent to Washington by Major H. Jervey, now in charge of the Cincinnati division. The work on this dam was begun in May, 1905, so that it has been six years in building. Some of the hardest of the hard work here was that encountered in getting ready for operating the dam after all the rest had been done.

Mud, rubbish and debris enough to build a hill had to be removed from the foundations where it had collected. The chief trouble came in getting the lock gates to move. This kept engineers and workers busy for several months past, but all the usual means failed and it was not until the regular engines were aided by others with the tremendous force of 150 tons extra power that the gates were finally made to move as they should. The difficulty, Major Jervey stated, was due to the axles of the gate bearings getting corroded in the water in which they have been standing the past two and one-half years. At present the gates can be moved by their own engines without other help.

Work has begun on the newest of the important dams—dam No. 29. The location for the buildings includes 13.22 acres on the Kentucky side of the river. The Bates & Rogers Construction company have the contract.

The total appropriations made by the United States government to date for improving the Ohio river since 1827, when it was first begun, to date, amount only to $8,201,439.72. Considering the long period of eighty-four years and the importance of the Ohio as a trade artery it is small.

The great event of opening the Fernbank dam took place July 22, 1911. The *Commercial Tribune* of that date said: "The nine-foot stage of water for the Ohio river, talked of for years, today becomes a reality. Beginning at 5 o'clock this morning the new Fernbank dam will go into operation by the raising of its wall of wickets, now ready for their task of holding back the water of the river until all that part above Fernbank and reaching along the city's entire water front and for some distance beyond Coney Island, reaches a depth of nine feet.

"The stretch of slack water will extend for a distance of twenty-six miles, from Fernbank to a point one-fourth of a mile from the head of Eight Mile dyke.

"When this pool is full to the depth required the river at the foot of Broadway will show a stage of 11.3 feet. At the head of the lower Four Mile bar there will be a raise of 6.3 feet above the present low water stage; at Gander bar a raise of 3.8 feet; at Five Mile bar 2.1 feet raise, and at the quarter mile above the head of Eight Mile the slack ends altogether.

"All day the filling up of the pool will be going on. It is proposed to make it very slow work, so that the temporary fall of water in the river below Fernbank will not give trouble to the boats plying there. Some alarm had started yesterday already on this subject among boatmen, who were led to think that the fall in that part of the river would be enough to stop navigation entirely for some time at least.

"Their fears about this were communicated to the managers of the dam and they were assured there would be no trouble, the intention being to have the raising of the wickets effected so gradually that the fall in the river below the dam would be very slight. It is likely the work will not be finished before Sunday morning, depending on circumstances.

"The river stage for this city yesterday was 5.7 feet at the foot of Broadway, and not till this is brought to 11.3 feet will the filling up be completed.

"Boats passing the dam will have to enter the lock on the Ohio shore after exchanging signals as follows:

"Signals—Boats approaching from either direction and desiring to pass through the lock will notify the lock-tender by four short whistles. The signals from the lock for boats or other craft to enter will be three short whistles; the signal for leaving the lock will be one long whistle.

"Lights—When the dam is up signal lights will be displayed after dark as follows:

"At the head of the river wall of the lock three red lights in a vertical line.

"At the foot of the river wall of the lock two red lights in a vertical line."

On the next day the *Commercial Tribune* said: "All yesterday and last night the work of harnessing the Ohio went forward without hitch or halt at Fernbank, and by noon today there will be seen the realization of the nine-foot river stage for the whole Cincinnati harbor and for miles of its approaches above and below the city.

"The operation was a slow one, because that was necessary. The need to keep the river below the dam supplied with water sufficient for the boats plying there required that the raising of the wickets should be very gradual and that they should be brought into place one at a time. It was not till after midnight that the last one of them was raised, and then the wall of sheet steel was complete from the Kentucky to the Ohio shore, holding back the waters above.

"Crowds from the city and surrounding towns were on the scene all day. Hundreds of spectators crowded the tractions to the place, and as many more took in the sights from the excursion boats that made the trip down from the city. Launches without number kept coming and going with gay outing parties bent on being among those to claim having seen the big dam's opening day.

"Very fitly the distinction of being the first of the boats to pass through the lock fell to the pleasure craft Romona, in command of Albert Bettinger, the strenuous and devoted advocate and leader in the cause of the river's improvements.

"The Romona had made the passage of that section of the Ohio many times before, and a shade of sadness was added to the feelings of those aboard by the

void in their ranks made by the death of George Guckenberger, president of the Atlas National bank, missing now for the first time in the party, to which he contributed life and pleasure.

"The Romona had laid up the evening previous just below the dam, and before retiring for the night its crew held brief memorial services for Mr. Guckenberger. In the morning Captain Bettinger headed the boat for the lock, and in response to his signal its gate opened and the craft, with flags flying, made its way through to the upper course. All the machinery of the lock worked to perfection. The Romona was duly credited on the records as the first boat to pass. Those in the party with Mr. Bettinger were George A. Dieterle, Louis J. Hauck, George F. Dieterle, Charles Albrecht, Charles Wiedemann and George and Herman Guckenberger.

"Half an hour later the steamer Douglas Hall, coming up the river to the city, arrived at the dam and signaled.

"It had been its captain's intention to be the first to make the passage through the lock, and although the regular channel was still open and the way clear, the captain insisted on having second honors for the Douglas Hall, and the lock was operated a second time to let that boat through.

"The raising of the wickets was begun at 6 o'clock in the morning, starting at the Kentucky shore abutment. It went on at intervals. Each time a wicket was raised the water passage of the river between the Ohio and Kentucky shores was shortened by three feet, that being the width of the wickets, of which there are 225 in all.

"The need for letting enough water pass to the river below the dam obliged the men to go very slowly in extending the steel wicket wall. It was not until the afternoon that wickets adjacent to the Ohio shore began to be raised, and all day a central passage was left open for boats to pass up or down without having to go through the lock. The steamer Indiana of the Louisville and Cincinnati Packet company went through this passage on its way to the Falls city last evening, there being some doubt as to whether the water stage at the lock would be sufficient for a boat of the Indiana's draught.

"The Romona and the Douglas Hall were the only boats making the lock passage during the day. With the stage that will be effective today the lock will be able to accommodate all comers. It has a length of 600 feet and a width of 110 feet.

"The working of the upper gate of the lock was interrupted for a few hours in the afternoon by the breaking of a cross-head in the driving engine. This added some of the necessary delay in raising the wickets.

"Assistant Chief Engineer R. R. Jones of the United States engineer corps, was personally in charge of the arrangements for the starting of the dam. These were carried out with entire success at all points. Major Jervey of the engineer corps, in charge of the Ohio river, was among those present to witness the workings.

"When the filling up of the Cincinnati pool is completed today the river stage at the foot of Broadway will stand at 11.3 feet, and from that will gradually decline to 9 feet at a short distance above Coney Island, and the Eight Mile bar."

Cincinnati looks forward eagerly to the completion of the nine-foot stage to Cairo, and then to the opening of the Panama canal and to the vast increase of business these two events are bound to give to the Queen City.

In the autumn of 1911, Cincinnati expects to take part in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of steam navigation on the Ohio.

The hull of the steamer New Orleans, a replica of the first steamboat that navigated the Monongahela, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, was launched Thursday, August 30, 1911, at the Elizabeth Marine Ways company, Pittsburgh, in the presence of several members of the Historical society of western Pennsylvania, under whose auspices the vessel is being built. The boat will be finished by the middle of October and will take part in the river pageant, repeating the first voyage to the port of New Orleans.

The vessel will be christened October 31, when Mrs. Nicholas Longworth will break a bottle of champagne over the bow of the boat. Mrs. Longworth is a grand-niece of Nicholas J. Roosevelt, who built the original New Orleans. The boat is 138 feet long and 26½ feet beam, eight-foot depth of hold and of about 400 tons burden and every way a duplicate of the original steamer.

CHAPTER X.

THE POSTOFFICE.

THE PRIMITIVE POSTOFFICE A VERY RUDIMENTARY AFFAIR—ABNER N. DUNN KEPT THE FIRST POSTOFFICE IN HIS LOG CABIN ON SECOND STREET—FIRST MAILS CARRIED BY A POST RIDER—POSTAGE ON LETTERS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS IN COIN—POSTMASTERS AND POSTOFICE BUILDINGS.

The colonial postoffice, as well as that of the early days after the independence of the country, was a very rudimentary affair. Perhaps the earliest official notice of it is seen in the following paragraph from the records of the general courts of Massachusetts in 1639. "It is ordered that notice be given that Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the seas, or are to be sent thither to be left with him; and he is to take care that they are to be delivered or sent according to the directions; and he is allowed for every letter a penny, and must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in this kind."

That court in 1667 was petitioned to make better postal arrangements, the petitioners alleging the frequent "loss of letters whereby merchants, especially with their friends and employers in foreign parts are greatly damnified many times the letters are imputed (?) and thrown upon the exchange, so that those who will may take them up, no person without some satisfaction, being willing to trouble their houses therewith."

In Virginia the postal system was yet more primitive. The colonial law of 1657 required every planter to provide a messenger to convey the dispatches as they arrived to the next plantation, and so on, on pain of forfeiting a hogshead of tobacco in default. The Government of New York in 1672 established "a post to goe monthly from New York to Boston," advertising "those that bee disposed to send letters, to bring them to the secretary's office, where, in a lockt box, they shall be preserved till the messenger calls for them, all persons paying the post before the bagg be sealed up." Thirty years later this monthly post had become a fortnightly one, as we see by the following paragraph in the Boston *News-Letter*. "By order of the postmaster general of North America. These are to give notice, That on Monday night, the 6th of December, the Western post between Boston and New York sets out once a fortnight, the three winter months of December, January and February, and to go alternately from Boston to Saybrook and Hartford, to exchange the mayle of letters with the New York Ryder; the first turn for Saybrook to meet the New York Ryder on Saturday night the 11th currant; and the second turn he sets out at Boston on Monday night the 20th currant, to meet the New York Ryder at Hartford, on Saturday night the 25th currant, to

exchange mayles; and all persons that sends letters from Boston to Connecticut from and after the 13th inst. are hereby notified first to pay the postage on the same." This office of postmaster-general for America had been created in 1602.

In the American colonies postal improvements may be dated from the administration of Franklin, who was virtually the last colonial postmaster-general, as well as unquestionably the best. In one shape or another he had forty years' experience of postal work, having been appointed postmaster at Philadelphia as early as October, 1737. When he became postmaster-general in 1753 he bestirred himself for the improvement of his department in that practical painstaking way with which he was wont to guide any plough he had once put his hand to, whatever the ground it had to work in. He visited all the chief postoffices throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England, looking at everything with his own eyes. His administration cannot be better summed up than we find it to be in a sentence or two which he wrote after his dismissal. Up to the date of his appointment, he says, "the American postoffice had never paid anything to that of Britain. We (himself and his assistant) were to have six hundred pounds ($2,916) a year between us, if we could make that sum out of the office. . . . In the first four years the office became above nine hundred pounds ($4,374) in debt to us. But it soon began to repay us; and before I was displaced by a freak of the minister's, we had brought it to yield three times as much clear revenue to the crown as the postoffice of Ireland. Since that imprudent transaction they have received from it—not one penny."

Benjamin Franklin was removed by the home department of the government of Great Britain from his office of postmaster-general in America in 1774. On July 26th, 1775, the American Congress assumed direction of the postoffices, reappointing Franklin to his former post. Shortly afterwards, when Franklin was sent as ambassador to France, his son-in-law, Richard Bache, was made postmaster-general in November, 1775.

In 1789 the number of postoffices was seventy-five; in 1800, nine hundred and three; in 1825, five thousand, six hundred and seventy-seven; in 1875, thirty-five thousand, seven hundred and thirty-four; in 1909, sixty thousand, one hundred and forty-four.

In 1789 the gross revenues of the postal service were $30,000; in 1800, $280,000. In 1884, the receipts were $43,325,959; the expenditures were $47,224,560, and salaries of postmasters were $11,283,830. In 1909, the receipts were $203,562,383; expenditures $221,004,102; salaries of postmasters, $26,569,892.

At first, and for many years, the postage rates varied with the distance the matter was carried. In 1792, the rates were from six cents for distances of thirty miles or less to twenty-five cents for distances of four hundred and fifty miles or more. One cent was the rate for a newspaper for one hundred miles or less; one cent and a half for greater distances.

Post riders carried the mails in saddle bags. Long distances and bad roads caused prolonged intervals between mail days and often great delays beyond the appointed times. When the post rider did come the community turned out en masse. The mail carrier was also a dispenser of news by word of mouth and always had an excited and eager group of hearers hanging on his words as to events beyond their boundaries.

Nearly every post road was at some time the scene of a mail robbery, a capital crime then, and many points are still indicated by traditions where such robbers have been shot or hanged.

In September, 1789, Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, and a member of Congress, wrote John Cleves Symmes, "Do not send your packets by the mail, as the expense is heavy. The letter said to be forwarded by Major Willis was by him, or some other person, thrown into the postoffice, and I was obliged to pay six shillings and eight pence in specie for it."

It was not every one who cared to receive mail in those days if the postage had not been prepaid. Sometimes people declined to take out their letters, not knowing whether or not they were of interest or value enough to justify the payment of the postage.

The *Centinel* of the Northwestern Territory, of June 28th, 1794, announced: "We learn that there is a post established from Pittsburgh to this place and that Albert M. Dunn, Esq., is appointed deputy postmaster-general in this place." This naturally caused a stir in the frontier village. The same paper announced a fortnight later that the post from Pittsburgh had come, and that the office would be in the home of Dunn.

The first postmaster was Abner M. Dunn. His cabin on the corner of Butler street and Columbia Road, now Second street, beyond Fort Washington and the Artificers' yard, was the first postoffice.

On account of dearth of news and the uncertainty of the mails, the printer Maxwell stated in November that his first page each week would be devoted to printing the laws of the Territory.

In March of 1795 the postmaster Dunn warned "those who have a right to calculate on receiving letters or papers at his office that in future they must come prepared with ready cash in hand or no letters or papers."

In 1795, M. T. Green of Marietta agreed to convey the mails between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh in a canoe equipped with paddles and poles. On down stream journeys, on which traveling was easier, Greene carried some freight and an occasional passenger. A line of rowboats was soon established between these points, with relays at different stations to carry the mail.

After certain postoffices were established further up in the Miami region the mails were carried on horseback by William Olim.

Abner Dunn, postmaster, died July 18, 1795. He was succeeded in office by William Maxwell, the editor and the founder of the first newspaper in the Northwest Territory. His appointment was followed by the announcement: "Gentlemen and others wishing to send letters by the post may leave them at the printing office where the postoffice is now kept."

In the *Centinel* of October 3, 1795, John G. McDowell announced that he had contracted to carry the mails between Cincinnati and Graham's Station; that he would arrive at Cincinnati on Monday at twelve o'clock noon and remain until the following morning, "which is giving a sufficient time for the inhabitants of Cincinnati to answer their letters."

April 2d, 1796, the postmaster gave notice to such as were indebted to the postoffice to pay at once and that such as were looking for newspapers in the mail should come and pay the postage.

As throwing some light upon the relations of the Miami region to Cincinnati in the matter of the mails in early days the following facts in regard to Warren county will prove of interest. There were no postoffices within the limits of Warren county for more than eight years after the settlements were commenced. Cincinnati was for several years the postoffice for the whole Miami valley. In the year 1800 letters were advertised as remaining in the postoffice at Cincinnati addressed to the following persons in Warren county: John Bigger, Fourth Range; Thomas Espy, Little Miami; John Wallace, schoolmaster, Turtle Creek; Moses Crane, Fourth Range; others were addressed "Bailey's Station," "Below the Big Miami," "Duck Creek," "Big Prairie," &c.

Within two years after the organization of the State government, four postoffices were established in Warren county; at Waynesville, Deerfield, Franklin and Lebanon. Ten years elapsed before any others were established. In 1812, Montgomery, in Hamilton county, was made a postoffice, and it accommodated a portion of the people of Warren living in the southwestern part of the county. Thus the people to the northward were gradually but slowly relieved of the necessity of depending upon Cincinnati for their mails.

The first mails to postoffices in Warren county were carried by a postrider. The route was from Cincinnati to Lebanon, Xenia, Urbana, thence across to Piqua, down through Dayton, Franklin and Hamilton to Cincinnati, taking a week to make the trip. The people thought themselves fortunate in having a weekly mail for some years. The mail was carried by postriders until about the year 1825, when stage lines were started with the mails.

There are perhaps people still living who can remember when the postage on a letter, which must be written on a single sheet of paper, was twenty-five cents between Cincinnati and New Orleans, while the freight on a barrel of flour between the same points was sometimes below that figure. Most men at that time would have regarded our present mail facilities an impossibility, and especially would the prediction that letters would one day be carried from Maine to California for two cents have been regarded as a Utopian dream.

Daniel Mayo succeeded Maxwell as postmaster of Cincinnati in July, 1797. On his removal to Newport, Kentucky, he was no longer eligible to the Cincinnati position but he was soon appointed postmaster at his new home and continued to act in that capacity during the remainder of his life.

William Ruffin became postmaster January 1st, 1799. He removed the postoffice to his home, a two-story frame house, on Columbia and Lawrence streets. Major Ruffin held this position until the end of 1814, when he resigned and went into business with his son-in-law Major Oliver.

In Ruffin's time of service, the postage of a letter was twenty-five cents in coin. Four weeks was not an unusual period for the mail to be enroute to or from the east. The amount of mail matter in the Cincinnati office was so small as to be cared for in the corner of one room, where Major Ruffin attended to it behind glass doors. He had no assistant. The mail from the east then came once a week from Maysville, Kentucky, in one pair of saddle bags.

On May 17, 1799, the *Western Spy* and *Hamilton Gazette* announced: "Postoffice.—Notice is hereby given that a postoffice is established at Chelicotha. The persons, therefore, having business in that part of the country may have speedy

and safe conveyance by post for letters, packets, &c." That mail was then taken on horseback, following an Indian trail.

The same paper stated March 12, 1800, that a post route had been opened between Louisville and Kaskaskia, also one between Nashville and Natchez. "This will open an easy channel of communication with those remote places, which has heretofore been extremely difficult, particularly from the Atlantic States."

The mail carrier from Louisville was compelled to carry food for himself and horse from Louisville to Cincinnati. His path lay all the way through woods, where he was exposed to perils from animals and Indians as well as to hunger.

The *Daily Commercial,* Cincinnati, December, 1874, gave some reminiscences of this period in an interview: "In 1808-09 Peter Williams had contracts for carrying the mails between Louisville and Cincinnati, Cincinnati and Lexington, Cincinnati and Chillicothe, and Cincinnati and Greenville in Darke county. All these contracts were performed with pack horses through the dense forests and along the 'blazed' tracks or paths which, in those days, were called roads. The trip from Cincinnati to Louisville was generally performed in about two weeks' time. The provender for the horses had frequently to be carried along, it being impossible to procure any on the way. So of the other routes to the different places named,—everywhere through the grand dense forests, filled with wild game of all kinds. Our informant recollects many rude incidents which occurred on many trips he, as a boy, made with his father, and afterwards by himself, as he became older, to Chillicothe, Greenville, Louisville, &c. Mr. Williams retained these mail contracts up to 1821, using pack horses during the whole time, and only releasing them on the advent of the stage coaches, owners of which could afford to carry the mails at about one half the price he was getting. In those early days the pack horse was the only way in which supplies of every kind could be transported any distance; and Mr. Williams distinctly remembers that his father possessed the only wagon in the country around Cincinnati, and that, being of no use, was suffered to rot down in the barn."

Samuel Lewis was one of the youthful carriers of mail employed by Mr. Williams. His son said in an account of his life: "After working a short time upon the farm, he was employed in carrying the United States mail, for which Mr. Williams had a contract at that time. His route was at first from Cincinnati to Williamsburg, and afterward from the latter point to Chillicothe. This work often required seven days and two nights in the week, making the labor very severe. In addition to this, the creeks and small rivers along the route were to be forded, bridges at that period being out of the question. This was all done on horseback. The routes covered most of the country east of Cincinnati to the Scioto river at Chillicothe, and southward of this to the Ohio river, including Maysville, Kentucky.

"Over some of these streams, during high water, it was necessary to swim the horse; while often the attempt was accompanied with much danger. At one time, being compelled to swim his horse, he had secured the mail bag, as he supposed, and commenced crossing the stream, swimming himself and leading the horse. When nearly over, the mail bag from some cause became unloosed and

floated off. His horse was first to be secured, and then the mail. Its recovery and the renewal of his journey would have been speedy, but he was struck by a floating log and severely injured. Making his way with extreme difficulty to the shore, he succeeded in mounting his horse and continuing his journey to the next town, which he reached completely drenched and exhausted, and where he remained for some days before he was able to renew his round. The accident unfitted him for his employment for the time, and when he returned to Cincinnati he was occupied with other labor."

Mr. Lewis afterward became a distinguished man, was largely influential in the founding of the two greatest high schools of the city, and was the first superintendent of public schools in this state.

January 1st, 1815, William Burke became postmaster. He was commonly called "Father Burke," was a Methodist itinerent preacher and had been presiding elder. Mr. Mansfield states that Burke was a southerner: "He seemed to have lost his voice and always spoke low and in guttural tones. He was always chewing tobacco and, being a postmaster, was always a democrat. He was a strong Methodist and seemed an amiable man." Burke separated himself from his denomination, procured a place of worship for his followers, and often preached there. He was inclined to politics, was at first a Jeffersonian and then a Jackson democrat. He held office until the whigs came into power. Burke had as his assistant for a long time Elam P. Langdon, who also maintained the Cincinnati Reading Room, where many newspapers and journals, American and foreign, could be consulted. The postoffice in 1819 was at 157 Main street.

April 13th, 1841, President Tyler appointed as postmaster W. H. H. Taylor, who removed the office to Main street above Columbia or Second street; subsequently he chose a site on Main street, near Fourth.

The number of mails to and from Cincinnati in 1826 was twenty each week. A portion of these was carried on ten stage coaches, three on the Chillicothe route, three on the Lebanon, three on the Dayton and Columbus route, and one on that to Georgetown, Kentucky. Ten mails were conveyed by postriders.

In 1826 the income of the Cincinnati postoffice from postage was eight thousand, one hundred and odd dollars. There were delivered in that year three thousand, seven hundred and fifty free letters.

Early in 1827 another line of stage coaches was started by way of Xenia, Urbana, Maysville, and Bucyrus to Lower Sandusky. At Sandusky the mail was put on a boat, and by this change letters reached New York in ten days. A daily line was also run to Wheeling, reaching Baltimore in eight or nine days; this route was almost the same as that taken later by the National pike. Stages at this time also were run from Cincinnati to Lexington, eighty miles.

In 1828-29 the income of the Cincinnati postoffice was twelve thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars, an increase of fifty per cent in three years. Twenty-three mails came and went each week, eighteen by stages and five by horseback.

In 1829-30 the income was sixteen thousand, two hundred and fifty odd dollars. In 1833, it was twenty-six thousand, one hundred and odd dollars. In this latter year, sixty-four mails came and went each week. Of these, thirty-six were by stages, eleven on horseback, ten on steamboats, and seven part way by steamboat and partly by land.

In 1836 there were the eastern mail, the southern mail by steamboat, the northern mail by way of Hamilton, Chillicothe, West Union; southern by way of Georgetown, Brookville, Cynthiana; western by way of Lawrenceburg, Maysville, Newport and Covington, Walnut Hills, Mount Healthy and Cumminsville. There was a twice-a-week mail to Guyandotte, Virginia.

For distances less than thirty miles the letter postage was six and a quarter cents. This increased to twenty-five cents for distances more than four hundred miles. This was for single sheet letters; double sheet letters were charged double, and there was apportionate increase according to the number of sheets.

The postoffice was removed about 1836 to Third street between Vine and Walnut streets. In November, 1841, the office was removed to a new building on East Third street, between Sycamore and Main streets. This had been erected especially for the postoffice by R. L. L'Hommedieu; the office occupied the first floor.

Dickens in his "American Notes," gives an entertaining account of his observations of the stage coaches. He says: "We rested one day at Cincinnati, and then resumed our journey to Sandusky. As it comprised two varieties of stage coach traveling, which, with those I have already glanced at, comprehend the main characteristics of this mode of transit in America, I will take the reader as our fellow passenger, and pledge myself to perform the distance with all possible dispatch.

"Our place of destination in the first instance is Columbus. It is distant about a hundred and twenty miles from Cincinnati, but there is a macadamized road (rare blessing) the whole way, and the rate of traveling upon it is six miles an hour. We start at eight o'clock in the morning, in a great mailcoach, whose huge cheeks are so very ruddy and plethoric that it appears to be troubled with a tendency of blood to the head. Dropsical it certainly is, for it will hold a dozen passengers inside. But, wonderful to add, it is very clean and bright, being nearly new, and rattles through the streets of Cincinnati gaily.

"Our way lies through a beautiful country, richly cultivated, and luxuriant in its promise of an abundant harvest. Sometimes we pass a field where the strong, bristling stalks of Indian corn look like a crop of walking sticks, and sometimes an enclosure where the green wheat is springing up among a labyrinth of stumps; the primitive worm fence is universal, and an ugly thing it is; but the farms are neatly kept, and, save for these differences, one might be traveling just now in Kent.

"We often stop to water at a roadside inn, which is always dull and silent. The coachman dismounts and fills his bucket, and holds it to the horses' heads. There is scarcely ever any one to help him; there are seldom any loungers standing around, and never any stable-company with jokes to crack. Sometimes, when we have changed our team, there is a difficulty in starting again, arising out of the prevalent mode of breaking a young horse; which is to catch him, harness him against his will, and put him in a stage coach without further notice; but we get on somehow or other, after a great many kicks and a violent struggle, and jog on as before again.

"Occasionally, when we stop to change, some two or three half-drunken loafers will come loitering out with their hands in their pockets, or will be seen

kicking their heels in rocking chairs, or sitting on a rail within the colonnade; they have not often anything to say, though, either to us or to each other, but sit there idly staring at the coach and horses. The landlord of the inn is usually among them, and seems, of all the party, to be the least connected with the business of the house. Indeed, he is with reference to the tavern, what the driver is in relation to the coach and passengers; whatever happens in his sphere of action, he is quite indifferent, and perfectly easy in his mind.

"There being no stage coach next day upon the road we wished to take, I hired an extra, at a reasonable charge, to carry us to Tiffin; a small town from whence there is a railroad to Sandusky. This extra was an ordinary four-horse stage coach, such as I have described, changing horses and drivers, as the stage coach would, but was exclusively our own for the journey. To insure our having horses at the proper stations, and being incommoded by no stranger, the proprietors sent an agent on the box, who was to accompany us the whole way through; and thus attended, and bearing with us, besides, a hamper full of savory cold meats, and fruit and wine, we started off again, in high spirits, at half past six next morning, very much delighted to be by ourselves and disposed to enjoy even the roughest journey.

"It was well for us that we were in this humor, for the road we went over that day was certainly enough to have shaken tempers that were not set at fair, down to some inches below stormy. At one time we were all flung in a heap in the bottom of the coach, and at another we were crushing our heads against the roof. Now, one side was down deep in the mire, and we were holding on to the other. Now the coach was lying on the tails of the two wheelers; and now it was rearing up in the air in a frantic state, with all four horses standing on the top of an insurmountable eminence, looking coolly back at it, as though they would say, 'unharness us. It can't be done.' The drivers on these roads, who certainly got over the ground in a manner which is quite miraculous, so twist and turn the team about in forcing a passage, corkscrew fashion, through the bogs and swamps, that it was quite a common circumstance on looking out of the window to see the coachman with the ends of a pair of reins in his hands, apparently driving nothing, or playing at horses, and the leaders staring at one unexpectedly from the back of the coach, as if they had some idea of getting up behind. A great portion of the way was over what is called a corduroy road, which is made by throwing trunks of trees into a marsh and leaving them to settle there. The very slightest of the jolts with which the ponderous carriage fell from log to log was enough, it seemed, to have dislocated all the bones in the human body. It would be impossible to experience a similar set of sensations in any other circumstances unless, perhaps, in attempting to go up to the top of St. Paul's in an omnibus. Never, never once that day was the coach in any position, attitude or kind of motion to which we are accustomed in coaches. Never did it make the smallest approach to one's experience of the proceedings of any sort of vehicle that goes on wheels.

"Still it was a fine day, and the temperature was delicious, and though we had left summer behind us in the west, and were fast leaving spring, we were moving towards Niagara and home. We alighted in a pleasant woods towards the middle of the day, dined on a fallen tree, and leaving our best fragments with

a cottager and our worst with the pigs that swarm in this part of the country like grains of sand on the seashore, to the great comfort of our commissariat in Canada, we went forward gaily.

"As night came on, the track grew narrower and narrower, until at last it so lost itself among the trees, that the driver seemed to find his way by instinct. We had the comfort of knowing at least that there was no danger of his falling asleep, for every now and then a wheel would strike against an unseen stump with a jerk, that he was fain to hold on pretty quick and pretty tight to keep himself upon the box. Nor was there any reason to dread the least danger from furious driving, inasmuch as over that broken ground the horses had enough to do to walk; as to shying, there was no room for that; and a herd of wild elephants could not have run away in such a wood; with such a coach at their heels. So we stumbled along quite satisfied."

June 24, 1845, William H. Taylor was removed from the postmastership by President Polk, and George Crawford was appointed to the position. At this time the postoffice was taken to the corner of Walnut and Third streets.

Major William Oliver was appointed May 2, 1849, by President Zachary Taylor, and the postoffice was taken to the Art Union building, Sycamore and Fourth streets. As Major Oliver died in office, James C. Hall was appointed February 4, 1852, to serve out his term.

April 29, 1853, Dr. John L. Vattier became postmaster. He was removed by President Buchanan and James J. Faran was appointed June 4, 1855.

October 21, 1859, Dr. Vattier was again appointed and served until April, 1861.

In 1851 the government purchased ground at Fourth and Vine streets, paying fifty thousand dollars for the lots. In 1856 the government building on that site was completed and the postoffice was removed to it.

J. C. Baum took office April 15, 1861. He was succeeded May 12, 1864, by F. J. Mayer, and he by William H. H. Taylor, November 6, 1866.

Calvin W. Thomas became postmaster April 20, 1867, and Thomas H. Foulds, April 5, 1869.

January 9, 1874, Gustave R. Wahle became postmaster and John P. Loge succeeded him January 25, 1878.

The position was given S. A. Whitfield January 31, 1882. The next to hold this office was John C. Riley, appointed August 6, 1886.

John Zumstein was appointed February 9, 1891, and Charles E. Brown March 30, 1895.

Captain Elias R. Monfort, who had been a brave soldier in the Civil war, and is a citizen of prominence and usefulness, became the postmaster of Cincinnati March 2, 1899, and still holds this office. He is highly esteemed by all citizens and under his long administration the postoffice has seen its greatest development until it is now one of the model offices of the world.

In March, 1874, the government sold its old building and the site at Fourth and Vine streets to the Chamber of Commerce for one hundred thousand dollars

The government in 1873 purchased ground at Fifth street, between Main and Walnut streets for a new government building. This ground cost six hundred and ninety-six thousand, seven hundred and odd dollars. Eleven years were

occupied in the erection of the building, at a cost of four million, five hundred and fifty-three thousand, two hundred and eighty odd dollars.

In May, 1885, the postoffice was removed to the new Federal building, where it occupies the ground floor.

Free city delivery was established in July, 1863. The railway mail service came into use August, 1864. Special delivery service was established October 1, 1885. The International parcel post, January 1, 1888. Rural free delivery, October, 1896.

The first postage stamp was sold in New York, July 1, 1847. The first stamped envelope June, 1853. The first newspaper wrapper February, 1861. The first special request envelope, 1865. The first postal card May 1, 1873.

The first registered letter at the New York postoffice was handled July 1, 1855. The first letter that was returned to the writer was in 1829.

The first money order was issued November 1, 1864. The first international money order in 1867. The first permit matter was authorized April 28, 1904. The first post cards May 19, 1898. The first newspaper mail at pound rates was sent March 3, 1879.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

This great structure, the finest, most imposing and colossal of all the public buildings in the city, is a magnificent contribution to the many architectural attractions of Cincinnati, and is justly a source of pride to its citizens. It includes the postoffice, custom house, internal revenue department, offices of the railway mail service, weather bureau, and federal courts of the United States, and occupies one-half of the square bounded by Fifth, Sixth, Walnut and Main streets, with the main front facing on Fifth street. The building is 364 feet front and 164 feet deep, four stories in height above ground, exclusive of the attics and roof stories. There is an underground basement fourteen feet high and a sub-basement ten feet, furnished with light and air from an area twelve feet wide, running entirely around the building. The exterior is designed in the Renaissance style of four superimposed orders. The principal facade, 354 feet long, is divided into center and corner pavilions, connected by receding bays, while the end facades have corner pavilions only, connected by receding bays. The pavilions are strongly marked by porticos, with full, detached columns, and the divisions rendered more effective by large dormers and prominent roof lines at the corners, while the center pavilion terminates in an attic of two stories and high towering roof 170 feet from the ground. The windows, liberal in size and simple in form, are kept entirely subordinate to the orders which form the decorative features of the facades. The lines are generally rigid and the openings square at head, except in the crowning story, where arched openings give a very pleasing termination. The orders are very originally treated in the first story. The pilasters and columns, placed on a high pedestal, are rusticated, and by an ingenious introduction of the triglyph into the capitals, the characteristics of the Doric order are given with a decidedly new effect. This rusticated order, with its reinforcement of piers, forms an appropriate and massive substructure on which the other and lighter orders rest. These upper orders are a modified

Ionic in the second story and composite in the third and fourth, the whole at a height of ninety-five feet from the ground, surmounted by a modillion cornice of ornamental detail. The exterior walls are of granite, the basement and stylobate from the red granite quarries of Middlebrook, Mo., and the superstructure from quarries at Fox Island, Maine. The interior construction is of a strictly fireproof character, as in other first-class government buildings, with partitions of brick, and floors of iron beams and brick arches. The entire first story of this magnificent building is devoted to the postoffice department, rooms for the postmaster, cashier, money order and registry offices, vaults, etc., being located at the ends of the building, while the central portion forms one vast business room, 132x225 feet, which in addition to the usual complement of side windows, has a large portion of its ceiling of glass, making a skylight 63x220 feet. The building was commenced in 1874 and completed in 1885, the total cost, including the site ($800,000), being nearly five million dollars.

In 1826 there were 20 weekly mails carried on ten stages and ten horseback routes. In 1833 there were 64 mails per week, received and sent on thirty-six stages, ten steamboats, eleven horseback routes, and seven on steamboat and land carriage. In 1884 there were 229 dispatches by railroads, four by steamboats and four by hack, a total of 237 daily. In 1909 there were 709 mails received and dispatched daily, 331 on railroads and 278 on traction lines. In 1884 there were 104 clerks and 87 carriers and in 1910, 391 clerks and 20 substitutes, 326 carriers and 50 substitutes.

The growth of the Cincinnati postoffice may be shown by the revenues collected from 1800 to 1909, as follows:

1800	$ 560.35	1860	120,326.58
1805	1,319.15	1865	229,602.17
1810	1,929.13	1870	294,871.89
1815	5,426.93	1875	414,603.00
1820	7,021.15	1880	520,676.27
1825	7,286.50	1885	665,041.14
1830	16,557.06	1890	809,605.87
1835	30,698.05	1895	1,065,403.34
1840	49,809.54	1900	1,291,088.56
1845	59,924.15	1905	1,947,211.02
1850	77,098.59	1909	2,298,581.71
1855	$ 89,734.97		

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Established by Act of Congress March 3, 1825, and the amendatory Act of March 2, 1827. On a single letter composed of one piece of paper

	Miles	Cents
For any distance not exceeding	30	6
Over 30 miles, and not exceeding	80	10
Over 80 miles, and not exceeding	150	12½
Over 150 miles, and not exceeding	400	18¾
Over 400 miles		25

A letter composed of two pieces of paper is charged with double those rates; of three pieces, with triple; and of four pieces, with quadruple. "One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing one ounce, shall be charged with quadruple postage; and at the same rate, should the weight be greater."

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

For each newspaper carried not over 100 miles 1
Over 100 miles 1½
But if carried to any office in the State in which it is printed, whatever the distance may be 1

In 1855 the rate of postage for 3,000 miles was 3 cents if prepaid, and 5 cents if not prepaid. For any distance over 3,000 miles double the amount was charged. By Act of March 3, 1885, the rate of postage on letters was reduced from 3 cents for each half ounce, or fraction thereof, to 2 cents for each ounce, or fraction thereof.

IMPROVEMENTS.

As the business increased in volume, provision was made to take care of it. Within ten years the furniture and fixtures in the main office have undergone frequent changes and improvements to insure more accurate and rapid handling of mails. Carrier routes have been increased, improved schedules made, more frequent deliveries established in the business and manufacturing regions and new routes extended in the suburbs where the requirements of free delivery exist. Eleven rural free delivery carrier routes have been established over which mail is received and distributed from the outlying branch stations. Twenty-five years ago there were but two carriers stations, A and C, now there are twenty stations and thirty-two numbered sub-stations. Nearly all of these stations have been reestablished in new buildings with modern equipments. Since 1902, free delivery has been extended to the outlying towns and villages of Winton Place, St. Bernard, Elmwood Place, Bond Hill, Carthage, Hartwell, Lockland, Reading, Arlington Heights, Wyoming, Pleasant Ridge, Kennedy and Oakley. To meet the needs of the service, two mail cars were put in commission in 1907 making nine round trips a day, delivering mail to stations and bringing back mail to the main office. We now have a very efficient collection service with eighteen collectors bringing mail from nearly all the mail boxes in the city during the afternoon and evening, the last collection being made before midnight. There are also 10 day collectors at stations.

Among the improvements urgently pressed by this office, and which we hope will soon be established, is the pneumatic tube service between the postoffice and railway stations, with extensions to the larger free delivery stations which will insure a more rapid delivery of mail to the business and manufacturing districts.

The department has laid responsibilities upon the Cincinnati postoffice in addition to the regular postal service. This office has been made the depository

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING

NORTH SIDE OF FIFTH STREET BETWEEN WALNUT AND MAIN STREETS

for postal funds from 1,977 offices which, during 1909, amounted to $3,570,925.01. It is also the depository for 500 money order offices and $3,604,078.04 was received during the year 1909. This is also the postal card sub-agency for nine states and the value of cards distributed last year amounted to $1,123,958.00. The Cincinnati office is the mail bag depository and dispatches sacks and pouches to offices in eight states and during the past year the following equipment was distributed, 544,000 No. 1 sacks, 29,100 No. 2 sacks, and 67,390 pouches. The postmaster has been appointed the disbursing officer for the rural free delivery service in Ohio and the salaries paid for this service during 1909 amounted to $2,298,227.00.

The Cincinnati postoffice has kept pace with the commercial, industrial and social development of the northwest territory and today has a record in Washington second to none in the high standard and efficiency of its employes and the quick receipt, delivery, and dispatch of mail.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WORK CINCINNATI POSTOFFICE DURING CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1884—1909.

MAILING DIVISION.

	1884.	1909.
Letters, postal cards and circulars dispatched	41,599,680	150,408,520
Newspaper mail received for distribution	19,694,500	59,814,000
Total number distributed,	61,294,180	210,222,520
Pieces 3rd and 4th class permit matter		10,582,034
Second class matter mailed by publishers, lbs	3,255,670	13,000,191
Misdirected mail matter handled	470,426	912,113

CITY DELIVERY DIVISION.

Letters, postal cards and circulars distributed, including drop letters, circulars, 2nd and 3rd class matter	30,366,081	129,471,510
Total number recd. and handled by Gen. Del. Section	205,190	874,866
Total number recd. and handled by Directory Section	185,996	793,029
Special delivery letters received		165,504

REGISTRY DIVISION.

Letters and parcels reg. with fee prepaid	35,336	263,591
Official letters and parcels registered free	2,289	42,817
Registered letters and parcels recd. for deliv	114,761	334,758
Desk deliveries of reg. letters and parcels	56,540	101,479
Carrier deliveries of reg. letters and parcels	45,232	216,988
Reg. letters and parcels handled in transit	137,549	562,816
Total of registry items designated	391,707	1,522,449

CASHIER'S DIVISION.

Postal receipts	$ 610,268.60	$2,298,581.71
Receipts from depositing postmasters		3,570,925.01
Salaries paid rural carriers, Ohio		2,298,227.00

MONEY ORDER DIVISION.

Domestic orders issued	$ 495,349.16	$ 688,329.53
International orders issued	82,201.27	162,715.40
Received from depositing postmasters	1,950,720.58	3,604,078.04
Domestic orders paid	2,415,586.33	4,455,435.12
International orders paid	45,116.02	67,776.95
Postal Card Subagency		$1,123,958.00

ROSTER OF CINCINNATI POSTOFFICE.

Elias R. Monfort, postmaster; William C. Johnson, assistant postmaster; Clyde B. McGrew, superintendent of delivery; William D. Baker, superintendent money order division; Alfred A. Tucker, cashier; John H. Meyer, Frank N. Beatty, assistant superintendents delivery division; William H. Eggleston, assistant superintendent money order division; Septimus G. Sullivan, superintendent of mails; George Reiter, superintendent registry division; Edward Weimer, superintendent postal card sub-agency; Robert P. Kelly, Fred Raine, assistant superintendents mailing division; John Mitchell, assistant superintendent registry division; Albert E. Diederich, secretary to postmaster.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POSTOFFICE STATIONS.

Station A:—William H. Davis.
Station B:—Henry Smith.
Station C:—William Feemster.
Station D:—Augustus E. Irwin.
Station E:—George F. Seilacker.
Station F:—Frank Birkemeyer.
Station G:—Edith S. Whiteman.
Station I:—John P. Brunst.
Station L:—John F. Graichen.
Station N:—Frank E. Brown.
Winton Place Station:—Carlton W. Paris.
Norwood Branch:—Eli B. Brown.
College Hill Branch:—Anna E. Deininger.
Madisonville Branch:—Albert E. Klein.
Elmwood Place Branch:—Alfaretta Gaskill.
Station O:—Elmer E. Chambers.
Station S:—James Muller.
Station V:—Harry Schoepfel.
Lockland Branch:—Clarence H. Ashar.
Pleasant Ridge Branch:—Oliver W. Wood.

A great step forward in the postoffice arrangements is just now being made by the introduction of the mail tube system. Orders reached Postmaster Monfort some time ago directing him to invite bids for the installation of the pneumatic mail tube system and its operation for a period of four years. He acted upon his instructions. The tubes are to be at least thirty inches in diameter, affording space for the running of a car six feet long and twenty-four inches inside diameter. There is to be a double line of tubes between the postoffice and the depot. It is believed the tube transmission will be a great improvement in the rapid handling of the city's mail and the saving of time in the matter of earlier deliveries. The appropriation made by congress in 1911 for the tubes in this and other cities is $500,000. Postmaster Monfort is much pleased with the prospect, the arrangement being that which he and the business bodies of the city have spent much time in working for. A preliminary condition to the four-year contract is that the tubes shall be operated as an experiment for the first six months without expense to the government, satisfactory service then entitling the tube company to the four-year contract. The compensation is limited to not more than $17,000 per mile a year.

CHAPTER XI.

BENCH AND BAR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY'S FIVE COURTHOUSES—FIRST COURTS AND JUDGES—
—RIDING THE CIRCUIT—PIONEER LAWYERS OF GREAT ABILITY—JUDGE JACOB BURNET, BELLAMY STORER, CHARLES HAMMOND—NOTED CASES—SALMON P. CHASE—JUDGE GEORGE HOADLEY—ALFONSO TAFT—WILLIAM H. TAFT—STANLEY MATTHEWS—AARON F. PERRY—GEORGE E. PUGH—RUFUS KING—WILLIAM HAINES LYTLE—WILLIAM S. GROESBECK—GEORGE H. PENDLETON—JOSEPH B. FORAKER—JUDSON HARMON AND MANY OTHERS—THE COURTS—LAW LIBRARY—LAW SCHOOL OF CINCINNATI—BAR ASSOCIATION—THE BAR OF TODAY.

BY HIRAM D. PECK.

One difficulty connected with the writing of a history of the bar of Cincinnati, or any other place, arises out of the fact that it is an unorganized body. The bar is not a corporation and has no organic unity, nor has it officers or agents authorized to speak for it, but is simply a number of individuals engaged in the same occupation, each for himself, although all are governed by certain rules and regulations which bring them into close contact and give them something of the appearance of an organized body. These facts necessarily render the history of the bar of any particular locality mainly a series of biographies, and the changes in the body, from time to time, consist only in the alteration of its personnel.

It may be well at the outset, to describe the places where the work of the bar has been mostly done, viz., the courthouses of Hamilton county, of which five have been constructed and used for that purpose, although two or three buildings erected for other purposes were temporarily occupied as courthouses when there was no other to be had.

The first building used for the administration of justice in Hamilton county, appears to have been erected about the same year that the county was organized, viz., in 1790, on the south side of Fifth street, at or near the west side of Main. We have few accounts of that building, which was probably constructed of logs, as we are told that all of the buildings in Cincinnati at that date were of that material, but there is no doubt that there was such a building and that it was accompanied by a whipping post placed in front of it, to the terror of evil doers, and that there were frog ponds in the vicinity from which the noise of the frogs was so loud and continuous as at times to constitute an obstruction to the administration of justice.

This building was succeeded by another in the year 1802,—which was also noted as being the year in which Cincinnati was first granted a municipal charter,—erected on the same site, and is said to have been a substantial stone structure

with a wooden cupola, the top of which was some eighty feet from the ground, a matter of much pride to the inhabitants of the incipient city. This courthouse was occupied for the purpose for which it was constructed until some time during the war of 1812. While that struggle was in progress it was used as a barrack for soldiers, and a number of them were quartered in it. In the year 1814 it took fire and was completely destroyed. The fire was said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of some of the soldiers who were engaged in a game of cards in the building.

Soon after that, a public spirited citizen, Jesse Hunt, one of the ancestors of the Pendleton and other distinguished families of the city, donated a lot at the corner of Court and Main streets for the purposes of a courthouse and a jail, which were subsequently built on it. This courthouse, which was known to the last generation of lawyers as "the old courthouse," was a building of some architectural pretensions—a large, square, brick structure with a tall steeple, standing in the middle of the lot and surrounded by turf, shrubs and trees. It was doubtless a pleasant object to look at and is said to have been much admired by the citizens of Cincinnati when it was first completed, in the year 1819, and thereafter. A single courtroom of large size, and finished with what was termed elegance by the people of those days, extended the whole length of the building and was almost thirty feet in width. There was ample room for the court, jury, lawyers and spectators. The latter were separated from the others by a bar across the center of the room, in the rear of which were seats for witnesses and others attending court who were not members of the bar, a mode of constructing and arranging courtrooms then and perhaps still in general use throughout the country, and perhaps as good as has ever been devised, for it prevents that intermingling of bar, courtofficers and spectators, which necessarily happens in some of our small, modern courtrooms, to the confusion of business, and the production of disorder. At a later date, when what is known as the "old Superior Court of Cincinnati" was organized, a courtroom was finished in the second story of that courthouse, in which the superior court, then consisting of a single judge, transacted its business. At the corners of the lot separate buildings were erected on Main street, one north and the other south of the courthouse, for the county officers, such as the auditor, county commissioners, clerk, surveyor, etc. In the year 1819, when the courthouse was first erected, it was considered "out of town" because so far up Main street and there were no buildings very near it, but the business which it created in that neighborhood, and the growth of the city, soon brought about the upbuilding of Main street, and it was not long until the courthouse was fairly "in town." This courthouse existed until July, 1849, when it was completely destroyed by fire which originated in a neighboring building and was communicated to the courthouse. It is said that at the time of its destruction, the people of the city were contemplating the erection of a new building, as the old one had been found to be inadequate because of the growth of the city which had been very great during the preceding twenty years, the population having doubled itself during the decade from 1830 to 1840, and the numbers of that year were again doubled when the year 1850 was reached. More courtrooms were necessary, so that when the fire was communicated to the "old

courthouse" very little was done to extinguish it, and the fire department and people stood about and saw it burn, intending to replace it with a new one. The principal records were saved and the erection of a new courthouse was commenced soon after and completed about the year 1851. In the interval courts were held in a neighboring pork-house.

The fourth courthouse was a fine stone structure with a handsome row of Corinthian columns in front, of the same size as the present courthouse, the walls of which are the walls which enclosed its predecessor, except the front which was removed and the present front substituted, mainly for the sake of securing the use of the space occupied by the colonnade. Many persons do not regard the present building as an improvement in appearance upon its predecessor, but rather the reverse. The courthouse of 1851 stood and was occupied for the administration of justice until the 29th of March, 1884, on the night of which a great riot occurred in Cincinnati, growing out of the indignation of certain citizens over the irregularities of the trial of persons accused of an outrageous murder. The building was set fire to, and before the police and military, who were summoned, could come to its rescue, a large part of it was destroyed. As good fortune would have it, the recorder's office, containing most of the real estate records of the county, was very little injured and few of the records in it were destroyed, but the records of the clerk's office and the probate court were mainly destroyed, although the original wills on file in the probate court were all saved because they were stored in a fireproof vault, and it was only necessary to copy them to restore that portion of the records. A special act of the general assembly was passed under which the records of many of the litigated cases involving the titles to real estate were restored by proceedings had in court for that purpose.

In the interval between the burning of the courthouse and the construction of another, court was held in the Albany building, situated on the east side of Vine street between Third and Fourth streets, and now occupied by the Bell Telephone company.

The erection of a new building was promptly commenced under a commission authorized by an act of the general assembly, and the present courthouse of Cincinnati was speedily constructed and first occupied in the year 1886. It is a substantial structure and pains were taken to make it as nearly fireproof as possible, for its three predecessors were destroyed by fire and the people of Cincinnati are not willing to lose another such building in that way.

TERRITORIAL ERA.

* * * *

In the period between the first settlement at Cincinnati, in 1788-1789, and the formation of the state of Ohio in 1802-3, affairs in all departments of life were in a very crude condition. It was the earliest era of the pioneers, and during the first ten years of that period, the little settlements along the Ohio were continually harassed by Indian raids and depredations. Naturally the growth of the settlement under such circumstances was slow, and the population of Cincinnati in the year 1800 is said to have been only seven hundred and fifty. The bar, of course, was in much the same condition as other institutions of the infant settlement. At the beginning, in 1788, there was no organized government nor any courts, and the few settlers were exposed to the depredations of rude and

dishonest men without any means of legal redress. Judge Burnet, in his notes on the Northwest territory, makes the following statement, showing how the difficulty was dealt with. "The people assembled to consult and devise a plan for their common safety. They chose a chairman and a secretary and proceeded to business. The meeting resulted in the adoption of a code of bylaws for the government of the settlement, for which they prescribed a punishment to be inflicted for various offenses, organized a court, established trial by jury, appointed William McMillan, judge, and John Ludlow, sheriff, and to these regulations they all agreed and each gave a solemn pledge to aid in carrying them into effect." It was not long before an offender was arrested for robbing a truck patch. He was arrested by the sheriff, tried and convicted by a jury, and sentenced to receive twenty-nine lashes, which were promptly inflicted. But it appears that the officer in command of the garrison at Fort Washington did not look with favorable eyes upon these volunteer proceedings, and a conflict arose between the citizens and the military, in the course of which the judge received serious injuries. This state of affairs was soon terminated by the establishment of a general court of quarter sessions, and a county court of common pleas, by virtue of a law for that purpose published at Marietta upon the 23rd day of August, 1788. William McMillan was appointed presiding judge of these courts in the county of Hamilton."

The promptness and precision with which these pioneer citizens organized their little government and carried on their judicial proceedings, is another indication, in addition to those often pointed out, as to how deeply the genius of law and order is implanted in the Anglo-Saxon race. Within less than twelve months after the first settlement was made, in what up to that time had been an unbroken wilderness, there were orderly judicial proceedings voluntarily instituted by the people, and the old institution, always dear to English speaking people, of trial by jury, promptly makes its appearance. From the time of the regular establishment of the courts under the act, judicial proceedings were regularly had in the county, and there were judges and members of the bar whose duty it was to attend to such matters. What is now the State of Ohio, at that time constituted a part of the territory "northwest of the river Ohio," as denominated in the laws of congress, which consisted of what is now four or five states of the Union, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, all of which were governed by the famous ordinance of congress passed in the year 1789. Under the provisions of the ordinance, there was a general court for the territory, consisting of three judges appointed by the president. It was the highest court of the territory, invested with original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases, but without chancery powers. It had the power to revise and reverse the decisions of other tribunals in the territory. It was held in Cincinnati in March of each year, at Marietta in October, and at Detroit and the western counties at such time in each year as the judges saw proper to designate. These places were separated by tracts of uninhabited wilderness, one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles in extent, without roads, bridges or ferries, yet it is stated that from the year 1796 to the formation of the state government in 1803, the judges of the court never missed a term at either place, though they were compelled to travel those long distances on horseback through

COURTHOUSE, CINCINNATI, 1910

BARRICADE OF OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS

the wilderness, carrying with them such things as were necessary to their support en route, and frequently passing through Indian villages and meeting wandering parties of Indians. One of their greatest difficulties in traveling was the crossing of streams at which there was neither a bridge nor a ford, so that, as Judge Burnet puts it, travelers had to rely upon their horses as the only substitutes for these conveniences. That fact made it common, when purchasing a horse, to ask whether he was a good swimmer, which was considered one of the most valuable qualities of the saddle horse. As late as 1801, Judge Burnet, upon his return from Marietta, found it necessary to swim various streams, among them the Whiteoak and the east fork of the Little Miami near Williamsburg, and again the same stream near where the town of Batavia now stands, and afterwards at Turpin's Bottom. Many similar stories of adventure are told in connection with the travels of these early judges and lawyers. The hardships which they voluntarily underwent, exhibit a devotion to duty for which it would be hard to find a parallel among modern judiciary.

Through the mist which obscures the view of those early times, the outlines of two or three prominent figures are visible. The earliest of these is William McMillan, by nature and training apparently well qualified to take the lead in a pioneer community. He was born in Virginia, was graduated from William and Mary College, and had been admitted to the bar. He was a man of clear perceptions and strong reasoning powers, and his professional position was always among the leaders. To these qualities may be added those of determination, fearlessness and persistence, which were requisite in the somewhat turbulent community just coming into existence. He was one of the Denman party who stepped ashore at Yeatman's Cove, near the foot of Sycamore street, on that December day in 1788, which is usually regarded as the natal day of Cincinnati, and he immediately became the leader of the little colony in matters pertaining to law and government. As mentioned above, he was chosen by the people as their first judge and acted as such until a regular government was organized in the territory, and he was then appointed to the same position by lawful authority. Judge Burnet says of him: "He posssessed an intellect of a high order and had acquired a fund of information, general as well as professional, which qualified him for great usefulness in the early legislature of the territory." The late William M. Corry, a nephew of William McMillan, a gentleman himself well qualified to judge, and who did not bestow eulogy indiscriminately, in a public address says of him: "During his professional career there was no higher man at the western bar than William McMillan. Its accomplished ranks would have done honor to older countries, but it did not contain his superior. Some of our distinguished lawyers of that day were admirable public speakers. He was not. Some of them were able in the comprehension of the law, and some were skillful to a proverb in their management. Of these he ranked among the first. His opinions had all the respectability of learning, precision and strength. They commanded acquiescence and they challenged opposition, when to obtain assent was difficult and to provoke hostility was dangerous." William McMillan, subsequently, in the year 1799, became the leader of the first delegation from Hamilton county to the territorial legislature, and still later was a representative in congress, the duties of which positions he performed with

great ability and success. He became a large land holder in and about Cincinnati, and is said to have laid out the prominent street in the suburbs which bears his name.

The next, and a still more important figure to make its appearance in that era, is a slender, erect, dark-eyed, military figure, which appeared as commandant at Fort Washington after the conclusion of General Wayne's campaign in the northwest. It was then that Captain William Henry Harrison was put in command of the force at Fort Washington, where he remained for some time, and from that time forward played a great part in the history of Cincinnati, the Northwest Territory and the State of Ohio. A few years afterward he became secretary of the Northwest Territory. He was a member of the General Assembly, a representative in congress, a member of the senate of the United States from Ohio, commanding general of the troops of the Northwest Territory, and finally conqueror of the Indians, and had the honor and glory of forever putting an end to the Indian raids and disturbances which had been going on in the territory for nearly a generation. Strangely enough, after these great public services, he served a number of years as clerk of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county. The explanation of that fact is to be found in the circumstance that he had fallen into financial trouble and it was necessary that he should be in a position to better his circumstances and maintain his family, with which he was residing at North Bend, the old home of John Cleves Symmes, the original purchaser of the lands between the two Miamis. General Harrison had married Judge Symmes' daughter, and brought up his family at North Bend. A number of his friends, becoming aware of his straightened circumstances, secured his consent to accept the position of clerk of the court of common pleas, then the most lucrative office in the county, and the judges of the court, who then had power to do so, were prevailed upon to appoint him. His subsequent election as president of the United States and early death thereafter, are matters of national history.

Another figure which made itself apparent in Cincinnati at a very early date was that of Jacob Burnet, then a very young man. He was the son of Dr. William Burnet, a surgeon general of the United States army during the Revolutionary war, residing in Newark, New Jersey. The exact date of Jacob Burnet's appearance in this vicinity does not appear, but in the introduction to his notes on the Northwestern Territory, he speaks of himself as having been subject to an attack of malarial fever and lying ill at Yeatman's Tavern, then the principal inn, in the year 1796. He was a graduate of Princeton College, a man of great energy and ability, and very soon made himself felt in the new settlement. He was a member of the first legislative council of the territory and took a large part in its deliberations. He soon became prominent at the bar and was very active in the practice, riding the circuit with the court for great distances through the forest and under circumstances of peculiar hardship. He subsequently occupied various public offices, in all of which he rendered distinguished service, one of them being that of a judge of the supreme court of Ohio. A number of his opinions may be found in the earliest volumes of Ohio reports. He was also a member of the United States Senate from Ohio, and becoming a man of wealth, he for a long time occupied a very prominent position. During the first half

century of the existence of the city, he was generally looked upon as the first citizen. His spacious mansion at the corner of Seventh and Elm streets was a center of hospitality, where distinguished visitors coming to the city were entertained, among others, Lafayette, President John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and President William Henry Harrison dined at his board. It is notable that he refused to entertain Aaron Burr when that celebrity was in Cincinnati, because of the part that Burr had taken in the duel with Hamilton, saying that he regarded Burr as a murderer.

Illustrative of the difficulties of the practice of law in the Northwestern Territory at that early date, is an account given by Judge Burnet of a trip made by himself, Mr. St. Clair and a Mr. Morrison, from Cincinnati to Vincennes, on professional business.

"They purchased a small Kentucky boat, sometimes called an ark, in which they embarked with their horses, provisions, etc. In the afternoon of the fourth day they arrived at the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville), where they left their boat, mounted their horses and proceeded on their journey. About nine o'clock in the evening they discovered, at a little distance from the path they were traveling, a camp of four or five Indians, which they approached. After having shaken hands with them, they procured a brand of fire, and proceeded some distance further on their way, and then halted for the night. Having brushed away the snow from the spot they had selected for their camp and collected a good supply of wood for the night, they kindled a fire, took some refreshment, wrapped themselves in their blankets, and laid down to sleep.

"The next night they encamped in a rich valley, where they found an abundance of fallen timber, which enabled them to keep up a large fire through the night, before which they slept very comfortably till morning. During the night, a couple of panthers, attracted by the light of the fire, approached sufficiently near the camp to serenade them with their unwelcome music—but kept at a respectful distance. The next day, they encountered a severe snow-storm, during which they surprised eight or ten buffalo, sheltering themselves from the storm, behind the top of a beech tree, full of dead leaves, which had fallen by the side of the "trace," and hid the travelers from their view. The tree and the noise of the wind among its leaves, prevented them from discovering the party, till they had approached within two rods of the place where they stood. They then took to their heels, and were soon out of sight. One of the company drew a pistol and fired, but without any visible effect.

That evening they reached White river, where they found an old cabin deserted by its builder, in which a large wild cat had taken shelter, and seemed disposed, at first, to vindicate his right of possession. He was, however, soon ejected, and the travelers entered and occupied the premises without molestation, during the night, and without attempting to do personal violence or injury to the tenant they had dispossessed. The next morning they arrived at Post Vincennes, where they tarried about a week. In the meantime Mr. Morrison proceeded westward. As soon as Messrs. S. and B. had closed their business, they set out for home, having abandoned the idea of engaging in the practice of law in that county, from a conviction that the profits of the business would not be an ade-

quate compensation for the fatigue and loss of time to which it would subject them."

In his later years Judge Burnet was persuaded to publish a volume of reminiscenes, which he did under the title of "Notes on the early settlement of the Northwestern Territory." It is not too much to say that the volume is invaluable, for without it the early history of Ohio would lack many an interesting and illustrative fact which it contains. It was published at Cincinnati by Derby, Bradley & Company in 1847. It will always remain a principal source of information for those who wish to delve into the history of that era. He is thus described by one who knew him in his old age: "Until his death in 1853, Judge Burnet was one of the most notable figures on the streets of Cincinnati. Tall and dignified in appearance, he retained the style and manners of the olden time. He wore the old-fashioned queue, and in public assemblies his grave, stately deportment inspired, if not awe, at least respect. In his opinions and judgments he was decided. He did not believe in anything half way, nor did he hesitate to state his views when occasion required, and they were so stated as to be completely understood."

The most important event in the first decade after the settlement at Cincinnati was the campaign of General Wayne against the Indians of the northwest, in the years 1793-1795; ending with the total defeat of the Indians and the peace at Greenville, which for some years afterwards put an end to Indian wars throughout the northwest. The treaty of Greenville made a great impression throughout the country generally, and emigrants began to flock into the new territory in great numbers. It was said, in the rather grandiloquent language of the time, "to have opened the glorious gates of the Ohio to civilization." The population of the territory increased so rapidly that by the year 1802 it was deemed to be sufficient to authorize the creation of a new state, and steps were taken to that end. Bills were introduced into the territorial legislature looking to the division of the territory so that the eastern part of it would be bounded on the west by the Scioto river up to the Indian boundary, thence by a line to the western corner of the Connecticut Reserve, and with it to the Lake; the middle state of the territory to extend along the Ohio from the Scioto river to the falls of the Ohio, and its western boundary to be a line from there to the Chicago river; the western state to occupy the country between that line and the Mississippi. The bill was promptly passed by the legislature, but was soon found to be very unpopular. Many reasonable objections were made to it, and Congress rejected the scheme. By a large majority, an act of Congress was passed upon April 30, 1802, authorizing a convention of delegates to be elected in September by the votes of that part of the Northwestern Territory bounded on the east by Pennsylvania, south by the Ohio river, west by a line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami due north to an east and west line passing through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, and by this line and the Canada line through Lake Erie to the west line of Pennsylvania. This last boundary, the northern one of the state, was afterwards corrected so as to fix the line between Ohio and Michigan as it now is. Although there was a good deal of opposition, an election was held and delegates to the convention chosen. When the convention assembled, by a vote of thirty-four to one, it was determined to form a constitution and a state government. It was further ordained that an election for governor and members of the legislature, sheriffs and coroners, under the constitution, should

be held January 11, 1803, and that the legislature should commence its first session on the first of March at Chillicothe, as the capitol. On the 19th day of February, 1803, an act of Congress was passed reciting that a constitution and state government had been formed by the people, pursuant to the Enabling Act passed by Congress, that they had given it the name of the "State of Ohio," and that it was ordained that it be established as a judicial district of the United States; that a district court be organized and hold its term on the first Monday in June at Chillicothe, and that the laws of the United States should be of the same force and effect in the said state as elsewhere in the United States. This was the first act passed by Congress recognizing the existence of the state of Ohio, and yet there was no state government in existence until after elections were held upon January 11th, and the general assembly met at Chillicothe on the first of March, when Edward Tiffin was declared elected governor. There has been a good deal of dispute as to the date when Ohio was admitted to the Union, but the better view appears to be that the true date was March 1, 1803, at the time of the original organization of the state government, for up to that time there certainly was no state government in existence, but a territorial organization, and that date was recognized by the executive officers of the government of the United States by fixing March 1, 1803, as the date up to which the salaries of the territorial officers should be allowed and paid. It is a curious fact that the organization of Cincinnati into a municipality occurred slightly before the admission of Ohio as a state, the Territorial Legislature having passed an act for that purpose in the year 1802, and that the county of Hamilton was created before either, as it was organized by an order of Governor St. Clair in the year 1790.

The growth of the city proceeded steadily after the admission of the state of Ohio into the Union, although it was more or less interrupted by some exciting events, the first of which was the Aaron Burr expedition, which passed down the Ohio in the year 1806. The leader of it, Burr, stopped at Cincinnati and was received with a good deal of hurrah. His schemes were misunderstood and magnified until they had come to be something tremendous in the eyes of the people. When the real proportions of the enterprise became known, it was regarded as ludicrous and was made the subject of a good many jokes. The governor of Mississippi arrested Burr in January, 1807, and reported to the president, Mr. Jefferson, as follows: "This mighty alarm, with all its exaggerations, has eventuated in nine boats and one hundred men; and the majority of these are boys and young men just from school." Burr's acquittal of the charge of treason after a long trial, is a matter of history. John Smith of Cincinnati, a member of the United States senate from Ohio, was expelled on the charge of being an accomplice of Burr. The prosecutor of the charge against him was John Quincy Adams.

Next in time after the Burr conspiracy, but much greater in proportion, was the War of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, which was a matter of prime importance to the people of Ohio, because a large part of the actual fighting occurred in or near the boundaries of the state. Cooperating with the British, Tecumseh undertook to revive and extend the great Indian confederation, with the object of driving the whites out of Ohio and the neighboring territory and extending the Canadian boundary to the Ohio river. Na-

turally these were very alarming propositions to the people of Ohio, and they rose against them with great courage and determination. At first the fighting seemed to favor the British and the Indians, but later William Henry Harrison, having been put into supreme command, gathered together his forces including a large body of volunteers from Kentucky under the lead of Governor Shelby, and made his famous campaign through the northwest, ending with the decisive battle of the Thames and the death of Tecumseh. About the same time, Commodore Perry achieved his great victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie near Put-in-Bay and within the boundaries of the state of Ohio. These events, together with the Jackson victory at New Orleans, wound up the war in a blaze of glory, although so far as the original controversy with England was concerned, very little was gained by it, yet the people of Ohio were the gainers by the final and complete determination of all their troubles from the Indians, and the possession of the northwestern forts and territory by the whites.

During all this period a considerable stream of emigration had been pouring into Ohio, and cities and towns were rapidly increasing in population and others were springing up. The bar of Cincinnati naturally grew and increased with the growth of the state and city, and became a body for which the people had great respect, and, judged by its personnel and its achievement, it was entitled to it. When the courthouse which was destroyed by fire, as above stated, in 1814, was rebuilt at the corner of Main and Court streets and finished in the year 1819, the bar of Hamilton county consisted of twenty-seven members, and there were among them an unusually large percentage of men of much more than ordinary standing and prominence. The names of Jacob Burnet, William Henry Harrison, William Corry, Nathaniel Wright, Nicholas Longworth and Nathaniel G. Pendleton were known far beyond the boundaries of Ohio. There were others perhaps entitled to rank with these, whose names might be mentioned, but it is not the purpose of this article to exhibit a catalogue of members of the bar, but only to mention such as became very prominent or made a deep impression upon the legal or judicial history of the state. In addition to those above mentioned, there were two young men who made their advent in Cincinnati about that time who afterwards became famous by reason of their professional and personal qualities and their conduct on great occasions. They were Charles Hammond and Bellamy Storer.

It has been said of Ohio, that after its admission to the Union, "the next thirty years of life in the state may be summarized as a long struggle of the pioneers with the forest and bad roads." They were literally "getting out of the woods." The times were very hard. There was little private capital and no public accumulations out of which roads or other public improvements could be constructed. The houses were mainly constructed of logs, and even public buildings were of that material. The state house at Chillicothe, where the first constitution of Ohio was drawn up and adopted, is said to have been built of hewn logs, two stories in height, and was thirty-six feet by twenty-four feet in size. "The millions who are dwelling in peace and plenty in the broad farms and busy towns of Ohio today, can get no realizing sense by mere words, of the hardships by which their prosperity was earned. The toilsome journey, the steep mountain ways, the camping out where there were no inns, and hardly a road to guide them, were as

nothing to the dreariness which, at the journey's end, confronted the emigrant, his wife and children. The unbroken forest was all that welcomed them. The awful stillness of the night had no refrain but the howl of the wolf and the wail of the whip-poor-will. The nearest neighbor often was miles away." These conditions were gradually ameliorated, but the progress was necessarily slow. Roads were opened, farms cultivated, and houses constructed.

One of the great difficulties with which these early people had to contend, was the want of money, of which there was very little. Business was chiefly conducted by barter. An illustration of the want of money, is the fact that Mexican dollars, of which a number came up from the southwest, were cut into quarters and in that way circulated as small change. Institutions called banks sprang up in the towns and were incorporated under acts of the legislature. Nearly all of these were authorized to issue paper money, consisting of the written promises of the bank to pay a specified number of dollars upon demand. As the security for the payment was often small and the conduct of the business was anything but conservative, a great deal of trouble and litigation necessarily grew out of these conditions. If the early history of Ohio on the subject of "wild cat" banking could be fully written, it would furnish a very instructive financial lesson. Gradually, however, there grew up a few strong and solvent concerns, but these were surrounded by a multitude of petty institutions of a very different sort. In the year 1817, the government of the United States established two branches of the United States Bank in Ohio, one located at Chillicothe with a capital of $500,000.00, and the other at Cincinnati with a capital of $1,500,000.00. This immediately created great excitement throughout the state. All those interested in local banking were intensely hostile to the federal institutions, and many others, for various reasons, economic and political, were violently opposed to them. The same objections to the United States Bank which prevailed in other parts of the country, were strongly urged in Ohio and very much aggravated by local conditions. It was publicly stated, and doubtless believed by many prominent persons, that "the object of the United States Bank was to destroy the country banks, drain the country of specie, oppress the public and endanger the liberties of the people."

The local banks had been issuing paper currency without limit, and no sort of control had been exercised over them. The natural result was that they soon became unable to redeem their currency and there was a general suspension of specie payment. Congress passed an act requiring the resumption of specie payments in 1817, which they were totally unable to do, and the act was claimed to be a great hardship, for which, in the minds of the people, the United States Bank was largely responsible.

When the legislature assembled in 1819, acting under the leadership of such men as William Henry Harrison and Charles Hammond, an act was passed entitled: "An act to levy and collect a tax from all banks, and individuals, and companies, and associations of individuals, that may transact banking business in this state without being allowed to do so by the laws thereof." The act recited that the Bank of the United States pursued its operations contrary to the laws of the state, and provided that if after the first day of the following September, the said bank or any other should continue to transact business in the state, it

should be liable to an annual tax of fifty thousand dollars upon each office of discount and deposit, and further provided for the summary collection of the same by the state auditor, by demand and levy, with authority to go into every room, vault, etc., and to open every chest, etc., in search of what might satisfy the claim. The bank declined to pay the tax or to leave the state, and thereupon, Ralph Osborn, auditor of state, in the following September issued his warrant and levied upon the branch bank at Chillicothe for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the payment of which being refused, the agents of the auditor took it by force from the vaults of the bank and carried it up to the capital at Columbus and delivered it to the state treasurer. These high-handed proceedings led to a great litigation. The bank filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court of Ohio to enjoin the proceedings of the auditor and recover its money. The case was heard in the circuit court, which rendered judgment for the bank and directed the restoration of the one hundred thousand dollars. The case was then carried to the supreme court of the United States, where it was argued before Chief Justice Marshall and a full bench by a great array of counsel. At the head of these, on the part of the state of Ohio, was Charles Hammond, who was associated with and assisted by Nathaniel Wright. The bank was represented by Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Mr. Sergeant of Pennsylvania, and others. The argument of Mr. Hammond was subtle and powerful to a degree. In deference to its force the great chief justice, in deciding the case, reviewed and restated the grounds of the decision of the court in the famous preceding case of McCulloch vs. Maryland. The principal point was whether the United States Bank was subject to taxation by state authorities. Mr. Hammond, in arguing the affirmative of that question, said it depended upon the nature and character of the institution. "If it stands upon the same foundation with the mint and postoffice, if its business character justly be assimilated to the process and proceedings of the federal courts, we admit without hesitation that it is entitled to the exemption it claims. The state cannot tax the official establishments and operations of the national government. Banking is in its nature a private trade, and is a business in which individuals may at all times engage, unless the municipal law forbids it. Wherever this is not the case, it is competent for individuals to contract together and create capital to be employed in lending money and buying and selling coins, . . . promissory notes and bills of exchange. No law is necessary to authorize a contract between individuals for concentrating capital to be thus employed, nor does the business itself depend upon any special laws for its creation or existence. He further argues that the incorporation of such a body engaged in the banking business does not change its condition, "but only enables it to manage its own affairs and hold property without the perplexing intricacies—the hazardous and endless necessity of perpetual conveyances for the purposes of transmitting it from hand to hand. It is chiefly for the purpose of clothing bodies of men in these qualities and capacities that corporations were invented and are in use." From these premises he argued that such an institution was necessarily subject to taxation by the state, as any other business conducted by individuals would be. Mr. Hammond further contended that the real defendant of the action was the state of Ohio and not the auditor, against whom the bill

was filed, and that under the provisions of the eleventh amendment to the constitution, no such action could be maintained against the state.

Chief Justice Marshall, in deciding the case, recognized the force of Hammond's argument, but pointed out that while the mere business of banking is in its own nature a private business and may be carried on by individuals or companies having no political connection with the government, the United States Bank was not such an individual or company; that it was not created for its own sake or for private purposes, but for the purpose of carrying into effect the powers vested in the government of the United States, and that while it might carry on the business of private banking in connection with its operations as an agent of the government, the two were inseparably connected, and the private banking might be and was a valuable adjunct and assistance in carrying out the operations which were deemed by the government as useful and necessary for the whole people, and that therefore the two parts of its business, private and public, could not be separated, and for that reason it was all necessarily exempt from taxation.

The statement of the foregoing case has been included for the purpose of showing that while the litigation in pioneer times mainly involved small matters and local questions, yet there were occasions when great questions arose, and such occasions always found lawyers quite competent to deal with them.

Charles Hammond was in many respects a remarkable man. During nearly all the time of his practice of the law, he was also connected with a newspaper. The *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette* of which he soon became chief editorial writer, and for which he later abandoned his practice at the bar and became famous as a political leader and writer, though he always declined public office. Among other positions which he declined to accept, was that of a justice of the Supreme court of the United States, which was at one time tendered him by President J. Q. Adams. He was famous as a leader of the Whig party, and still later as an anti-slavery writer. We have seen that in the beginning of his career he had distinguished himself as an advocate of the extreme view of state rights, a position which he took in common with Harrison and others, who afterwards became famous as leaders of the Whig party, which was not distinguished as an instrumentality for the promotion of state's rights. Their action in connection with the bank case goes to show to what extremes people may be carried in times of great popular excitement. The intense feeling against the United States Bank at that time made them leaders in what was essentially an act of attempted nullification. At the time of his death, there was probably no more famous editor in the western states than Charles Hammond. As showing his versatility of talent it may also be stated that he has left behind him some very readable verses, sufficient to give countenance to the claim that he was a poet.

In addition to the other duties performed by him, Mr. Hammond acted as reporter for the Supreme court of Ohio. The first eight volumes of the reports of that court were compiled by him.

From the time of the construction of the courthouse in 1819, and for many years thereafter, the growth of the city and county were very rapid, the population and wealth of both constantly increasing. The bar grew in proportion. The membership increased to thirty-nine in 1825, and in 1831 was fifty-seven. Among the distinguished names added to the list during that period are those of Salmon

P. Chase, Vachel Worthington and Timothy Walker, all of whom continued to practice in Cincinnati for many years afterwards, and greatly distinguished themselves.

Mr. Chase was a man of large and commanding proportions, cool, careful and deliberate in speech and action, of untiring industry and very great ambition. He was the first compiler of the general laws of Ohio, and "Chase's statutes" still continue to be the standard and only compilation of that sort for the period covered by them, namely from the foundation of the state government down to about the year 1840. Mr. Chase took an active part in politics, at first in connection with the democratic party, and was elected governor of Ohio and afterwards to the United States senate. He was one of the earliest of the prominent men of the country to take a decided position antagonistic to slavery, and became known throughout the country as a strong anti-slavery leader.

He was always the friend and defender of the negro fugitives from slavery who found their way to Cincinnati. On the occasion of the removal of Mr. Chase's remains from Washington and their interment in Spring Grove cemetery, the late Governor Hoadly delivered an address in which he says of Mr. Chase: "His legal services were freely bestowed in the protection of every fugitive slave and the defense of his friends. He was a walking arsenal of the law of liberty. What he could not do with the writ of habeas corpus, no man might accomplish. His weapons were ever ready for instant service. They required no burnishing, no loading, and with or without preparation they were always at hand for use. This office he never refused; this duty he never neglected."

When the republican party was founded, he cast in his fortune with it, and so continued until after the Civil war, when he returned to the Democratic party. At the republican national convention in 1860, he was strongly supported for the nomination for the presidency and received the votes of a majority of the Ohio delegation, but was defeated by Abraham Lincoln, who showed his magnanimity and judgment of men by appointing Mr. Chase as secretary of the treasury in his cabinet, an office for which Chase was peculiarly fitted by reason of his long experience with the banking laws of Ohio and the difficulties which had been encountered in the state in establishing a satisfactory system of banking, but which was finally accomplished. He greatly distinguished himself as secretary of the treasury by providing the necessary funds for the conduct of the Civil war, an enormous undertaking, and the foundation of the system of national banks, the original act for which was drawn by him and still exists, with very little change, and under which all such banks are organized and now operate. Later, in the year 1864, he was appointed by President Lincoln, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, which position he held until the time of his death, and the duties of which he discharged with great ability and success, but it is well known that he was never quite satisfied with the position and was always ambitious to become president. He received support in the democratic convention of 1868, and although the vote he received was very small, the circumstances were such that it was believed that a large portion of the convention was ready to go to his support in case of a favorable opportunity, which never came. Horatio Seymour of New York received the nomination, and was subsequently defeated by General Grant.

One of the cases decided by Mr. Chase as Chief Justice, was that of Hepburn vs. Griswold, in which it was held by him, with the concurrence of a majority of the court, that the legal tender feature of the law authorizing the issue of "green back" currency, was unconstitutional and invalid as to preexisting indebtedness. Mr. Chase was charged with inconsistency in so deciding, because that currency had been issued while he held the office of secretary of the treasury and, it was claimed, upon his initiative. The answer of his friends to this charge was that the issue of that currency was during the Civil war and while the government was grasping at any and all means to raise money for the prosecution of the war, and that if Mr. Chase had assented to its original issue, it was due to the stress of the times and circumstances, and that his decision in the supreme court represented his real opinions on the subject. The judgment in Hepburn vs. Griswold was afterwards reversed by the supreme court and the legal tender clause held to be valid in all respects, a proposition which has not by any means received the unanimous assent of the bar of the country, and which has been quite as sharply criticised as was Chase's original decision.

Another New England man of somewhat the same type, who made his appearance at the Cincinnati bar about the same time as Mr. Chase, was Timothy Walker. He devoted himself and almost his entire life to the practice of the law, not taking any great part in public affairs and holding but a single office for a short time, that of presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He accumulated a large practice, and had the profound respect of the whole bar and the people of the city generally as a man of the highest character and finest attainments. In the year 1833, in conjunction with some others, he laid the foundation of the Cincinnati Law School, and for a number of years was the sole instructor in it. It was the first institution of its kind in any state west of the Alleghanies, and is now the oldest law school in the country except the Harvard. A little further along we shall have something more to say about this institution. Judge Walker continued on, devoted to the law and its practice, to the last. Among other things, he published a volume entitled "Walker's Introduction to American Law," which had a great circulation and has always been regarded as one of the best elementary works in existence stating the general principles of the law for the benefit of beginners.

Vachel Worthington, born in Kentucky in 1802 and graduated from the Transylvania University in 1822, settled in Cincinnati and began the practice of the law in 1824, and continued in the practice, with some minor interruptions, from that time until his death in 1877. He was in many ways a remarkable man. Clear, profound, incisive and of untiring industry, he was a model lawyer, and few, if any better, have ever practiced in Cincinnati. He was not an eloquent or an especially forcible speaker, but he greatly excelled in clear statement. He could state the facts in a complicated case in chancery so clearly and simply as to cause them to be understood by the least trained intellect. He was famous for the care and skill with which he prepared complicated legal documents. He wrote a round, smooth, clerkly hand, so that all his conveyances presented a pleasant appearance to the eye, for, according to the old practice, he nearly always wrote them with his own hand, and is said to have disdained the use of a printed form, as he could without form of any kind

write out on blank paper the most complicated instrument without blot or erasure. In court his cases were always thoroughly prepared, both as to law and fact. On one occasion he was presenting a somewhat complicated transaction to a judge of the court of common pleas, who was also a professor in the law school, and while Mr. Worthington was speaking, many of the students of the school were standing about the room listening to him, and when he had concluded, the judge, for the moment forgetting his surroundings and apparently thinking he was in the law school, said, enthusiastically: "There, young gentlemen, that's the way to present a case to a court,"—and Worthington was as nearly a model in such matters as could be found. He took very little part in politics, but confined himself to the practice of his profession. His name appears in the printed reports of the supreme court of Ohio as early as 1827, and for the last time in 1875. He was attorney for the United States Bank and for the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company during their existence in Cincinnati. Some of the most famous lawyers of the bar of that city were trained in his office under his instruction, among them William S. Groesbeck, Stanley Matthews and Samuel S. Cox. Late in life he accepted a position for a term in the state senate, and there, as elsewhere, greatly distinguished himself by the industry and thoroughness with which he attended to his duties. He was the author of an act relating to the City of Cincinnati, which established what has since become a part of the policy of every political sub-division of the state, namely, the act requiring that before the city enter into any contract involving the expenditure of money, the money necessary to pay the contract price shall be in the city treasury and set apart for that purpose. It has been called "the pay as you go" plan, and obviously has a great tendency to prevent cities and villages from accumulating indebtedness. This law was originally known as the "Worthington Law." During the larger part of his life, Mr. Worthington practiced alone, but at one time he had for a partner one of his former students, Stanley Matthews.

The twenty years preceding the Civil war was a period of great growth and expansion in Cincinnati and the State of Ohio generally. The bar was a partaker of the general prosperity and increased in numbers and capacity as never before. The adoption of the new constitution in 1851, followed immediately by the passage of the Code of Civil Procedure and the first general codes of law relating to municipal and other corporations, opened a new era in the legal history of the state, and in Cincinnati the importance of these changes was greatly enhanced by the creation of the superior court and the election of the three famous judges who first occupied its bench. When that event occurred, and those judges first took their seats in general term, a body of counsellors and advocates appeared before them quite worthy of such a court. The list is too long to insert here, but it is sufficient to say that, taken as a whole, it constituted a body of lawyers not inferior to any then or since assembled at any local bar in our country.

In the front rank of those who were probably present at the opening of the new court in 1854 stood George Hoadly. His term of office as judge of the old superior court, which had been created some twenty years before and consisted of a single judge, ended with the advent of the new regime, and although he was

the last official of the old, we may be sure that he heartily welcomed the new court. He was a young man not yet twenty-eight, although he had already served two or three years on the bench, of medium height, spare but not slender, and was notable for his intellectual countenance in which blazed two luminous eyes beneath a large dome-like forehead. His appearance plainly indicated his character, at once energetic and reflective. Of New England origin, he had among his ancestors famous theologians and instructors. In early life his father had removed to Cleveland, and he received his education there at the Western Reserve, now Adelbert College, and afterwards at the Harvard Law School. Coming to Cincinnati, he entered the office of Salmon P. Chase, from which he was admitted to the bar in 1847. After the expiration of his term as judge of the former superior court, he remained at the bar for some five years, two of which he served in the office of the city solicitor. In 1859 he was elected a judge of the superior court, where he served out a full term with honor to himself and satisfaction to the bar and the public. Not many of his opinions have been reported, probably because there was no systematic reporting of the opinions of the superior court at that time. A few of them are to be found in the second volume of Disney's Reports and the legal periodicals of the day. They are marked by clearness, vigor and accuracy of judgment, and where occasion called for it, by a wide research of the authorities, and it is a matter of regret that more of them were not published. At the expiration of his term on the bench, Judge Hoadly resumed the practice of the law at the head of the firm of Hoadly, Jackson & Johnson, in connection with which he continued in active practice for nearly twenty years, during which time his practice, always large, was steadily growing and his reputation expanding. Not many, even of the best lawyers, have anything more than a local reputation. Any one may test this assertion by stopping to think how few of the lawyers of cities outside of his own state are known to him, and if he will exclude those who have become known to him by reason of prominence in politics, it is quite certain that he will find the number to be very small. Judge Hoadly was an exception to the rule. He had a national reputation as a lawyer before he acquired a similar distinction in politics, and he deserved it. Our country has had few better all-around lawyers. At once profound and rapid, a great and continuous student of the law, amazingly industrious and broad-minded, with a ready wit and great facility of expression, he had a breezy quality of manner which compelled attention and pleased the hearer. He was famous for his quickness to take advantage of an opportunity or to avoid an attack. It was said of him that if he got a fall in the trial of a cause, he always managed to alight on his feet. He was equally at home before a jury or a court in banc. He was a wise and sympathetic counsellor, and his opinion and assistance out of court were in constant demand by those in control of the largest interests of the city, and in later years they came to him from distant states. He was always a welcome advocate to the supreme court, because he had a clear and forcible way of proceeding at once to the point of a case and stating his views so that they could not be mistaken or forgotten. He had the confidence of all courts before which he appeared, because his sincerity in the presentation of a cause was as obvious as his ability. His fairness and generosity to opponents was one of the causes of his universal popularity

with the members of the bar. During nearly all of the time of his work on the bench and at the bar, he was professor at the Cincinnati Law School, and it has been said that some of his most valuable work was done in that institution. His manner was so frankly genial, his sympathy so quick, his words so ready, his wit so nimble, and his humor so contagious, that he was a delightful companion, and on the rare occasions when he put aside his work and permitted himself to indulge in social recreation, he at once became the center of an interested and admiring group. While Judge Hoadly rarely took an active part in political management, he was always deeply interested in public affairs, and frequently spoke out about them in a way that was influential. Generally holding to the principles of the Democratic party, he was a strong opponent of the institution of slavery, and for that reason he was one of those who assisted at the original organization of the Republican party in Ohio. He attended the first national convention of that party in 1856, in part to promote the nomination of his preceptor and life long friend, Salmon P. Chase, but the nomination went to Fremont, a result with which he was a good deal dissatisfied. He voted with the Republican party until about 1872, when he assisted in organizing the movement which led to the nomination of Horace Greely, another miscarriage of well meant endeavor. After that he returned to the Democratic party, with which he continued to act during the remainder of his life. In the year 1883 he was nominated and elected governor of Ohio, and served out his term with such satisfaction to his party that he was renominated against his own wishes, but the opposite party was in the ascendency that year and the whole ticket was defeated. It was during his term of office as governor that the great riot and burning of the courthouse occurred in this city, and it was due to his promptness and energy that the state militia arrived in Cincinnati in time to suppress the riot while the courthouse was still in flames. In 1887 he removed to New York City, where he immediately took rank with the foremost leaders of the bar, and practiced there with great success for some fifteen years, dying August 26, 1902. Two causes in which Judge Hoadly was engaged may be cited as evidence of his standing at the bar. He represented Mr. Tilden and the Democratic party before the electoral commission in the great contest which arose out of the presidential election of 1876, and he was subsequently appointed counsel for the United States in the cases against the Pacific railroads to enforce the lien of the government upon those roads for monies loaned in aid of their construction. In the latter case he was eminently successful, as he collected the entire amount due, with interest, amounting to more than sixty millions of dollars. The labor of this great case, with its long history and many details, is said to have been one of the causes of the impairment of health which led to his death. His practice in New York was very successful and lucrative. It is said, however, that his heart was ever in Ohio; and he always greeted any of his old Cincinnati friends with affectionate enthusiasm when he happened to meet them in New York.

Among the men of this era who adorned the Cincinnati bar was Alphonso Taft, a native of Vermont and a graduate of Yale college, who settled in Cincinnati in 1839 and soon acquired a lucrative practice. During his long career at the bar he had, at different times, as partners, Thomas M. Key, William M. Dickson, Patrick Mallon, Aaron F. Perry, George R. Sage and H. P. Lloyd, as well as his

sons, Charles P., Peter R., and William H. Taft. He was concerned in many important litigations, one of them being the case involving the validity of the bequest by Charles McMicken of a large quantity of property to the city of Cincinnati for educational purposes, and which forms the basis of the University of Cincinnati. The case went to the supreme court of the United States, and was argued there by Thomas Ewing on behalf of the contestants, but Judge Taft was uniformly successful in maintaining the bequest. He served as judge of the superior court from 1865 to 1873, when he resigned and reentered the practice. At various times in his life Judge Taft took a prominent part in politics. At one time he contested the first Ohio district against George H. Pendleton for congress, but was defeated. Subsequently he was supported by a large section of his party in the state convention for governor of Ohio, but was not nominated. In 1876 he was appointed to the office of secretary of war in the cabinet of President Grant, from which position he was removed to that of attorney general in the same cabinet, where he continued until the end of Grant's administration. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur, minister to Austria, from which he was subsequently promoted to the position of minister to Russia. He remained in St. Petersburg until the end of his term of office in 1885. Judge Taft was always active in charitable works and in movements of a public nature intended to be beneficial to the community at large. He died on May 30, 1891, in his eighty-first year. Judge Taft was the father of five sons and a daughter, who reached years of maturity, but one of his sons, Peter R. Taft, died in 1889. The other four, Charles P., William H., Henry W., and Horace V., and his daughter, Fanny Louise (now Mrs. William Edwards, of San Diego, California), survive him.

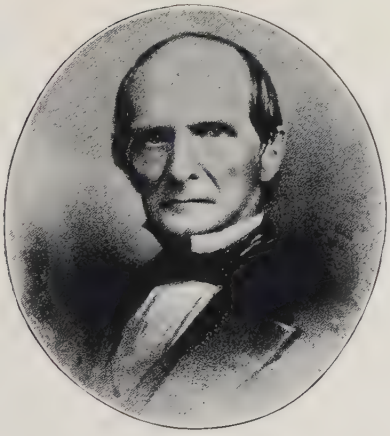
Of all of the men of the Cincinnati bar of ante bellum era, perhaps the man who produced the most profound impresssion as a lawyer was Stanley Matthews. As an advocate in cases involving consideration of complicated circumstances or important principles of law, he has had few superiors. He had a logical power which enabled him to follow out a chain of reasoning with perfect accuracy to its conclusion, and at the same time a breadth of imagination which enabled him to delineate and place in relation all of the facts and personages connected with the case, each in his or its true perspective. He had a ready command of a great vocabulary, so that the precise word needed to express any shade of meaning was always at his command. Judge Matthews was born in Cincinnati in the year 1824. He was the son of a professor of Woodward high school. He graduated from Kenyon college in the year 1840 and was noted for his excellence in classical scholarship. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1845 and afterwards held sundry minor offices, including that of assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county and clerk of the Ohio house of representatives, in 1850 and 1851, and was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he held for a year or two and then returned to the practice in partnership with Vachel Worthington. In 1855 he was elected to the state senate, and from 1858 to 1861 he served as district attorney by the appointment of President Buchanan. At the beginning of the Civil war, he entered the army and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-third regiment of Ohio Volunteers. In April, 1863, while serving in the army, he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, and

resigned his position in the army to take that of the judgeship, but in 1865 he resigned his position as judge and returned to the bar, where he met with great success, for he was then at the height of his powers and he represented many of the greatest interests in this part of the country. He was chairman of the national convention which nominated Horace Greely as a candidate to the presidency of the United States, with which result he was so much disgusted that as soon as it occurred he took his hat and with great deliberation walked out of the convention, and subsequently supported General Grant at the election. Later he was one of the counsel for Hayes before the electoral commission which decided the disputed presidential election of 1876, and is said to have furnished the argument which carried the majority of the commission for Hayes, and enabled them to avoid the dilemna which was presented by counsel for Tilden, and upon which it was supposed the republican cause would be necessarily impaled. In May of 1881 Judge Matthews was nominated and confirmed an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, a position which he held until his death in 1889, and in which he rendered most distinguished service. His opinions are noted for clearness of statement and for rigid adherence to the rules of law carefully stated and applied. His firm, vigorous style is a pleasure to the reader, and while some of his opinions went counter to the views of many, none of his judgments have ever been seriously questioned or reversed.

In a paper read before the State Bar Association some years since, Governor Harmon gave an account of the life and character of Aaron F. Perry, which was heard with great pleasure by that body and subsequently much admired. The subject of his paper was worthy of such an effort. A brief abstract of that paper hardly suffices to give a just idea of its merits. Mr. Perry was a native of Vermont, of Puritan stock. "He had," said Governor Harmon, "the inheritance which such descent implies—health and vigor of mind and body, love of justice, and a spirit inclined upward. He had not much advantage of early education through the medium of schools, but he was a rare instance of self-improvement. The love of knowledge inherent in him was such that he became a man of wide and varied learning. His position and reputation were due to distinction at the bar alone. He was plain Mr. Perry to the end. The cases in which he was chiefly engaged were of great importance, some of them involving questions concerning the result of the Civil war. He probably made a wider reputation as chief counsel of General Burnside upon the application of Mr. Vallandigham for writ of habeas corpus. It took a strong man to maintain a debate with George E. Pugh, who was counsel for Mr. Vallandigham. It required a wise, sage, cautious and learned man, with ingenuity tempered with broad sagacity, to sustain Mr. Lincoln in the arrest of this distinguished prisoner, without rudely pulling down the pillars of the Temple of Liberty. Without passing judgment on the merits of the case, it may be justly said that Mr. Perry's argument, which was reported in full, gives a good display of the extent of his learning and the clearness and versatility of his thought, his logical faculty, the force and nicety of his doctrine, his power of analysis, and play of his fancy and his humor, which gave spice without bitterness to his discourse. To his great talents he added a high character and crowned a successful professional career with a pure and unselfish life, and to talents and character he joined manners of a kind and courteous gentleman who never knowingly gave offense and was slow to take it; who

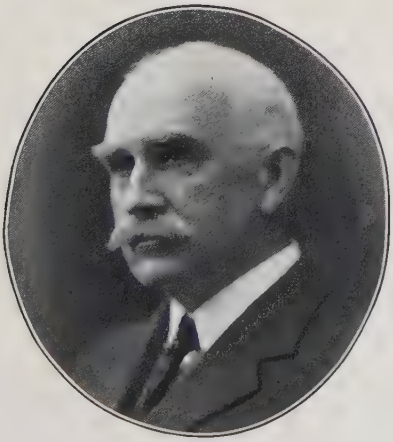
BELLAMY STORER

STANLEY MATTHEWS



JUDGE V. WORTHINGTON

GEN. E. F. NOYES



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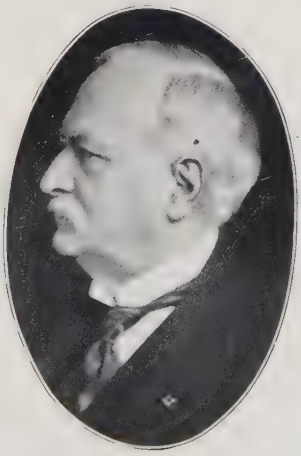


JOSEPH B. FORAKER

respected the dignity of others and seldom had occasion to defend his own. He had what might be called the saving sense of humor. He had also a keen and lively wit, but delighted in its wings rather than its sting."

It has been said of Rufus King that the most remarkable circumstance of his life was that it was chiefly spent in laboring for the good of others. He began to practice in Cincinnati in 1840. In 1846 he was a member of the convention to form the city charter. Subsequently he was a member of the city council, and later of the school board, where he served for fourteen years. From 1852 to 1867 he was president of the board. He was the first president of the united board of the Woodward and Hughes High schools, a position which he held until the close of his life. He was president of the directors of the McMicken University, now the University of Cincinnati, from 1859 to 1877. He was the author of the law which founded the public library of Cincinnati, and was also president of the board of directors of that institution. In 1871 he was a member of the constitutional convention of the state, and was made president of the convention after the resignation of Chief Justice Waite. He was connected with the Cincinnati Law school as dean and professor from 1875 until 1891, the time of his death. He took a special part in the organization of the Cincinnati Law library and was president of its board of trustees for thirty-six years, and remembered it by a bequest of twenty thousand dollars in his will. He was an active supporter of the college of music and the art museum. It will be seen that there was not much compensation to be derived from any of the positions held by him, and it is obvious that he cared nothing for that feature. He was one of those who derived more pleasure from giving than from receiving. His was a noble life and reflects great credit upon the bar of which he was a member. Descended from illustrious ancestors, he was in every way worthy of them.

Another member of the Cincinnati bar whose work and whose fame were mainly outside of professional lines, was William Haines Lytle, born in Cincinnati of distinguished parentage. He early acquired a reputation for eloquence. His manner is said to have been distinguished and his bearing chivalrous. He served in the Mexican war, at the close of which he returned as commander of his company, to which position he had been promoted. In 1850 he was a member of the state legislature. When the Civil war began, he was made colonel of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he seems to have been wounded in nearly every action in which he took part, due, it is said, to the reckless manner in which he exposed himself. He was first wounded at Carnifex Ferry, West Virginia, one of the earliest affairs of the war. His horse was killed and he was thrown from him with a bullet through his leg. Participating in that same conflict with Colonel Lytle, were Colonel Robert L. McCook and Major Rutherford B. Hayes, all of them of the county bar. Colonel Lytle was again wounded at Perryville. The wound was a very severe one and Lytle did not expect to recover. When he was lifted up by one of his men, he said: "You may do some good work yet, I can do no more. Let me die here." He was captured by the enemy and subsequently paroled and returned to Cincinnati, and was restored to health. He finally received his death wound at Chickamauga. Looking over the battle ground years afterwards, General Rosecrans stopped at a certain point and said: "I was standing here with my staff when Lytle came up at the head of his brigade.

He saluted as he rode by, and in less than fifteen minutes his horse came galloping back without a rider." Brilliant as was his career as a soldier, Lytle is probably now best remembered as a poet. His verses entitled "Antony and Cleopatra," have gone around the world with the English language and are still recited in the schools. He left a number of other poems, some of which have been published and others which have never seen the light, but there is in all of them that indefinable touch which marks the work of a true poet. He took no pains about them and never published them in any way.

GEORGE E. PUGH

Any discussion of the lawyers of Cincinnati that leaves out of consideration the name of George E. Pugh is incomplete. Although his fame is national as a politician, as a lawyer he achieved even greater distinction. Many citizens of Cincinnati have occupied prominent positions in the public mind, but at the bar there has been but one George E. Pugh. He was born in this city in 1822 and graduated at Miami university in 1840. He immediately took up the practice of the law, in which he was very successful. At the beginning of the Mexican war he became a captain of the Fourth Ohio regiment and also served as aide to Gen. Joseph Lane. In 1848 he was elected to the legislature. In 1850 he became city solicitor of Cincinnati. In 1851 at the age of 29 attorney general of the state. He was elected to the United States senate as a democrat in 1855, his term extending from December of that year to March of 1861. His career in that body is a part of the history of the nation. He was very active and soon became a leader of the northern democrats. He was a delegate to the national convention held in Charleston in 1860 and made the reply to the celebrated speech of Yancey, pointing out that the northern democracy would not follow the South in its extreme measures. At the outbreak of the war he joined with William S. Groesbeck, Rutherford B. Hayes and others in telegraphing the president the suggestion that General McClellan be placed in charge at Cincinnati. He made the principal speech in the Vallandigham habeas corpus case in 1863, and in that year was a candidate for lieutenant governor on the ticket with Vallandigham. He was defeated, as he was the following year for congress. He was elected delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1873 but declined to act. As an advocate and as an orator he was regarded as without a rival. His intellectual powers matured early in life and for some years his wonderful memory, little short of marvelous, and his power of collecting and using his materials even under the most adverse circumstances, made him almost invincible. In an argument before the court he was able even without preparation to cite with verbal accuracy decision after decision pertaining to the question in point. He was never at loss for an authority and was equally forcible in his presentation of it. He died July 19, 1876.

The foregoing from Greves Centennial History of Cincinnati states in a brief and forcible way the facts concerning this remarkable man. He had a genius for law and advocacy. His blows to his opponents were lightning-like in their quickness and destructive effect, yet he was of a genial and friendly disposition and much loved as well as admired by those who knew him best.

Edward Alexander Ferguson was a native of New York, born November 6, 1826. In 1830 he came with his parents and an elder brother, William Gribbon Ferguson, to Cincinnati. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Talbot's Academy, later entering Woodward College from which he was graduated in the English department in June, 1843. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in May, 1848, and began practice in the following December, having for the previous eighteen months taught in the public schools of Cincinnati. From the beginning of his work as a lawyer it was evident that he was destined for leadership and he soon gained recognition as one of the brightest members of the Cincinnati bar. In April, 1852, being then twenty-six years of age, he was elected by the city council of Cincinnati as city solicitor. His first duty was to go to Columbus, Ohio, where the first general assembly under the constitution of 1851 was in session and there he assisted Judge Gholson in drawing up a bill which became the municipal code of Ohio. His term as city solicitor expired in May, 1853, and soon afterwards he was appointed by the commissioners of Hamilton county as their legal adviser, which position he filled for about eight years. In October, 1859, he was elected as a member of the state senate and while in that body drew bills which became laws relating to the city and county government and street railways, and many others. He specialized in corporation law and became recognized as one of the leading corporation attorneys of Cincinnati. He served as general counsel for the Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Company for about thirty-three years and was retained as attorney by the Spring Grove Avenue Company, the Stock Yards Company, the Incline Plane Railway Company, the Steam Stoker Company, and also for some years general counsel for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company. He was an indefatigable worker, possessing extraordinary powers of physical and mental endurance which for many years were taxed almost to their limit.

It was his connection with the Cincinnati Southern railway, the only railway owned by a municipality in the United States, which brought Mr. Ferguson most prominently before the public and in the discharge of duties pertaining to this project he found a field for the exercise of his rare talents that could scarcely have been presented elsewhere. He was a member of the original board of trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway and continued a leading member of the board during the remainder of his life—a period of nearly thirty-seven years. He devised the plan upon which the railway was built, being the author of the act passed by the Ohio legislature May 4, 1869, known as the "Ferguson Act," which provided for its construction by the city, which was completed in December, 1879. He was closely identified with the actual construction and ultimate disposition of the railway, and but few details in its history fail to reveal the impress of his activity. Material interests, political preferment were sacrificed, and a life of high possibilities devoted with rare unselfishness to this one end.

On the 17th of September, 1851, Mr. Ferguson was married to Miss Agnes Moore, a granddaughter of Adam Moore, an early pioneer and a leading merchant of Cincinnati, and they became the parents of sons and daughters in whom they took just pride and who live to perpetuate his work and his memory. He died April 20, 1906, in the eightieth year of his life.

William S. Groesbeck was born in the state of New York on the 4th day of July, 1815, of Dutch and English ancestry. The Groesbeck family are said to have come originally from Amsterdam and were people of much consequence there. The family removed to Cincinnati in 1816 and William graduated at Miami University in 1835, in a class containing a number of men who afterwards distinguished themselves in public life. Then and afterwards he was known as a painstaking and close student. He studied law with Vachel Worthington, and was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati in 1836, where he entered into practice with Charles L. Telford and afterwards with Samuel J. Thompson, with such success that in 1857 he was able to give up the active practice, but he continued to take a lively interest in public affairs and matters relating to his profession. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of 1851 and took a large part in the deliberations of that body. He afterwards served as a member of the commission to prepare the code of civil procedure, and the work as it came from the commission has been generally regarded as one of the most perfect specimens of legislation ever produced in Ohio. He was elected by the Democrats in 1856 and in 1858 he was reelected to represent the second district of Ohio in congress. In 1861 he was appointed, with Chief Justice Chase and Thomas Ewing, to represent the state of Ohio at the peace convention which assembled at Washington on the invitation of the state of Virginia, to devise measures to avert the approaching war. He was an opponent of slavery and a supporter of the union before and after the commencement of the Civil war. After the war he said in one of his speeches, "War legislates, and with the legislation of the war we are satisfied." And later, in speaking of the constitutional amendments, he said: "Amendments have been made and they will stand." Gradually he had become known to the people of his city as an orator of great power, but he remained so strictly in retirement, and usually took so little part in official life, that his qualifications in that respect were not much known in other communities. But in the year 1868 he startled the whole country by his speech in defense of Andrew Johnson upon the trial of his impeachment before the United States senate. It was everywhere regarded as the ablest of the great speeches made on that occasion and had much to do with the failure of the attempt to impeach the president. It has been spoken of by historical writers as "a masterly argument on the legal questions in the case;" "a clear and forceful presentation of the grounds of defense;" that Mr. Groesbeck was "the most successful in presenting with enormous vehemence of logic and eloquence, the defense of the impeached president." Mr. Justice B. R. Curtis, who was of counsel in the case, spoke of it as "the most finished and complete of all the arguments." It was the speech of a great man and worthy of a great occasion, and ranks high among the greatest speeches ever delivered in the United States senate. As a result, Mr. Groesbeck was frequently spoken of as a proper person for the presidency and for the office of chief justice, and other great offices, none of which were sought by him. He subsequently made occasional speeches of great beauty and power. One of the latest was at the banquet tendered by members of the bar to Mr. Aaron F. Perry upon the occasion of his retirement from practice in the year 1891, in the course of which Mr. Groesbeck rendered a tribute to the memory

of Abraham Lincoln which was considered something remarkable. He served as a member in the National Monetary Commission, representing the United States in that body, at Paris, and made strong addresses in favor of an agreement among the nations as to a uniform coinage of gold and silver. He died July 7, 1897. A man of great dignity and magnificent presence, he was such a figure as one would imagine proper to appear in the senate in its greatest days.

George H. Pendleton was born of distinguished ancestry in Cincinnati in the year 1825, was educated there and at Heidelberg, Germany, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1846; represented the First District in congress from 1857 to 1865. He was nominated as a candidate for the vice presidency on the ticket with General McClellan in the year 1864 and in 1868 was defeated for the presidential nomination by but a few votes in the convention. He was chosen and served as senator from Ohio from 1878 to 1884. During his term in that office he greatly distinguished himself as the author and advocate of the first civil service act passed by congress. He was appointed by President Cleveland as ambassador to Germany in 1885 and died abroad in the year 1889. Few men of higher ideals have served in the legislative bodies of our country. He was popular with all classes and parties, although an unswerving Democrat. His appearance and manners were such that he became known as "Gentleman George," and the soubriquet clung to him throughout life.

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CINCINNATI.

A court consisting of a single judge and called the Superior court of Cincinnati was created in the year 1838 and continued to exist down to the time of the adoption of the constitution of Ohio of 1851. The judges who successively occupied the bench of that court were: David K. Este, Charles D. Coffin, William Johnston, Charles P. James and George Hoadly.

After the adoption of the constitution of 1851 the same feeling which had brought the old Superior court into existence led to the creation of the present Superior court of Cincinnati, the act providing for which is dated April 7, 1854. The territorial jurisdiction of the court was confined to the city boundaries, and its jurisdiction in other respects was limited so as to exclude criminal, divorce, and other similar business, as well as minor cases coming up on appeal from justices of the peace. The object for which the court was created was to dispose of civil controversies of the larger sort concerning rights of person and property, and, on the whole, after an active existence of more than fifty years, it seems to have justified the expectations of its founders.

The first election of judges was held on the first Monday of May, 1854, and resulted in the choice of William Y. Gholson, Oliver M. Spencer and Bellamy Storer. Their terms of office were determined by lot and Judge Gholson received a commission for a full term of five years, Judge Spencer for a term of four years, and Judge Storer for three years. The first term of the court began under auspicious circumstances. The three judges who then qualified and took their seats on the bench were lawyers of much more than ordinary reputation and capacity. An event rare in the history of the American judiciary occurred: the leaders of the bar gave up practice and took seats upon the bench. The firm of Storer &

Spencer had long occupied a leading place and enjoyed a lucrative practice at the Cincinnati bar, and William Y. Gholson had achieved a professional reputation hardly second to any lawyer in the state. A Virginian by birth and a graduate of Princeton, Judge Gholson had practiced for a time in the state of Mississippi, but came to Cincinnati while yet a young man. His keen logical intellect, joined to his power of accurate statement, soon made his influence felt at the bar, and it was not long before he had gathered round him a profitable clientage.

Judge Spencer has been said to have had a genius for the law, and especially for the judicial field. All his contemporaries speak of him in terms of admiration. He is said to have been especially broadminded, equitable and considerate, as well as deeply read in the law, and possessed of acute powers of discrimination. He was a native of Cincinnati, his ancestors having been among the first settlers, and one of them is said to have been scalped by the Indians in one of their raids upon the infant settlement. Judge Spencer was reelected a judge of the Superior court in the year 1859 and died in office in 1861.

Perhaps no man ever sat on the bench in Hamilton county who made a deeper impression than Bellamy Storer. His long term of service on the bench, nearly eighteen years, combined with his mental and physical vigor, made him known to the people and the bar as few other judges have been. Judge Storer graduated at Bowdoin college and came to Cincinnati in the year 1817. Coming to the bench in the maturity of his powers, and after a long and varied experience at the bar, he was prepared to and did render great service, especially in the disposition of the miscellaneous questions that arise in a busy nisi prius court. He was four times elected to the position, and, resigning his office January 1, 1872, died soon afterwards.

The first of the three original judges to leave the bench was Judge Gholson, who took his departure at the end of his term of five years. He afterwards served a term as a judge of the Supreme court of Ohio, and it is but just to say that his reported decisions rank with the best opinions published by that court. Judge Gholson afterwards returned to the practice, in which he continued with much success to the time of his death.

He was immediately succeeded by another famous lawyer, George Hoadly, who, after serving out his term of office in 1864, returned to the bar and achieved great success.

In 1864 Alphonso Taft was chosen by the people to succeed Judge Hoadly on the bench of the Superior court, and he too brought to the discharge of his duties qualities of the highest order. He seemed to have been formed by nature to fill a judicial position. Of broad, clear comprehension, deeply learned, painstaking and accurate, kindly and charitable, deliberate in speech and action, yet as firm as his native granite hills, he seemed to lack no quality necessary to the discharge of his duties in the most successful manner, and his career on the bench justified this opinion. He served for about nine years in such a manner as to elicit only good words from the bar and the public, and resigned January 1, 1872, at the same time as Judge Storer.

J. Bryant Walker, son of a distinguished father, Timothy Walker, and a junior member of the bar, of great promise, whose early death has been much lamented, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Taft's resignation, and held

the place until the ensuing election, when Alfred Yaple was chosen by the people to the position.

Judge Yaple had the profound respect of the community, which was shown in a striking manner in the year 1874, when he was reelected without opposition. The republican party, to which he was opposed, paid him the compliment of declining to nominate a candidate against him. At the end of his term in 1879 he returned to the bar, where he continued in practice until his death in the year 1893.

The regular election in 1879 designated as the successor of Judge Yaple a rising young man who has since acquired a national reputation. Joseph B. Foraker took his seat upon the bench in that year and began the performance of his duties with characteristic energy. A graduate of Cornell, with a good deal of varied experience acquired during his practice at the bar, he brought to the bench a strong sense of right, quick and clear perceptions, and strong reasoning powers. While in good health his service was very satisfactory to the bar; but the confinement of judicial life soon began to wear upon him and his health failed, so that he resigned his position in 1882 and returned to the more active life at the bar, where he was speedily restored to health and strength.

The vacancy caused by Judge Foraker's resignation was filled by the appointment of William Worthington, who served very acceptably until the ensuing election.

Hiram D. Peck was chosen in 1883 for the residue of Judge Foraker's term, and took his seat upon the bench. He was reelected in 1884 and served out his term, ending in 1889, when, declining a renomination, he returned to the practice in which he met with much success. Judge Peck was succeeded by Governor Edward F. Noyes, who served until the following summer, when he suddenly died and John Riner Sayler was appointed to fill the vacancy until the next election (1891), when Judge Rufus B. Smith, was chosen by the people and ably filled the position until the year 1904 when he declined a reelection and was succeeded by the present incumbent Judge Hoffheimer.

The second vacancy on the bench of the superior court was caused by the death of Judge Spencer in the year 1861, and it was filled by no less a personage than Stanley Matthews, of whom it is said that he was elected while serving in the army as a colonel of Ohio volunteers, and that he returned home to take his seat on the bench. The short period which he served as a judge of the superior court was sufficient to indicate the high class of judicial work of which he was capable and his early resignation was a matter of general regret.

Charles Fox, a practitioner of many years' experience and much respected, succeeded Judge Matthews and served out the term, which expired in 1869. He afterwards returned to the bar, and lived to be its senior member.

Judge M. B. Hagans was in 1869 elected to the position vacated by Judge Fox, and served until 1873, when he resigned to return to practice, from which he retired some years since.

The successor of Judge Hagans was Myron H. Tilden, celebrated for profound learning and for many years a professor in the Cincinnati Law School. He was especially noted for his knowledge of equity jurisprudence and procedure. He served until the year 1878, when he retired in broken health.

Judson Harmon, then in the flush of young manhood, succeeded to the office and continued on the bench, rendering valuable service, until 1887, when he resigned to become the head of the firm which had theretofore been led by Judge Hoadly, who removed to New York. Judge Harmon was as successful at the bar as on the bench, and was appointed attorney-general of the United States by President Cleveland during the latter's second term. He was subsequently elected and reelected governor of the state under circumstances which served to show his great popularity.

William H. Taft was the successor of Judge Harmon on the bench of the superior court, and continued thereon until the year 1890, when he resigned to accept the position of solicitor-general of the United States, from which he was further promoted to that of judge of the United States circuit court for the sixth circuit. His great subsequent career is a part of our national history of which his native city is very proud.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Taft was filled by the election of Samuel F. Hunt, whose popularity was further attested by his reelection in 1893. He was succeeded in 1898 by Edward J. Dempsey, who served with great success and was afterwards elected mayor of the city.

The last of the three original judges of the superior court to leave the bench was Judge Storer, who resigned January 1, 1872, after a continuous service of nearly eighteen years.

John L. Miner, an old and well known member of the bar, and a former partner in practice with Judge Gholson, was appointed to and filled the vacancy until the next election, when Timothy A. O'Connor was elected by the people and took his seat upon the bench, where he remained until 1877, the expiration of his term. During a large part of his term of office Judge O'Connor was troubled by ill health.

Manning F. Force succeeded Judge O'Connor. He brought to the bench a capacity, training and experience rarely combined in one person. A graduate of Harvard, he came to Cincinnati soon after leaving college and began the practice of law. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the army and rapidly rose in rank until he attained that of major-general. He participated in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns and led his division on Sherman's march to the sea, besides seeing a good deal of other hard service. He was severely wounded at Atlanta, but returned to the army as soon as he recovered, and remained with it until the close of the war. Soon after his return home he was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, and continued on the bench of that court for a period of ten years. After a brief interval Judge Force was elected to the superior court where he remained for two terms. He received the compliment of a unanimous reelection in 1882, the Democratic party declining to nominate a candidate against him. To the regret of the entire profession Judge Force left the bench in 1887 because of failing health. A few months at the bar served to restore him to good condition, but he was not permitted to remain long in practice. At the earnest request of the board of trustees, of Governor Foraker, and many friends, he accepted the position of commandant of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, to which he was appointed in the year 1888 and where he afterwards died.

Frederick W. Moore was elected to take the place vacated by Judge Force in 1887. He, too, had been a distinguished officer in the army during the Civil war, rising to the position of colonel of the Eighty-first Ohio volunteers, and after the war was appointed to a position in the regular army, which he subsequently resigned to return to the bar. Prior to his election to the superior court he had served two terms as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was reelected to the superior court in 1892, and retired at the end of his term in the year 1897, to be succeeded by William H. Jackson, son of the late Justice Jackson, of Tennessee, who served until the expiration of his term in 1902 when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Frederick S. Spiegel.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CINCINNATI. FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

William Y. Gholson, 1854-1859; George Hoadly, 1859-1864; Alphonso Taft, 1864-1872; J. Bryant Walker, 1872; Alfred Yaple, 1872-1879; Joseph B. Foraker, 1879-1882; William Worthington, 1882-1883; Hiram D. Peck, 1883-1889; Edward F. Noyes, 1889-1890; John Riner Sayler, 1890-1891; Rufus B. Smith, 1891-1904; Harry M. Hoffheimer, 1904—.

Oliver M. Spencer, 1854-1861; Charles D. Coffin, 1861-1862; Stanley Matthews, 1862-1863; Charles Fox, 1863-1868; Marcellus B. Hagans, 1868-1873; Myron H. Tilden, 1873-1878; Judson Harmon, 1878-1887; William H. Taft, 1887-1890; Samuel F. Hunt, 1890-1898; Edward J. Dempsey, 1898-1903; Lewis M. Hosea, 1903-1908; Alberto C. Shattuc, 1908—.

Bellamy Storer, 1854-1872; John L. Miner, 1872; Timothy A. O'Connor, 1872-1877; Manning F. Force, 1877-1887; Frederick W. Moore, 1887-1897; William H. Jackson, 1897-1902; Frederick S. Spiegel, 1902—.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The popular court with the people of Ohio has always been the court of Common Pleas. By reason of its great jurisdiction covering every sort of case, civil and criminal, its popular organization and close contact with the people generally, it has always maintained a strong position and has been regarded with affection by the people of the state.

Under the first constitution of Ohio the court of Common Pleas consisted of a presiding judge and three associate judges, who sitting together performed the duties of the court. The presiding judge was chosen from the bar and presumptively learned in the law, but the other judges were chosen from the community at large and might or might not have any special knowledge of the law. They were usually men of solid worth and perhaps with some experience in administration of other offices and public affairs generally. Their presence as members of the court was supposed to bring an element of common sense and equity which served to modify the severe technical rules of the law. However, it did not seem to be satisfactory and the system was abolished by the constitution of 1851 and the present system, with a single judge, almost invariably chosen from the bar, was substituted and has proved satisfactory.

Among the judges of the old regime, were George P. Torrence, who served as presiding judge for some twenty years in the early days of the city's history, and later William B. Caldwell, who served so satisfactorily that he was subsequently elected to the supreme bench from which he retired to conduct a successful practice of law for a long time and became one of the leaders of the bar especially noted for his power of advocacy. He had a great sense of humor and a turn of wit which made him a very acceptable speaker and a very formidable antagonist in the trial of causes. His good natured kindliness and friendly disposition toward all men were as well known as his legal capacity.

Among the men who served as judges in the court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county since the adoption of the present constitution, a number have especially distinguished themselves. Among these was M. W. Oliver, a graduate of Miami university, much distinguished for learning and uprightness. Another was Patrick Mallon, one of the best loved men of his time, a native of Ireland who came to Cincinnati in 1845, studied law with Judge Alphonso Taft, and afterwards practiced in partnership with him. Later he served as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, where he was distinguished for his love of justice and his discrimination in administering it, his clear perception of legal principles, and his benevolence and kindliness. At the end of his term of office he resumed the practice of the law, which he carried on with much success to the time of his death. He was especially distinguished as an advocate in jury trials, where his candor, wit and eloquence combined to win him many a verdict. Many of his happiest hours were passed at the Literary club, where he often revelled in the poetry and humor of his native as well as his adopted land.

William L. Avery, served as judge from 1872 to 1882 in a most acceptable manner. He had a great knowledge of the law, excelled in analysis and the power of applying legal principles to the facts of a case. He had a general soundness of judgment which led to great results. Few men have left the bench with greater regard of the legal profession than did Judge Avery. His name was a synonym of courage, honesty and ability.

Manning F. Force, who also served as a judge of the superior court and a short notice of whose life is given in that connection. It should be said here, however, that Judge Force first demonstrated his judicial capacity as a judge of the Common Pleas court.

Charles C. Murdock, who served several successive terms and was renowned for his application of common sense to the solution of legal questions.

Moses F. Wilson, a graduate of Miami, was a student of law with Aaron F. Peary. He was successively elected prosecuting attorney of the police court, judge of the police court and judge of the court of common pleas, under such circumstances as to demonstrate his great popularity and he discharged the duties of all those offices in such a way as to add to the regard in which he was held by the bar and the people. He was widely read in the law and with a great knowledge of human nature. His judgments largely consisted of his application of legal principles to the facts before him illuminated by any kindly and charitable considerations which could legitimately be brought to bear. No one could deal out swift punishment to the willful criminal more promptly than he and no one had more consideration for erring and fallen humanity. A wide reader of

general literature in various languages, Judge Wilson is known as a man of extraordinary culture and his judgment in literary matters as well as of men and matters in general is highly regarded by all who know him.

As a speaker on social occasions, he is famous by reason of the wit and humor which he infuses into his efforts and is always in demand on such occasions. After his retirement from the bench, Judge Wilson suffered the loss of his eyesight so as to be compelled to give up practice, but he now very acceptably fills a chair at the law school.

John Riner Sayler was a graduate of Miami and subsequently a student in Heidelberg, Germany, and at the Sorbonne. He came to the bar unusually well prepared for the practice of his profession. In the year 1890, he was appointed judge of the superior court in Cincinnati by the governor of Ohio to fill a vacancy created by the death of Ex-Governor Noyes and held the position for about one year until the next election. Soon afterwards he was elected a judge of the court of common pleas and served a term in that position to the great acceptance of the bar and to the people. He then returned to the practice of law which he has conducted with great success. He occupies a chair at the law school where his popularity is great and is also one of the trustees of the Cincinnati & Southern Ry., which is a position of great responsibility, the duties of which he discharges with such fidelity and success as to constitute his efforts an example to others.

Judge Sayler is a man of great learning, profoundly read in the classics. He has continued the study of them throughout his life as also of modern literature so that few men can be found who are more cultured than he. It does not come within the scope of this work to speak of the present incumbents of the bench but it is sufficient to say that there are among them, men quite competent to carry forward the great tradition of the court of common pleas.

The judges of the court of common pleas now are: John A. Caldwell, James B. Swing, D. D. Woodmansee, Jacob Bromwell, John G. O'Connell, William L. Dickson, Charles J. Hunt, Frank M. Gorman, Wade Cushing.

THE CINCINNATI LAW LIBRARY.

The need of a law library seems to have been experienced at an early date in Cincinnati, for a special charter was obtained in the year 1834 for the incorporation of the Cincinnati Law library, but with that effort the energies of the promoters seem to have been exhausted, for no organization was ever effected under the charter and nothing was done until the year 1846, when a meeting of the bar was called in the courtroom of the old Superior court, and a resolution adopted that efforts should be made to create a library. A committee of five, consisting of William R. Morris, Daniel Van Matre, W. M. Corry, Alphonso Taft and George E. Pugh was appointed to devise a plan of procedure and raise money for the purpose. A subscription paper was circulated among the members of the bar, each of whom pledged himself to the payment of twenty-five dollars. It was signed by one hundred and seven members of the bar, a very large proportion of the then membership. The first purchase of books was made in January, 1847, and Bernhard Bradley was appointed librarian. A large bookcase was procured and placed at the right of the entrance to the court of common

pleas, and in this case was placed the entire library so obtained. In 1847, another act of incorporation was taken out, and under it trustees were elected and a permanent organization effected. William R. Morris was made president, Oliver M. Spencer, vice president, and Daniel Van Matre, treasurer. In 1848, A. A. Pruden was appointed librarian to succeed Bernhard Bradley, who held the office until the burning of the courthouse in 1849. Immediately after that, Joseph Macdougall became librarian and held office for one year. On the first of December, 1850, John Bradley was appointed librarian and continued in the position until 1861, when he died. Maurice William Meyers was then appointed librarian and continued in office and in active discharge of his duties until his death in the year 1899. It is not probable that any official connected with the courts made such an impression on the bar as did Mr. Meyers. Always active and vigorous, always pressing the interests of the library, his wit and humor, as well as his efficiency, made him a marked man. In a report published in the year 1875, it was said of him: "The good condition and orderly arrangement of our books and our slight loss of books, the decorum and scrupulous neatness, and the extension and constant improvement of our rooms have been largely owing to his intelligent, watchful and conscientious care of our interests." No book went out of the library without Mr. Meyer's knowledge, and he was always insistent upon the maintenance of quiet and decorum. Any loud talking in the library was sure to call for a remonstrance from him, and many a member can recall instances where the librarian has requested members seated at the tables to remove their hats. As a result of his insistence, the library was always as neat as a well kept drawing room and as decorous, nor is it any less so under the present incumbent. At the death of Mr. Meyers, Mr. Edwin Gholson was appointed, and has ever since discharged the duties of the office to the great satisfaction of the bench and bar. In the meantime the library has grown to large proportions although it twice suffered from the destruction of the courthouse by fire. In 1849 the burning of the "old" courthouse caused a loss of all the furniture, but the books were saved, mainly due to the efforts of Bernhard Bradley. In 1884 the library was considered one of the most complete law libraries then existing in this country. It was totally destroyed by the burning of the courthouse at the time of the great riot in that year. But a single volume of the more than twenty-five thousand in it remained after that event. The officers and members were at first stunned by the completeness of the destruction, but they soon rallied, and at a meeting held shortly afterwards, each member agreed to an assessment of one hundred dollars, all of which was subsequently paid, and as there were then some two hundred and fifty members, the fund was sufficient to found the library anew upon a broad basis. The insurance companies paid some insurance which had been taken out on the library destroyed and donations were received, so that in a surprisingly short time there was an excellent working library in the courthouse, and it has gone on increasing since that time until it is now much larger than ever before.

As the federal courtrooms were far from the county courthouse, it was determined by the federal judges sitting at Cincinnati to establish a library for the use of themselves and the bar of those courts. It was ordered that the fees received from admissions to the bar and certain other funds be expended for the

purchase and care of books, a large room in the federal building was set aside for the purpose and a competent lady secured as librarian. The result to date is a fine collection of well kept books including a full set of American reports, the principal English reports and a large number of text-books, statutes, and miscellaneous works—so that the Cincinnati bar now has access to two good law libraries.

THE LAW SCHOOL OF CINCINNATI COLLEGE.

One of the agencies which contributed to maintain the high standard to which the Hamilton county bar long since attained, has undoubtedly been the law school. It has the good fortune to number among its faculty some lawyers of great learning who are also painstaking instructors.

In its seventy-eight years of existence it has turned out nearly four thousand lawyers, many of whom have doubtless passed away, but a large number of them are scattered over the country and are still in active practice.

In the year 1819, an act of the general assembly incorporated "the president, trustees and faculty of the Cincinnati College" and in 1834-5 by the efforts of Dr. Drake and others, two departments, a medical school and a law school were established. The medical school soon passed away from want of support, but the law school continued and flourished from that day to this. The first professors were, Judge John C. Wright, Edward King and Judge Timothy Walker. To the latter a large part of the success of the school is attributed. He continued his connection with it until his death in 1856 and at times it is said he was the only instructor present.

Many distinguished men have since held places in its faculty, among them were B. Storer, Geo. Hoadly, John W. Stephenson of Kentucky, Judge James, M. H. Tilden, Judge Manning, F. Force, Ex-Governor Jacob D. Cox, Hiram D. Peck, Rufus King, G. H. Wald and Harlan Cleveland.

In the year 1880, Governor Cox became dean of the faculty, a position which he held for the ensuing seventeen years and during that time the school attained the highest degree of prosperity ever reached by it. During the last eleven years of his administration the graduating classes numbered an average of about one hundred. The character and instruction given is shown by the large number of successful graduates now engaged in practice.

In the year 1897 Governor Cox resigned his position and the school was consolidated with a school which a year or two before had been founded by the University of Cincinnati and of which Wm. H. Taft was made dean. A faculty larger in number and a very high class was secured and the system of instruction somewhat changed. The school started upon a new career and it seems to be increasing in strength and popularity.

The services of Wm. H. Taft, were soon lost. By reason of his being called to other eminent positions he necessarily laid down the active work of the deanship and the late Gustavus H. Wald was appointed in his place and served some two or three years when he suddenly died, to the great regret of the bar generally and especially that portion of it connected with the law school.

Mr. Wm. Rogers, a learned lawyer and a gentleman skilled as an instructor and manager of institutions devoted to instruction, was secured to take the place

of dean and has since occupied the same, to the satisfaction of the friends of the school.

Among the faculty at this time are, Henry A. Morrill, Judson Harmon, John R. Sayler, Lawrence Maxwell and Robt. C. Pugh, all men of much distinction at the bar and devoted to the work of instruction.

There is no doubt that the old school will go on turning out generations of lawyers as heretofore and so elevating the standard of the law at Cincinnati and throughout the country generally. The list of its alumni contains many illustrious names.

It is not the purpose of the writer of this chapter to include memoirs of living persons among those appearing in it. There are so many men young and old of more or less distinction at the Cincinnati bar that an attempt to write a biographic sketch of each would probably result in a long series of papers of such general resemblance as to be uninteresting; and the attempt to select and distinguish between them, would be difficult and probably unsatisfactory. Three exceptions to this rule appear to be desirable, because the men to be named have been placed in public positions such as to make it improbable that any of them will ever again appear at the bar as active practitioners, or have voluntarily retired from active practice. The most prominent of the three is William Howard Taft, now president of the United States. The salient facts of his life are so well known that it is hardly necessary to repeat them here. His life has been so fully occupied by the performance of the public duties of the great offices to which he has been called that his time for practice at the bar has been brief and his career as an advocate not fully developed. But what he did while in practice was such as to give evidence of great possibilities for the future. As solicitor general of the United States he had charge of some great causes and presented them in such a way as to win the approbation of the supreme and other courts before which he appeared. His career in Cincinnati was mainly judicial, consisting of some three years on the bench of the superior court and seven or eight in that of the U. S. circuit court for the sixth circuit. The work performed by him is fairly represented by his published opinions and was such as to give him a high place among the judges of the country and to cause his name to be frequently discussed as that of one fitted for the Supreme court of the United States.

His career after leaving the bench exhibited to the public another side of his character and rendered it probable that his executive abilities exceed his judicial qualities, great as are the latter. His successes in the Phillippines, in Cuba and as secretary of war were such as to show that he is capable of dealing with difficult and complicated situations in a decisive and satisfactory way. His fellow members of the bar at Cincinnati take a just pride in his great success.

The next of the three exceptions referred to is Judson Harmon, born at Newton, Hamilton county, 1846, graduated at Dennison University and the Cincinnati Law School and admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1876 he was elected a judge of the court of common pleas by the votes of a majority of the electors of Hamilton county but deprived of the office by a partisan legislature upon a contest of the election. He was elected a judge of the Superior court of Cincinnati in 1878 and was reelected in 1883, and served until 1887, when he resigned to succeed Governor Hoadly in the famous partnership of which he was then the leader.

THE CINCINNATI LAW SCHOOL

Governor Harmon was as great a success at the bar as on the bench and for years conducted a very extensive practice with distinguished success until he was suddenly interrupted by an unexpected appointment as attorney-general of the United States, conferred upon him by President Cleveland in 1895, which office he accepted and filled with his usual ability until the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration. Among other cases successfully conducted by him was the first of the great "trust" prosecutions in which he succeeded in establishing the proposition that the Sherman act prohibiting monopolies and monopolistic combinations applies to combinations of railway companies, and compelled the dissolution of the Trans-Missouri association, the defendant in that case. After the expiration of his term as attorney general Governor Harmon returned to the practice and continued in it until 1905 when he was appointed by the United States circuit court of the sixth circuit receiver of the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton and the Pere Marquette railways. He continued to operate and control these roads until he was elected governor in 1908 and conducted their affairs with such success that foreclosures were avoided and they were restored to their respective companies with credit so far reestablished that they have ever since been operating as solvent concerns.

In the year 1908 William H. Taft was a candidate for president on the republican ticket, and Judson Harmon was a candidate for governor of Ohio on the democratic ticket at the same election. Under such circumstances the chances of Harmon's election seemed slender indeed, not much better than a forlorn hope in the eyes of the average politician. But when the votes were counted, it appeared that although Taft had carried Ohio by a great majority, Harmon had also carried it by one of equal magnitude. Governor Harmon was reelected by an immense majority in the year 1910 and is now everywhere regarded by the people of his state as the proper standard bearer for the democratic party at the next presidential election.

Another of the exceptions above referred to is John W. Warrington, appointed a judge of the United States circuit court of the sixth circuit in the year 1910, to succeed Judge Richards. By reason of the promotion of Judge Luston and the retirement of Judge Severens, Judge Warrington soon became the presiding judge of the Sixth Circuit, a position which he now adorns. Prior to his appointment Judge Warrington had spent many years at the bar in very active practice. It is doubtful if any man ever appeared in a greater number of cases at the Hamilton county bar than he participated in and his cases were usually among the most important before the court. His success with them was so great that his practice continually grew until he withdrew from it to ascend the bench. He was counsel for many corporations, firms and individuals, and represented many leading interests in and about Cincinnati. He has all the intellectual and moral qualities that go to make up a great lawyer, combined with such a sweetness of temper and engaging manner that he is universally popular with members of the bar and the people generally. He held but a single office prior to his appointment as judge, that of city solicitor of Cincinnati, 1873-1875 and discharged its duties in such a manner as to attract the attention and approbation of every one interested in the subject. It will be noted that the office was

one which did not withdraw him from practice at the bar but only confined him to municipal cases while he continued in it.

Judge Warrington was born July 26, 1846, in Clark county, Ohio, the son of a clergyman, of English origin and a lady of Virginia descent. He enlisted in the army in the year 1862 and saw much hard service, participating in many battles including the Wilderness and Petersburg campaigns. He was severely wounded in the final assault on Petersburg and was very near to losing a leg, which was only saved to him by his persistent refusal to permit its amputation, notwithstanding the surgeon advised it. His injury was such as to compel his retirement from the army. He graduated from the law school of the Cincinnati college in 1869 and was immediately admitted to the bar.

His friends anticipate years of distinguished and useful service from him, on the bench of the circuit court and perhaps in a still higher position.

EDMUND W. KITTREDGE.

If the average member of the bar of Cincinnati were asked, who is the leader of this bar, he would almost certainly answer, "Mr. Kittredge." By reason of his years, his long and continuous devotion to the law and extensive practice, his high character and lofty ideals, he has gradually attained a position as high, and in the opinion of many somewhat higher than that of any of his contemporaries.

Born in New Hampshire in 1833 and admitted to the bar in 1856, he has ever since that time been devoted to the law without permitting himself to be diverted to any other occupation of public or private character. He was always thorough in preparation and earnest in the conduct of any case entrusted to him, and as a result his practice attained great proportions.

A distinguished gentleman of the judiciary has heretofore said of him "Mr. Kittredge possesses unusual endurance and apparently starting with careful and early mental training, he has ever since augmented his knowledge and has especially devoted himself to scientific study of the law, indeed his originality and attainments gave him wide range and always rendered him instructive. His honesty and character are superlative, as an advocate he is remarkably equipped both in attributes and culture and as a man, he is an exemplar."

Mr. Kittredge has never taken any part in politics, not from any lack of interest in public affairs, but because his time and attention were mainly directed elsewhere. He has frequently spoken out concerning men and events in a way to attract attention and to carry conviction. Being independent in partisan matters, his opinion carries great weight and he is looked upon with reverence by all the younger members of the bar.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Many members of the bar, desirous of closer association and more opportunity for friendly intercourse than is afforded by the casual meetings incident to the transaction of ordinary business, in the year 1872 joined themselves together in the formation of a bar association and secured a charter for that purpose.

The association was organized by the election of Alphonso Taft as president and a full corps of officers, and has ever since existed, increasing with the growth of the bar and has in the main fulfilled the expectations of its founders.

Its principal purpose was, of course, social, and in that respect it has been a great success for each of its quarterly as well as its great annual meeting is much enjoyed by the members as an occasion for friendly talk where the good things of the table are disposed of amid a flow of wit, humor and general kindliness. The existence of the association has also been beneficial to the tone of the bar as a profession, elevating and broadening the views of its members. On a few occasions it has taken part in practical affairs, legislative and judicial in the matters relating to practice of the law.

On one occasion the association undertook the prosecution of a member of the bar accused of acts unbecoming a lawyer. After a famous and much imbittered controversy, he escaped punishment but the fact of the prosecution and the class of men connected with it had a wholesome effect on the bar and the community in general.

It may be here noted that the tendency of the bar from a very early time has been to aim at higher things. Education, training and culture have had a great deal to do with this progress and the bar association which brings the younger and humbler members into association with the noblest and ablest minds in it has contributed much to the same effect, so that while we say the principal benefits of the bar association have been social, yet its existence and conduct have had a very beneficial indirect effect on the profession.

The list of presidents of the bar association from the date of its organization to the present time is as follows: Alphonso Taft, 1872; Henry Stanbery, 1872-5; Isaac C. Collins, 1875-8; George Hoadly, 1878-80; Joshua H. Bates, 1880-82; Aaron F. Perry, 1882-3; Rufus King, 1883-6; Edmund W. Kittredge, 1886-9; Patrick Mallon, 1889-92; Channing Richards, 1892-3; Thornton M. Hinkle, 1893-5; Wm. Worthington, 1895-7; John P. Sayler, 1897-9; Frank M. Copperh, 1899-1901; Moses F. Wilson, 1901-03; Alfred B. Benedict, 1903-04; Charles B. Wilby, 1904-5; Judson Harmon, 1905-6; Charles H. Stephens, 1906-7; Albert Bettinger, 1907-8; Rufus B. Smith, 1908-11.

The officers of the bar association for the years 1910-11 are: Rufus B. Smith, president; vice presidents, Frank O. Suire, Thomas H. Darby, Robert Ramsey, Oliver B. Jones, Max B. May; recording secretary, Ben. B. Nelson; corresponding secretary, Stanley W. Merrell; treasurer, William G. Hosea.

The total membership of the association in 1911 is 415. Something more than one-third of the nominal membership of the bar of the county, but probably a majority of those in active practice.

THE BAR OF TODAY.

The Cincinnati bar of the 20th century shows no signs of weakness or decay, but on the contrary seems to hold more firmly than ever its high place among the institutions of the country. It is still prolific of statesmen as well as lawyers. It has recently provided a president for the United States and has at least one other who is under consideration for that high office and the list of those who

have distinguished themselves professionally is as brilliant as ever while the younger men who are pressing forward are of such quality as to give great hopes of the future.

We have seen that at the time of the completion of the "old" courthouse in 1819 there were twenty-seven members of the bar. The city directory for 1911 gives a list of about one thousand "Attorneys at Law" practicing in Cincinnati. The bar has grown with the growth of the city and has done its full share to promote its prosperity and maintain its prestige as a leading community of the Union.

Cincinnati, October 20, 1911. HIRAM D. PECK.

CHAPTER XII.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

BANKS ESTABLISHED IN CINCINNATI OVER A CENTURY AGO—SOME OF THE FIRST FINANCIAL CONCERNS—BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES BANK—SCARCITY OF COIN AND SUSPENSIONS OF SPECIE PAYMENT—WILDCAT AND NECESSITY MONEY —THE CITY'S MANY BANKS AND THEIR BEAUTIFUL HOMES—NOTED MEN OF THE MONEY WORLD.

BY JOHN J. ROWE.

A history of the financial institutions in Cincinnati, and a review of financial conditions here, from the early settlement days to the present time, is interesting both as a record of this city, and as an example of banking and monetary conditions which, in a greater or less degree, prevailed over the whole United States. As Cincinnati has had banks for over a century, a record of the monetary and banking changes here covers all the periods from before the war of 1812 to the present time; also as the various panics and periods of monetary stringency, which swept over the whole country at each time of stress, affected the different centers of trade and population in proportionate degrees, this city has furnished a fair sample of the national evolution of banking, during the past century.

Fur traders, chiefly from the colony of Pennsylvania, were the first whites to use the Ohio country, exchanging cloth, blankets, spirits, beads, etc., with the Indians for skins and furs, at the time when the ownership of the country washed by the waters of the Ohio river was a matter of dispute between England and France.

The pioneers of Cincinnati brought very little with them in the shape of money, accordingly most of their transactions were in the form of barter. But little trading was done among the settlers themselves, at first, being, as they were, a community with common interests, working together, building each others' cabins, turn and turn about. Trading with the Indians brought in skins, and furs of all kinds; peltries soon became the standards of value, a rabbit skin being a five penny bit, or 6¼ cents, a coon skin, an eleven penny bit, or 12½ cents, a fox skin 25 cents, a deer skin, 50 cents, and so on.

Even in the eastern part of the country the amount of currency in use was very limited; the money of the mother countries brought in by the settlers was the only currency at first, followed by the small coin of the different colonies, the "pine tree shilling," etc., then the colonial paper money appeared, although the foreign silver money was most in demand. The silver coins of Spain, the Spanish dollar especially, called a "piece of eight," or piastre, worth about eight York shillings, became the first United States legal tender.

When the troops arrived at Ft. Washington, the men were paid in Spanish silver at first, thus bringing a little more actual coin into the community. Soon

these dollars were cut into four quarters, and even into eighths, to make change, and were called "sharp-shins." A little later the troops were paid with three dollar bills, issued by the Continental Congress in that denomination especially to pay troops, the pay being three dollars a month. These three dollar bills were called "oblongs."

Travel overland to and from Cincinnati was extremely difficult and hazardous, the trading being carried on by the river, with flatboats, which floated down the stream and were abandoned at their destination, and with pirogues and keelboats, which could go up the river, being operated by oars and poles.

In 1801 Samuel Highway and John Pool raised some capital to build a boat to be propelled by elastic vapour, or steam, and after considerable delay started actual construction. The two firms which were handling most of the river trade, Baum & Perry, and Riddle, Bechtle & Co., were desirous of facilitating navigation of the river, and when Jesse Hunt, a merchant of considerable prominence, suggested the formation of a large company to handle the river trade and engage in shipbuilding, the plan was quickly adopted.

Accordingly, in 1803, a charter for 40 years was granted by the first General Assembly of the new state of Ohio, for the Miami Exporting Co. The charter was made a liberal one, including permission to engage in banking, in addition to ship-building and trading, because of the thought that if the shipping business should not be successful, the capital could then be employed in banking. The first directorate was elected on June 16th, as follows: Martin Baum, Christian Waldsmith, Jesse Hunt, John Biggers, Daniel Symmes, William C. Schenck, Daniel Mayo, Israel Ludlow, Samuel C. Vance, Matthew Hueston, William Lytle.

When the board of directors organized, they elected Martin Baum as president.

The capital of the company was paid in slowly, partly in money, but largely in produce, and merchandise. Funds for the company were hard to obtain,, and work was delayed. The company purchased from Highway and Pool, the boat then in process of building, but finally from lack of funds the company put the boat into operation as a "broad-horn," and it made the trip to and from New Orleans, propelled by sail, oar, and the current.

Trading under these conditions was a slow process—the round trip to New Orleans and back, taking about six months, and finally the Miami Exporting Company decided to abandon the shipping business, and take up banking.

Accordingly in March, 1807, the Miami Exporting Company opened a banking office at the foot of Sycamore street, opposite the commons, or public quay, with Martin Baum as president, and the Rev. Oliver M. Spencer, as cashier. Capital was more easily obtained for a bank than for a shipping company, and soon the paid-in capital amounted to $150,000, paid partly in cash, and partly by credit. The bank had 190 stockholders, and its notes, soon in circulation, were accepted readily, helping to facilitate trade and business in the community, which had been greatly hampered by the lack of sufficent actual money or circulating medium. "The fame of the bank spread through the western country," according to the historian Daniel Drake, and dividends from 10 to 15 per cent per annum were paid.

As the Miami Bank, as it was popularly called, became more and more successful, the population of the town increasing above twenty-five hundred people by the end of 1810, the need for another bank was felt; so in October 1811, a public meeting was held, at which it was resolved to establish another bank. Nicholas Longworth was elected secretary of the commissioners to establish the bank, and to obtain the charter. Accordingly, a charter was obtained for five years, for the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. The authorized capital was $200,000 and about half of it was quickly paid in. The board of directors was to consist of one third practical farmers, a like number of mechanics, and the others were representative men; the first board was chosen, consisting of: Wm. Irwin, Stephen McFarland, Cave Johnson, Jacob Wheeler, Thomas D. Carneal, John Cranmer, Richard Williams, Wm. Woodward, James C. Morris, Nicholas Longworth, Jacob Baymiller.

Wm. Irwin was elected president, Samuel C. Vance, cashier; the banking office was opened at 45 Main street. The bank soon had its capital employed, and its paper in circulation, which was readily accepted. The dividends ranged from 8 to 14 per cent for the first few years.

In the spring of 1814, the Bank of Cincinnati opened for business, not incorporating, however, until 1816. It distributed its shares widely, having three hundred and forty-five shareholders, in 1815, and a paid in capital of $140,000. Ethan Stone was elected president, Lot Pugh cashier, and the following were the directors: Ethan Stone, Hezekiah Saunders, Joshua Gibson, Jr., Thomas Graham, Joshua Reynolds, Nathaniel Reeder, Levi James, Elijah Pearson, James Glenn, Oliver Martin, John S. Wallace.

Its first issue of notes appeared in June 1814, and the bank did well, in spite of the general depression throughout the country, occasioned by the War of 1812. The new bank paid a 3 per cent dividend the first six months, and 4 per cent for the next half year.

In the fall of this year Martin Baum resigned as president of the Miami Exporting Company, and O. M. Spencer was made president, Samuel C. Vance became cashier of the Miami bank, and Samuel W. Davies became cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.

By December, 1814, the three banks had issued a good many notes, the population had more than doubled in five years, being now over 5,000 people, and the actual specie in the district was extremely scarce. Accordingly on December 26th, a notice signed by the three bank presidents, O. M. Spencer, Wm. Irwin, and Ethan Stone, appeared in the Liberty Hall to the effect that the banks would discontinue the payment of their notes in specie, because of the existing conditions, reciting the fact that specie commanded a premium of about 10 per cent in the east, etc.

This action of the banks caused a great deal of discussion, and on January 27, 1815, a citizens' meeting was held to protest against it. Major General John S. Gano presided at the meeting, Daniel Drake acted as secretary, and the following committee was selected to investigate the matter: Rev. J. L. Wilson, General Wm. Lytle, Major W. Ruffin, Major W. C. Anderson, Arthur St. Clair, Jr., William Corry, W. S. Keys, Davis Embree, Daniel Drake, Solomon Langdon, William Greene, Jeremiah Reeder, and Levi James. The report of this com-

mittee, which was a long and careful one, was favorable to the banks. It recited that actual specie was very scarce, that it was being drained from the west by the importation of goods from the east, and that it was a measure of self defense, to suspend the payment of specie.

In 1816 the first private bank started, John H. Piatt and Company taking up banking, partially giving up the general merchandise business which they had been carrying on, in addition to which Mr. Piatt had been supplying food and supplies to the U. S. army, under contract, during the War of 1812. Philip Grandin, brother-in-law of Mr. Piatt, was the silent partner in the bank of John H. Piatt & Co.; the banking office was on the south side of lower Market street, east of Main—John Armstrong was the first cashier. The firm's notes were soon in general circulation, in addition to those of the three incorporated banks, and some scrip of the corporation of Cincinnati, and some of their wage tickets, which passed as currency.

On January 27, 1817, the Cincinnati branch of the Second Bank of the United States, chartered by the United States in 1816 for twenty years, with a capital of $37,000,000, was established, Gorham A. Worth being sent out from the home office in Philadelphia, to act as cashier. Jacob Burnet was appointed president, with the following as the local directorate: Judge Jacob Burnet, John H. Piatt, Thomas Sloe, Jr., Col. William Piatt, Gen'l Wm. H. Harrison, Martin Baum, Hugh Glenn, Wm. M. Worthington, Joseph Perry, General James Findlay, James Keys, Andrew Mack, Daniel Drake.

The office of discount and deposit was opened in April, on the east side of Main between Third and Fourth streets. This branch of the U. S. bank brought some actual specie into the community, most of the capital, assigned to this branch being from the east, and in July of this year the other banks in Cincinnati resumed specie payments. The established banking hours were from 10 o'clock to 1. It was usual to leave all notes for discount the day before the funds were needed, except at the branch bank, which only discounted on Tuesdays.

Early in 1818 the Cincinnati banks found that the paper in circulation included all the banks except the U. S. bank notes, that the notes of the local banks flowed into the branch bank, through the deposits made there by the land office, and that soon after the issuance of a note, it came back for redemption. The capital assigned to the Cincinnati branch in May of this year amounted to $2,401,000, and their loans in June were $1,825,000.

During this year almost $900,000 of paper money issued by the banks of Cincinnati, and vicinity, was sent out to the branch from the home office, for redemption. Cincinnati bank paper had been widely distributed by this time, was quoted at 6 per cent discount in Philadelphia, and Piatt's bank notes at 4½ per cent discount. Thus the large amount of paper which had been accumulating at the offices of the various branches for some time, was finally sent to Cincinnati for redemption, and could not be immediately redeemed.

From this time on, it was a struggle between the U. S. branch bank and the local banks in regard to the redemption of their paper. The land office would only accept such paper as would be accepted by the branch; this excluded several Ohio banks which were not paying specie on their notes, but made all the Cincinnati bank paper acceptable.

"NECESSITY MONEY," 1860

BANK OF ESPY, HEIDELBACH & COMPANY

BANK NOTES ISSUED BY THE FARMERS & MECHANICS BANK, 1812-1820

NOTE ISSUED BY THE BANK OF CINCINNATI, 1814-1820

On the 5th of November the Cincinnati banks suspended specie payments. The following is the account given in the *Liberty Hall* and Cincinnati *Gazette* of Nov. 10, 1818:

"On Thursday last, the banks of the town came to the resolution to suspend the payment of specie. This policy was forced upon them by the hostile attitude assumed by the Bank of the United States. The cashier of the office here received orders last week to require immediate payment in specie or U. S. notes of the whole amount due from these banks to that institution, and not to receive in future in deposit or in payments to be made for lands in the receiver's office, which it seems is thus far under the control of this institution. . . ."

The great question of the day was now specie, and specie payments: Thus, when later in the month $120,000 specie was shipped, two wagon-loads of it overland, from the branch at Chillicothe to the home office of the U. S. bank at Philadelphia, the newspapers bristled with the "further draining of Ohio of specie," and "so the specie goes from our western country! Such are the blessed effects of our mammoth bank."

The local committee, which had been chosen to investigate the question of specie payments, reported that it seemed to it a necessary step, for the banks of Cincinnati to suspend specie payments, under the existing conditions, and that they agreed with the action.

Below will be seen statements of the five Cincinnati banks, from 1819 to 1821, which show the local conditions of note issue and specie on hand, at the given dates. In January, 1819, several Ohio banks made a report of their condition to the auditor of state, in accordance with the new law, which appeared in the papers. From these figures, the total circulation almost equalled the total capital, the deposits were one-seventh of the capital, and the actual specie on hand was but one-quarter of the circulation.

EARLY CINCINNATI BANK STATEMENTS.

	Capital Paid in	Notes in Circulation	Debts due U. S. Bank and others	Deposits	Surplus and Profits
Miami Exporting Co., May, 1821.....	379,178	104,157	381,907		
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Jan., 1819..	154,776	87,000		9,000	
Bank of Cincinnati, Jan., 1819.....	216,430	230,696	209,945	47,172	34,467
John H. Piatt & Co., March, 1819.....	85,429	242,983	64,514	19,637	
U. S. Branch Bank, Sept., 1820.....2,141,696		473,960		111,656	29,072

	Bills Discounted	Specie	U. S. Bk. Notes	Other Notes	Due from Banks	Real Estate	Other Assets
Miami Exporting Co...	628,266	15,500				15,905	°205,571
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank	218,048	26,000		3,650		20,000	
Bank of Cincinnati.....	527,505	21,701		6,420	152,776	21,846	7,543
John H. Piatt & Co....	192,304				*117,465	87,994	+14,000
U. S. Branch Bank.....1,712,833		140,763	27,340	270,433	564,391		185

°Consisting in judgments against individuals, considered safe, and also 869,810 of doubtful and bad paper.

*Includes drafts on New Orleans, cash on hand and other cash items.

+Advanced on Steamboat General Pike.

In January, 1819, a bill was passed at Columbus, to levy and collect a tax from all banks doing business in this state, without being authorized so to do by the laws thereof—namely, that the Bank of the U. S. upon each office of discount and deposit in this state pay a tax of $50,000 per annum, and every other unauthorized bank pay $10,000—payable September 1st.

The question as to whether the state could collect this tax became the topic of the newspapers.

As none of the banks were paying specie, some merchants took one bank's paper more readily than another's, and two exchange brokers opened offices. The paper of John H. Piatt & Co. became more and more questioned, and in March, 1819, a full statement of the bank appeared, as given in this article, together with a statement of Mr. Piatt's large personal holdings of unencumbered real estate, worth over $500,000. This statement was attested to by a local committee, which had been requested to examine the bank.

By May of this year the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank resumed specie payments, and became the depository of public monies. The land office announced that the paper of all the Cincinnati banks, including Piatt's, would now be acceptable. The Bank of Cincinnati announced a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend, and banking matters seemed on a more solid basis, except for the debt of the local banks to the branch bank for the large amount of paper held against them, as yet unredeemed, except partially by rediscounts.

Late in July, however, the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank suspended specie payments, having found that while it was paying in specie, its paper had advanced over others, and it had been forced to pay out more specie than it could possibly obtain, even with the aid of the public deposits.

The Bank of the United States did not declare any dividend for the first six months of 1819, being the result of losses either sustained or apprehended, Cincinnati and Baltimore being the two branches not in favor at Philadelphia.

On September 1st the tax due the state from the Bank of the United States became due, but unpaid, the bank obtaining an injunction from the U. S. circuit court, to restrain the state from collecting the tax. The state, however, took steps of its own, and after some delay, collected the tax on September 23d. The manner in which the collection was made, is given in the *Gazette* as follows:

"The officer entered, made the demand, showed his warrant, secured the entrance to the vault, and on refusal to pay, entered the vault himself and levied the amount of the tax, with a small overplus to correct any mistake which might have been made in counting, which overplus he has offered to refund, but he has been refused admittance into the banking house. He used no force or violence, but conducted himself in an orderly, but determined manner. The money has since been conveyed to Columbus to deliver to the auditor."

The two men who collected the tax were imprisoned on a charge of violating the Federal injunction, and held in prison, awaiting some decision about the matter. The matter became the great legal question under discussion. Long communications and editorials appeared in the newspapers. One letter signed "Liberty," after a long discussion of the matter contained the following: "In all events, as yet the United States government and the United States bank are two distinct things in law; but how long they will remain so, unless the people

or states effectually take care of their rights and liberties, God only knows. The state and the United States are not yet in opposition to each other, and we hope no event will ever place them in that condition, but a state of freedom is a state of trial, always liable to invasion from open and covert foes." Finally, the tax collectors were released from prison, the tax was returned to the branch bank, under protest from the state, and it was not until February, 1824, that the U. S. Supreme court sustained the Bank of the United States in refusing to pay the tax.

By the Fall of 1819, local currency was accepted at different rates. Bank notes had been issued as low as 6¼ cents by all the banks, and also by the corporation of Cincinnati. The tickets and notes of the corporation were accepted only at a discount, some merchants advertised that they would only accept Piatt's notes, others at best rates, etc. Finally a committee was appointed to look into the city finances, and to report on its paper, in the hope of making the notes more stable in value. When the first public statement of the debt of the corporation appeared in November, 1819, it showed $16,087.32½ net balance of notes in circulation.

In November the home office of the United States bank recalled G. A. Worth from the office of cashier of the Cincinnati branch, feeling that they should show some decisive measures at Cincinnati, because of the delay in the reduction of the debt due the branch by the local banks, and their refusal to pay interest on unredeemed notes.

Thus the year 1820 opened with financial matters in a very unsettled condition in Cincinnati. Gilmore's Exchange office opened, on Main street, a few doors above the Branch Bank building, starting the first regular exchange quotations, quoting U. S. bank paper at 1 per cent premium, Bank of Cincinnati and Miami Exporting Company notes at 26 per cent discount, Piatt's paper at 30 per cent discount, and reporting no sales in Farmers' & Mechanics' bank notes.

Main street was the financial center, the Branch Bank building, recently completed, just above Third street on Main, being considered the finest building in the town; built of free stone, with Doric columns in front. The Cincinnati *Inquisitor-Advertiser* commented: "Without compliment we feel warranted in saying, it is an honorable evidence of the spirit and liberal views of the directors, and highly creditable to the architect, Mr. Tilton." The Bank of Cincinnati was on the other side of the street, a few doors below the Branch Bank, Gilmore's Exchange office being above. The Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank and Fosdick's Exchange office were on Main street between Second and Third; the Miami Exporting Company and Calvin, Washburn & Co., brokers and exchange dealers, on Front street, near Sycamore. The banking house of John H. Piatt & Co. was at Second and Broadway. None of the streets, however, were paved; paving being an improvement only recently suggested. Banking hours were from 10 o'clock to 1, and all notes for discount had to be left at the banks the day previous to obtaining the loan. The Branch Bank insisted on having all notes dated on Tuesday.

Mr. Worth was reappointed cashier of the Cincinnati branch in January, 1820, the Philadelphia directors being more satisfied with matters here. The notes of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank were becoming more and more depreciated, and by the end of January they were generally refused. Accordingly,

the bank was forced to close, and to demand payment of their loans. This was a difficult matter, as the other banks would not take on new loans, property was declining in value at an alarming rate, credit was unobtainable, and soon Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank paper was worthless.

In February twenty-one leading merchants announced that they would no longer accept the paper of John H. Piatt & Co., or in any wise encourage its circulation. Accordingly John H. Piatt & Co. abandoned the banking business, moved to their old building and warehouse at Front and Broadway, and advertised a new stock of merchandise, groceries, iron, etc., for their own paper, or any other bankable paper. Thus the firm redeemed the greater part of its notes with merchandise.

At the beginning of March, 1820, the Branch Bank, the Miami Bank and the Bank of Cincinnati, were the ones still open; the notes of the two latter circulating at 24 per cent discount. On June 1st, the Bank of Cincinnati announced that all loans must be reduced at each maturity hereafter, thus going into liquidation. The Miami Exporting Company's paper fell to 45 per cent discount, and it was the only State bank open in the town.

The next few months were uneventful. The city was at a standstill. The Branch Bank tried to recover on a note by suit, and was unable to collect, "having no power by its charter to discount promissory notes,"—the State and the Branch Bank were in constant opposition, the tax matter still unsettled, and local feeling hostile to the bank, all of which seemed to be the cause of the prevailing depression.

On October 12, 1820, the Cincinnati branch of the United States Bank was closed, and it was announced that a liquidating agent would be appointed to close up the affairs of the bank. The statement of the Branch Bank in September, just previous to its closing, appears further on. The *Spy*, issue of December 28, 1820, comments editorially: "From this statement it appears that the small sum due at this place, which the bank *modestly* requests to be paid immediately in specie, is only $2,251,061! All the specie in the western country, leaving out New Orleans and the branch banks, is probably less than one million."

The financial depression increased with the year 1821. The Miami Exporting Company was the only bank in active operation, and its notes circulated at 30 per cent discount. Bank of Cincinnati paper was accepted at 73 per cent discount. Piatt notes were redeemable in merchandise and circulated at 31 per cent discount. John & G. R. Gilmore's Exchange office, in their new building at 30 Main street, handled most of the exchange business, quoting exchange rates weekly.

By May the local conditions were unchanged—liquidation of the closed banks was very slow. The Miami Exporting Company made a public statement (given on another page), in the hope of helping the credit of their notes, and elected the following directors for the ensuing year: O. M. Spencer, John Sterret, H. G. Phillips, Jacob Burnet, David Griffin, Wm. Ramsey, David E. Wade, James Riddle, Samuel Stitt, Samuel Perry and Wm. Barr.

This strong directorate aided the bank temporarily, but one morning a crowd collected on upper Main street, and marched down the street, toward the Miami bank, intending to get what they could from the bank.

What started as a proposed run on the bank, became a mob . . . a dray with a huge coffin, inscribed "Miami Bank No More!" headed the procession down the street, the crowd becoming larger each moment. When it reached Front street, the mayor, Isaac G. Burnet, stood in front of his office, at the corner, and succeeded in dispersing the mob without violence. Thus the bank was saved from actual demolition, but it was soon forced to go into liquidation.

The period of liquidation, with no banks open, lasted for a long time. The suspended debt of the Cincinnati office of the United States Bank amounted to $2,528,000 in 1822, when Geo. W. Jones was made the first agent of the bank. Collections of debts proceeded—the United States bank was forced to take over an immense amount of real estate, as it was usually the only bidder when it had to foreclose, no one having any credit. From the fall of 1821 until 1825 there were no banks in the city, and general depression prevailed.

The year 1825, however, marked the revival of enterprise in the city. Peter Benson was sent out from Philadelphia in May, to establish another branch of the United States Bank, of which he became cashier, and J. Reynolds, president. The capital assigned to the Cincinnati Branch Bank was $1,329,000. The agency of the first Branch was moved to the second floor of the bank building, and Cincinnati again had a banking institution in operation. Business began to improve steadily; fourteen steamboats were launched during the year, more than had been built in the last five years together. Immigration increased, the population reaching 16,000 in 1826, a gain of 4,000 in two years.

The directors of the United States Branch Bank in 1828 were: Bellamy Storer, Wm. Phillips, James Gest, James Reynolds, M. P. Cassily, Henry Emerson, William Greene, William Neff, J. W. Mason, Luman Watson, John H. Groesbeck, C. W. Gazzam, Benjamin Urner.

Gilmore's Exchange office continued, owned by Gurdon R. Gilmore.

The population of Cincinnati was continuing to increase rapidly, new enterprises were being started constantly, and soon the census showed a population of over twenty thousand people. The first issue of Cincinnati bonds appeared, amounting to $30,000, which issue cared for the whole debt of the city. By 1829 the population reached 24,148, which showed a very marked increase over the previous year.

With the expansion of the city, the need for a bank with a state charter was soon felt, with the result that a body of prominent citizens obtained a charter from the legislature in the fall of 1829, for the Commercial Bank. Subscriptions for the stock were taken during the year 1830, shares were widely distributed, and the bank opened for business in April, 1821, at 45 Main street, with an authorized capital of $500,000. The following were the officers and directors: Robert Buchanan, president; Augustus Moore, cashier; Robert I. Dunlap, teller; Rowland Ellis, bookkeeper; directors: Robert Buchanan, Thos. Reilly, Elisha Brigham, E. C. Smith, G. R. Gilmore, Caleb Bates, J. T. Martin, John Young, Henry Orne, Francis Read, David Griffin, Ezekiel Thorp, Wm. S. Hatch.

The people of the United States, at this time, had not reached the point of using banks for deposit, to any great extent. When loans were made the borrower usually received notes issued by the bank, instead of a credit against which to check. Savings accounts were very rare, and Cincinnati was just beginning

to feel the need of banks as a depository, as well as a place to secure credit and as a source of notes for circulation purposes. To encourage the habit of saving among the people of Cincinnati, a Savings bank idea had been suggested as early as 1819, but it was not until March, 1831, that the Cincinnati Savings Institution was organized, and incorporated at the following winter session of the legislature. The office was opened at Goodman's Exchange office on West Third street, where deposits were received on Mondays from 10 to 1 o'clock. Geo. W. Jones was the president, and H. H. Goodman, secretary; with the following twenty-four directors, in addition to Mr. Jones, viz.: Martin Baum, Ephraim Morgan, John H. Groesbeck, Peter Britt, James Reynolds, Wm. Hartshorne, Jacob Burnet, Wm. Stephenson, Lewis Howell, Francis Carr, Ezekiel Thorp, David Loring, Joseph Gest, Mathew Benson, Jacob Resor, David Gwynne, Wm. Burke, Joseph Smith, Daniel H. Horne, Stephen Burrows, Charles Tatem, George W. Jones, John P. Foote, O. M. Spencer, James McIntire.

This institution was an organization to encourage saving; purely an association of depositors for mutual benefit as the following announcement of its purposes, made at the opening of business, shows:

"The object of this institution is to provide a place where individuals in moderate circumstances, may deposit their funds in small sums and draw interest upon them. It is eminently calculated to promote industry and frugality among the laboring population of the city.

"The charter provides that any person may make a deposit of any sum not less than five dollars, nor more than three hundred in one year, on which he will receive an interest of five per cent per annum. Where the interest is left in deposit, at the end of the year, it is compounded at the same rate.

"All deposits are subject to the order of the depositor and may at any time be drawn out, but no interest is allowed if the deposit is withdrawn in less than four months from the time it was put in.

"At the end of three years, the profits of the institution over and above five per cent are to be divided among the depositors, in such equitable manner as the directors shall determine.

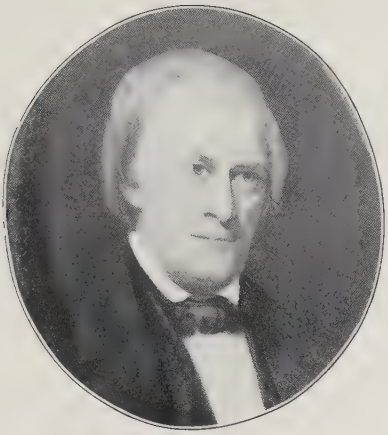
"The directors shall loan money deposited, to such persons, and upon such terms, as they may think proper; but no director shall borrow any part of the funds directly or indirectly.

"The institution is expressly restrained from issuing any notes in the nature or description of bank notes."

Thus at the beginning of the year 1832, Cincinnati had a branch of the Bank of the United States—a State bank and a Savings institution, as well as two Exchange offices, G. R. Gilmore & Company, and Goodman's Exchange office.

The population of the town was about 28,000 and the business outlook bright.

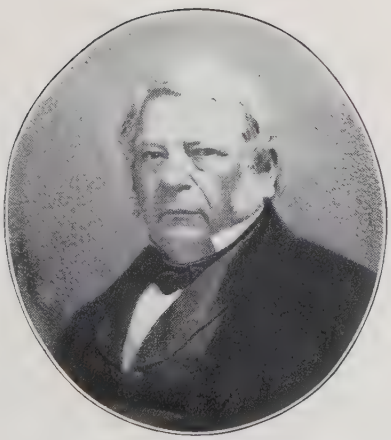
In February, 1833, the Franklin Bank received its charter, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, and when one fourth of the capital was paid in, the state commissioners of banking authorized it to begin business. The full capital was soon subscribed. Its office was on Main street, between Third and Fourth, John H. Groesbeck was president, and Augustus Moore, cashier, with the following directors: Samuel Wiggins, John P. Foote, Josiah Lawrence, Edward King, Wil-



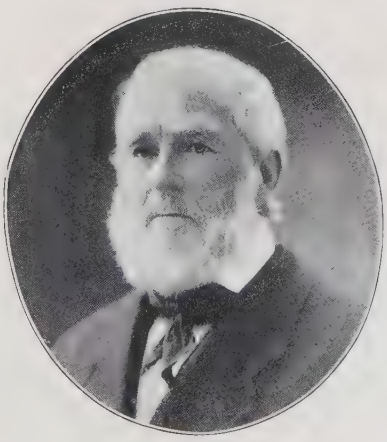
JOSIAH LAWRENCE

GRIFFIN TAYLOR

JOHN BATES
President of the Exchange Bank



GEORGE CARLISLE



G. W. GANO

liam Disney, Wm. Greene, M. T. Williams, Daniel Corwin, Marcus Smith, Geo. Luckey, James McGregor.

During this year, new capital obtained the charter of the Miami Exporting Company, which had closed its doors in 1821, and opened a new banking office at Main and Court streets, having an authorized capital of $600,000. J. C. Wright was the president and J. C. Lamb, cashier.

In February, 1834, two new banks were incorporated, the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, obtaining a charter for twenty years, and the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. The organization and the issue of the shares of the new institutions took up the summer of this year, and the new banking offices were not open for business until the fall. In October the Exchange Bank and Savings Institution opened, owned by John Bates & Co., being the only private bank in the city since the existence of John H. Piatt & Co.'s Bank, with the exception of the Exchange Brokers.

Thus by the end of the year 1834, Cincinnati had the branch of the Bank of the United States, in its building with the agency office of the first branch bank above it; the Franklin Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Lafayette Bank and the Miami Exporting Company, all on Main street, and all doing strictly a banking business, including note issue; the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., with two million of capital, doing a more varied business than the other banks; and not issuing any notes; the Cincinnati Savings Institution, still being managed by a president and twenty-four directors, solely for the benefit of its depositors; Mr. Bates's private institution called the Exchange Bank and Savings Institution, which was making a special effort toward savings accounts, and having a moderate amount of its notes in circulation; and the exchange office of G. R. Gilmore & Co. The local bank notes circulated freely at par, being perfectly acceptable to the Branch Bank. Other bank notes circulated in proportion to the distance from the point of issue, the greater part of the money in active use being specie or Cincinnati bank notes; foreign notes being soon banked and sent for collection.

The second branch of the Unted States Bank at Cincinnati did not receive the criticism which the first branch had received, although the first branch had in reality, as is now the general opinion, been a great help to Cincinnati in preventing the continued expansion and excessive rise in real estate values, which had preceded and largely been the cause of the great depression of 1820. The second Branch Bank had kept the local bank notes at par, by constantly presenting them to the issuing banks for redemption, receiving notes from the other branches, and preventing the outstanding circulation of the banks from becoming too great. The officers and directors of the Branch Bank in 1834 were: James Reynolds, president; Peter Benson, cashier; directors: Charles Gazzam, Wm. Neff, Wm. McLean, Thomas W. Bakewell, Lewis Howell, Charles Sontag, B. Storer, Lewis Whiteman, Benj. Urner, Griffin Taylor, Chas. C. Clarkson, Jacob Resor. The capital assigned to the branch amounted to $1,700,000.

In 1836 the charter of the United States Bank expired, and a new charter was not obtained. Accordingly the branch offices were closed, and Timothy Kirby acted as agent for the bank, combining the new agency office with the old one which had still been managing the real estate and other holdings of the first

branch. It was not until some years later that the affairs of the United States Bank were finally wound up in Cincinnati.

The new building on Third street, to be occupied by the Franklin and LaFayette Banks, was in the process of construction during the year 1836, and in those days was the handsomest building in the financial section of the city.

BANKS LISTED IN THE CINCINNATI DIRECTORY FOR 1836.

Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co., northwest corner Fourth and Main streets. Capital $2,000,000.—Micajah T. Williams, president; Samuel R. Miller, secretary; J. M. Perkins, cashier; Vachael Worthington, solicitor; Thomas J. Matthews, actuary; Josiah Lawton, paying teller; Wm. M. Morton, receiving teller; Henry Haynes, bookkeeper; Chas. E. Lynch, discount clerk; Lysle Lodwick, messenger; Isaac G. Burnet, notary.

Commercial Bank, east side Main street, between Third and Fourth. Capital $1,000,000.—J. S. Armstrong, president; Wm. S. Hatch, cashier; directors, James McCandless, John McCormick, John M. Rowan, J. R. Coram; Aaron G. Gano, Jacob Strader, Jos. Smith, Jas. Johnston, Nathaniel Wright, James Hall. Offering days, Wednesday and Saturday. Discount days, Monday and Thursday. Bills of exchange discounted every day.

Franklin Bank, west side Main street, between Third and Fourth. Capital $1,000,000.—John H. Groesbeck, president; Augustus Moore, cashier; directors, David Loring, O. M. Spencer, Sr., D. Corwin, John P. Foote, G. Taylor, Geo. W. Jones, Marcus Smith, Wm. S. Johnson, E. S. Haines, J. McGregory, F. Lawson, J. C. McClellan.

LaFayette Bank. Capital stock, $1,000,000.—Josiah Lawrence, president; W. G. W. Gano, cashier; directors, John D. Jones, Caleb Bates, Davis B. Lawler, Henry S. Tatem, Wright Smith, C. Donaldson, Chas. Clarkson, Geo. W. Neff, Wm. McLean, Morgan Nevelle, S. P. Chase, S. W. Phelps, Wm. R. Foster, notary. Offering days, Mondays and Thursdays. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Miami Exporting Company Bank northeast corner Court and Main streets. Capital $600,000.—J. C. Wright, president; J. G. Lamb, cashier; directors, Daniel Gano, J. W. Caldwell, J. W. Coleman, James Taylor, C. S. Ramsay, Geo. Graham, Jr., Geo. W. Jones, Jr., C. W. Gazzam, J. M. Bissell, W. R. Morris; Jos. Pierce, notary.

Cincinnati Savings Institution No. 5 West Third street.—Geo. W. Jones, president; H. H. Goodman, secretary; directors: Wm. Burke, Jacob Burnet, Stephen Burrows, Wm. Crossman, John P. Foote, Calvin Fletcher, Joseph Gest, J. H. Groesbeck, David Gwynne, Wm. Hartshorne, E. S. Haines, M. T. Williams, Daniel H. Horne, E. P. Langdon, Jas. McIntyre, E. Morgan, Geo. C. Miller, Wm. Neff, Jacob Resor, Jos. Smith, Wright Smith, Sr., O. M. Spencer, Sr., Wm. Stephenson, Charles Tatem. Office open for receiving deposits on Mondays, from 10 to 1.

Exchange Bank & Savings Institution. Private Institution. John Bates & Co., proprietors. Wm. Surtees, cashier.

By the end of the year 1836 the new building of the Franklin and Lafayette Banks was completed, and in January, 1837, the Lafayette Bank moved in, soon being followed by the Franklin Bank, into the other wing of the building. The Cincinnati Savings Institution moved to the office of A. J. Wheeler, Esq., Peter Outcalt becoming secretary. Mr. Jones was still president, and the twenty-four members of the board were almost unchanged. The institution received deposits from $1 to $1,000, on which it paid 6 per cent interest if left four months or longer. A committee from the board met every Monday to discuss the affairs of the institution.

The Exchange Bank moved into the old office of the Franklin Bank on Main street, between Third and Fourth.

During this changing of offices by several of the banks, money matters were becoming more and more a matter of concern to the country. There were several runs on banks in New York and other cities early in the year, and the Cincinnati newspapers ran a daily column devoted to the "money grippe" as they termed the stringency. Cincinnati withstood the panic for some time, and it was not until most of the eastern cities had suspended specie payments, that action of this sort became necessary here. On May 17, 1837 the Cincinnati banks announced that they would suspend specie payments, in order to prevent being drained by the east of specie, where they were not paying specie. J. C. Wright, V. Worthington, John H. Groesbeck, J. A. Armstrong, Jacob Burnet, Josiah Lawrence and N. W. Thomas formed the committee which agreed upon this action.

A citizens' meeting was held to consider the matter of specie payments, at which meeting Evan Gaither was the chairman, and Bellamy Storer, Henry Rockey, J. W. Piatt and Aaron Valentine were made a committee, who reported that in their opinion the suspension of specie payments was expedient, but suggesting a request to the banks, that they pay all requests of $5 and under in specie. They also suggested the issue of fractional notes or "shinplasters" to help the present scarcity of small change.

Fractional currency, although many people suggested its issue, did not appear at this time, but as specie disappeared more and more from circulation, note issues, both authorized and unauthorized, appeared, the general suspension of specie payments making the circulation of such issues possible. Some corporations obtained the right of note issue from the state, which right was in some cases badly abused. This was the case in this year when the Ohio Railroad issued notes from one dollar to five dollars, which were practically worthless a few years later, as no material work had been done toward building the road. The Newport Lyceum circulated its notes in May of this year, soon having a large amount in use on both sides of the river. This issue was of short life, however, when the assets to protect the notes were found entirely inadequate. The "Newport Lyceum scene" was referred to in arguments in favor of currency reform and regulation, which was a great topic of the day, and one which brought forth many different opinions.

On June 14, the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co. announced that they would resume specie payments, advertising "Deposits that may be made with this company in specie or its own notes will be paid in specie." Resumption of specie payments was only undertaken with various restrictions, and the "panic of 1837"

was felt over the whole country for some time, note issues of the banks and others increasing, in spite of general protest, and fear of the result.

Although the year 1838 still felt the effects of the late panic, two new banks started in Cincinnati, the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, at the corner of Main and East Third streets, William Price being the president, and Delafield & Burnet's Bank, at the old postoffice building. They were both private banks, the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank not incorporating until some time later. Delafield & Burnet's bank circulated checks on J. Delafield, New York, payable at the banking house in Cincinnati. The circulating medium of the country was still in a very chaotic state during this year, and in December the leading merchants of Cincinnati agreed not to accept notes of the Exchange Bank, Delafield checks, and several foreign notes, but the agreement was not lived up to. Josiah Lawrence was now president of the Lafayette Bank, whose notes, with those of the other incorporated banks of the city, were in very good credit.

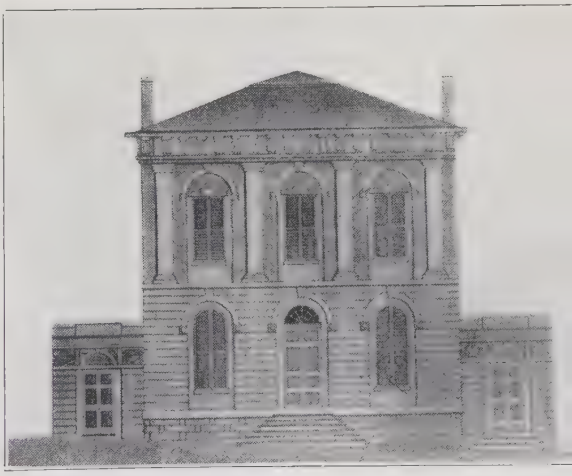
The years 1839 to 1841 were uneventful in the banking section of the city. The Delafield Bank liquidated, and G. R. Gilmore & Co. started the Bank of Cincinnati, using the name already used before 1820, George Hatch being cashier, and G. R. Gilmore president. E. D. John became president of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, and A. Barnes cashier of the Exchange Bank. P. Outcalt & Co. were doing an exchange business, while Mr. Outcalt, as secretary of the Cincinnati Savings Institution, was accepting the savings deposits at the same office. In 1839 the state of Ohio limited the legal bank note issue to three times the specie on hand, the limit formerly having been three times the capital of the bank. A board of three bank commissioners was appointed, the need for bank supervision and restriction being more and more felt.

The Lebanon Miami Bank, at Lebanon, opened an agent's office in Cincinnati, in 1841, where its notes were payable. The auditor of state arranged with the bank to redeem all checks and certificates given for work done on the Miami Canal from Cincinnati to Piqua. However the funds to care for the demands made were not sufficient, and on December 29, 1841, the Cincinnati agency closed. This failure was an unsettling influence on the public, and circulating notes were more carefully scrutinized. Uncertainty about the value of the different notes in circulation reached a focus when on Jan. 8, 1842, all the "Victualers" of the town met and agreed to accept notes of chartered banks only, to the exclusion of all unauthorized tickets and checks, excluding notes of the Exchange Bank, Bank of Cincinnati, Cincinnati Banking & Loan Office, and appointing a committee to investigate the solvency of the Miami Exporting Company and the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank. This action created a feeling of more and more unrest.

On January 10, 1842, the Miami Exporting Company assigned. The next morning a crowd collected about the doors of the closed bank—news soon reached them that the Bank of Cincinnati had not opened its doors that morning, and as the agitation and unrest of the crowd increased, its numbers were augmented. By eleven o'clock the crowd became a mob, broke into the bank, destroyed all the moveable property, scattered notes and books and papers around, a large amount of circulating notes being carried off. The city guard arrived, and succeeding in dispersing the rioters, who, however, collected further down the street, and as their numbers increased again, assailed the guard. Shots were fired, a few cit-

JUDGE JACOB BURNET
President Cincinnati Branch, 1817-1820

OFFICE OF J. & G. R. GILMORE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
30 Main Street, 1821



BUILDING ERECTED FOR THE CINCINNATI BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES BANK
Completed in 1819. It was located on Main Street below Fourth Street

izens being wounded. By this time the mob was again beyond control, and moved down Main street, until they reached John Bates' Exchange Bank, just below Fourth street. They sacked this office completely, scattering notes and papers over the street. They also broke into Noah Lougee's exchange office next door, doing but little damage there, as the safe withstood their attacks. After this, the mob was considerably smaller, and no more violence was attempted, although a crowd collected in front of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank. As this institution paid all demands made in specie, the depositors soon dispersed.

Following this upheaval, there was a great deal of discussion and speculation as to what the paper of the closed banks, the Miami Exporting Company, the Bank of Cincinnati, and the Exchange Bank, was worth. $25,850 of the stolen notes of the Miami Exporting Company were recovered, and the affairs of the institution put into the hands of a committee. Liquidation proceeded slowly, Miami Exporting Company notes being quoted at 58 per cent discount, a year later. Mr. Bates redeemed his notes regularly, but did not reopen the bank.

Thus by March, 1842, banking affairs resumed their normal course. The Cincinnati and White Water Canal notes, issued from $1 to $5 were largely in circulation, and a bond issue to care for these notes, which circulated at varying rates of discount, was being agitated.

1843

From the year 1843 up to the year 1850 Cincinnati's financial affairs were undisturbed, and as the city was increasing in population rapidly, the banks prospered. The population of the city more than doubled in the ten years preceding 1850, reaching 115,438 in that year, and this great growth necessarily affected the banking interests.

1844

The Citizens' Bank opened at 25 East Fourth street in 1844, Mr. W. Smead having the largest interest in the firm. This was the only private bank in the city except the exchange brokers, and since the incorporation of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank. Private banking, however, now began to increase. Ellis & Morton, and P. Outcalt & Co. accepting deposits from this time on, and Williams & Wheeler opening an office as bankers at the northwest corner of Main and Third street.

1846-1848

In 1846 Williams & Wheeler discontinued the firm name, and the City Bank succeeded them, incorporating soon after. Then by 1848 there were six chartered banks, the agency office of the United States Bank was still maintained, and the private banks and bankers had increased to ten in number, as follows:

Citizens' Bank, J. W. Smead & Co., James Gilmore & Co., T. S. Goodman & Co., and A. J. Wheeler, all on Main street. Ellis & Morton, George Milne & Co., P. Outcalt & Co., People's Bank (owned by P. B. Manchester) and the Phoenix Bank, all on Third street between Main and Walnut, and Moses Morris on the west side of Sycamore street.

This period was marked by two changes in Cincinnati. First, by the sudden increase in the number of private banks, some of which were doing considerable business, and second by the change in the charters of the Franklin and the Mechanics' and Traders' Banks, which became branches of the State Bank of Ohio.

The State Bank of Ohio was created in 1845, with a capital of $6,150,000, to be apportioned among twelve districts, with provision for sixty-three branch banks. Each branch was to have a charter of its own, to run until 1866, and a complete separate existence, subject, however, to supervision by a board of control at Columbus, which furnished all the circulating notes for each branch, and which required a deposit of 10 per cent of the capital of each branch in either Ohio state stock, or United States legal tender, to be held as a redemption fund. Individual liability of the directors of the branch banks was also included in the act.

Thus the Franklin Branch Bank, and the Mechanics' & Traders' Branch Bank, as they were now called, issued only notes of the State Bank of Ohio, payable at their offices, distinctly their own obligation, but otherwise their business continued the same, the same officials and directors, being in control.

The year 1850 marked a few banking changes. Messrs. Hatch and Langdon opened the Central Bank, at the northwest corner of Main and Court streets, Stanley Hatch and Solomon Langdon being the partners. Gilmore and Company became Gilmore & Brotherton, James H. Brotherton becoming a partner of James Gilmore. The Merchants' Bank of Cincinnati, on the west side of Walnut street, just below Third street, opened, N. P. Inglehart being the cashier. This, a private bank, made special efforts for savings deposits, and foreign exchange business. Other new private banks which opened during this year were McMicken & Co., the New England Bank, the Union Bank of Brown & Ramsey, and the Ohio Savings Institution of B. F. Sanford & Co.

Thus when Charles Cist published his "Cincinnati in 1851," he devoted a good deal of space to the financial institutions, as there were six incorporated banks, and sixteen private banks and bankers. In explaining the large number of private banks, Mr. Cist says: "From the limited amount of banking capital heretofore allotted to Cincinnati by the Ohio legislature, the business of private banking has become an interesting feature in the growing commercial operations of our city."

On the opposite page will be seen the names of the officers and directors of the chartered banks.

The following individual characteristics of the private banks are interesting whose total business formed a considerable portion of the banking activity of the city at this time, the year 1851.

Ellis and Morton, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, paid 6 per cent interest on deposits, and charged a uniform rate of 12 per cent on discounts, lending only to those having accounts with them. Their deposits amounted to about $800,000, and they did a large exchange business. Mr. Ellis had started the business of an exchange broker, about 1842, and had enlarged the business from year to year, until the firm now was one of the largest of the private banks.

T. S. Goodman & Co., on Main street just above Third, were really successors of the old exchange office of H. H. Goodman & Co., the present firm consisting of Timothy S. Goodman, Charles Goodman, and W. A. Goodman. Their commercial accounts did not equal those of Ellis & Morton, as they catered more toward individual accounts, whose total reached a large figure.

George Milne & Co. on Third between Main and Walnut streets, dealt more in exchange, both foreign and domestic, not paying interest on deposits, except those under special contract. They carried balances in New Orleans, and quoted rates on exchange at that point.

The Citizens' Bank of W. Smead and Company was the oldest private bank at this time, not counting the exchange business which had preceded the present banking business of some of the other firms. Its deposits in the year 1851 were about $750,000 and its total assets $1,046,248.58. It paid interest on deposits at 6 per cent and varied its rate of discount.

INCORPORATED BANKS IN CINCINNATI, 1851.

Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co., southwest corner Main and Third streets. Capital, $2,000,000—Charles Stetson, president; William Greene, secretary; G. S. Coe, cashier; S. P. Bishop, assistant cashier; directors, Charles Stetson, Jacob Burnet, John C. Wright, Samuel Fosdick, D. B. Lawler, Timothy Walker, S. C. Parkhurst, A. M. Taylor, W. W. Scarborough, George Luckey, W. G. Breese, D. Kilgour, Samuel Forrer, S. F. Vinton, Moses Taylor, Robert Bayard, J. B. Hosmer.

Commercial Bank, 132 Main street. Capital, $1,000,000.—Jacob Strader, president; James Hall, cashier; Rufus King, solicitor; directors, Jacob Strader, James Hall, John McCormic, Rufus King, David P. Strader.

Franklin Branch Bank, Third street, between Main and Walnut streets. Capital, $1,000,000.—J. H. Groesbeck, president; T. M. Jackson, cashier; W. S. Groesbeck, solicitor; directors, J. H. Groesbeck, J. C. Culbertson, John B. Groesbeck, T. M. Jackson, John Kilgour.

Lafayette Bank, Third street, between Main and Walnut streets. Capital, $1,000,000.—George Carlisle, president; W. G. W. Gano, cashier; directors, George Carlisle, E. S. Haines, Samuel Wiggins, Moses Brooks, George K. Schoenberger, Fenton Lawson, R. W. Lee, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Pollock Wilson.

Mechanics' & Traders' Branch Bank, 100 Main street. Capital $500,000.—T. W. Bakewell, president; Stanhope S. Rowe, cashier; directors, T. W. Bakewell, D. A. James, John H. James, Samuel L'Hommedieu, F. Eckstein, Jr.

City Bank, North side of Third street, between Walnut and Vine streets. E. M. Gregory, president; J. P. Reznor, cashier; directors, E. M. Gregory, L. D. Ingalsbe, J. P. Reznor, Wm. Burnet, Thomas Heaton, J. K. Glenn, William S. Scarborough.

B. F. Sanford & Company, or the Ohio Savings Institution, as they called the bank at the northeast corner of Fourth & Walnut streets, was one of the newest institutions, paying 8 and 10 per cent interest on deposits, which were increasing rapidly. The members of the firm being B. F. Sanford and John D. Cook.

S. O. Almy's Bank, was the most recently started of the private banks, opening an office on Third street, this year, Dr. S. O. Almy having left the firm of J. B. Sanford & Company.

The Central Bank of Messrs. Langdon & Hatch, was situated at the corner of Main and Court streets, handling most of the uptown business, buying and selling city orders—paying interest on deposits, and its business was steadily growing.

Gilmore & Brotherton, on Main street below Columbia, did not pay interest on deposits, but did an extensive exchange business, and their standing in the financial world was high, being the oldest of the exchange houses, J. and G. R. Gilmore having started in 1820, although the same firm had not been in active operation continuously from this date.

The Western Bank of Scott & McKenzie, was the only banking firm in its section, at the corner of Western row (now Central avenue) and Fifth street, beginning business this year, having good prospects.

Burnet Shoup & Co., on the northwest corner of Third and Walnut, was another new firm, more of an exchange office than a bank; however, undertaking the collection of uncurrent bank bills and various foreign collections.

The Phoenix Bank on Third street, between Main and Walnut, which had started business in 1848, was doing a regular banking business, paying interest on deposits, buying and selling exchange, both domestic and foreign.

The Merchants Bank of Cincinnati, on Third just below Walnut, was one of the newer banks, not making direct loans, but purchasing local business notes, and having capital in England, thus being prepared for and catering to foreign exchange business. They also handled savings deposits, upon which they paid 9 per cent interest.

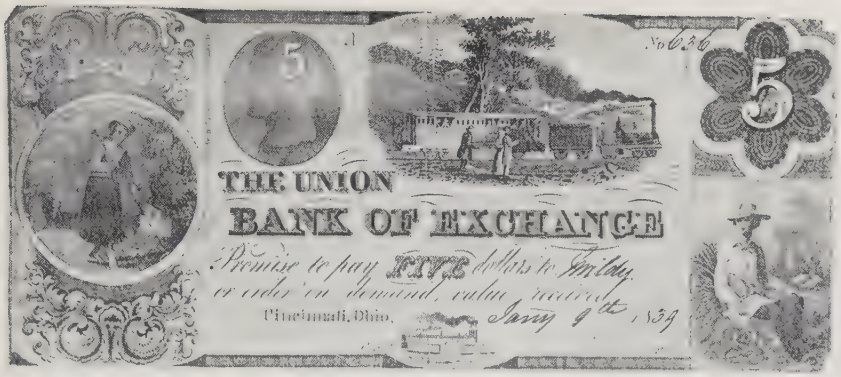
The Peoples' Bank of P. B. Manchester, the Union Bank of Brown & Ramsey, A. J. Wheeler, A. G. Burt, Wright Clark & Co., P. Outcalt & Co., and McMicken's bank, were the other bankers whose business included banking and exchange.

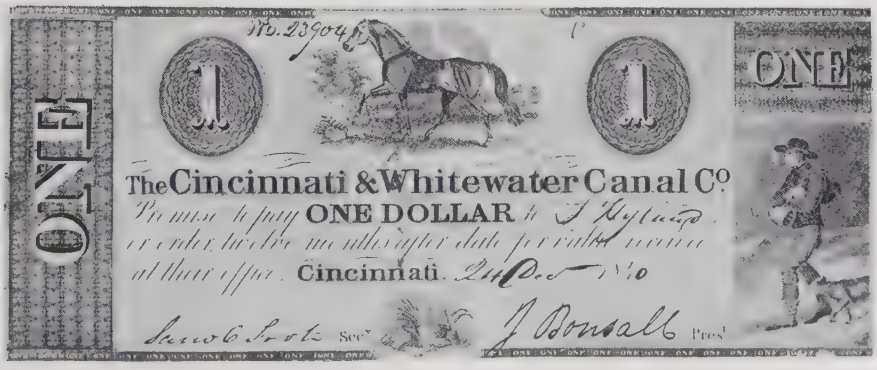
In the year 1852, the Ohio Savings Institution incorporated as the Savings Bank of Cincinnati, with John D. Park as president; B. F. Sanford, cashier; J. G. Douglas, solicitor; and Messrs. B. F. Sanford, J. D. Park, G. A. Wheeler, A. G. Sanford, J. B. Russell and S. J. Camp, directors. The banking room was still at the northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets.

The next year Stanhope S. Rowe resigned as cashier of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, and started the private bank of S. S. Rowe & Company. Wood & Dunlap, Geo. S. Wright & Co., S. S. Davis & Co., and W. W. Cones & Co., also started private banks during the year. Almy's Bank became known by the firm name of Almy & Wilcox. Dunlevy, Atwood & Company succeeded Dunlevy, Debarrow & Company, and Ellis & Sturgis succeeded Ellis & Morton. The Franklin Branch Bank gave up its charter in this year, continuing the business under the firm name of Groesbeck & Company.

The following year the Lafayette Bank's charter expired and it became a private bank under the name of Lafayette Banking Company. Thus by 1854 the only chartered banks were the Commercial, Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Citizens', and the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, while the number of private banks, large and small, was twenty-one.

Financial conditions during the year 1855 were rather unsettled, two bank failures and a few suspensions occurring in the fall of the year, when W. W. Cones & Co. failed, and the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank closed its doors. W.





NOTES ISSUED BY CINCINNATI BANKS, 1839 AND 1840

W. Cones & Co. had deposits of about $150,000, and the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, which had been a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, had quite a large line of deposits. Gold rose from ¾ to 1 per cent premium during the year, and gilt edge investments fell to a low figure, Little Miami railroad 6 per cent bonds, due 1883, selling at 83 in November.

In spite of these unsettled conditions, the number of private banks continued to increase, five more being added during the year, namely: Fallis, Brown & Co., Kinney, Espy & Co., J. R. Morton & Co., Walnut Street Bank, owned by McNicoll & Bussing, and Smith & Gilbert.

The Trust Company Bank, as the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company was generally called, had about $1,700,000 deposits at this time, and occupied the position of the largest bank. The other chartered institutions, as well as a few of the private banks, had their notes in general circulation, while the Trust Company bank did not, being prohibited by their charter, but their checks or tickets were frequently used as cash about the city.

The next year was a continuation of the increase of private banks and bankers. The Bank of Commerce, of A. G. Woodruff & Co., W. R. Paddock & Co., E. G. Burkam & Co., Jos. F. Meline & Co., C. E. Nourse & Co., The Bank of Savings, of Alex. Van Hamm, and the Exchange Bank of J. A. Tingley & Co., being the ones added during the year. The aggregate banking business of the private banks was by this time very large, some of them having large deposits, while some of them were really only exchange brokers. As we have mentioned before, new charters for banks were difficult to obtain from the state at this period, with the natural result that the number of private banks increased. By this period of Cincinnati's history, deposits became more of a feature of banking and note issue of less importance; accordingly, although many of the private banks at this time did not issue circulating notes, they had a profitable volume of deposits.

At this time, the year 1856, there were twenty-five active private banks in the city, not counting some of the smallest exchange brokers, while there were but three chartered banks, the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, the City Bank, and the Commercial Bank. S. Robert was now president of the City Bank, J. P. Reznor having resigned, still being a director, however, with C. T. Sherman, Timothy Baker and George Baker, as the other members of the board. James Hall was president of the Commercial Bank, Chas. B. Foote cashier, and Rufus King, Jacob Strader, James Hall, R. Buchanan, and Larz Anderson, directors. The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company had Charles Stetson as president; Wm. Green, secretary; S. P. Bishop, assistant cashier; the cashier, Edwin Ludlow, being in the New York office. The Cincinnati trustees were: A. M. Taylor, J. C. Wright, N. Wright, G. Crawford, S. B. Keys, Charles Stetson, G. T. Stedman, C. J. Stedman, C. G. Engart, S. C. Parkhurst, S. J. Broadwell, S. Fosdick, S. Luckey, and C. Dietrich. The year 1857 was destined to be an important one financially over the whole country, the widespread unsettled conditions reaching a crisis in the fall of the year, and forcing a far more careful study of banking conditions, because of the evident fact that some great change in banking regulations was needed.

The year started out in a prosperous way in Cincinnati with the exception that the City Bank sustained some losses, and was not considered as sound as it

had been—general sentiment being against it, and it was forced to close early in the year. Liquidation of its assets was slow, and in the panic soon to follow, its resources naturally shrank.

The capital employed by the largest private banks at the time as shown by their returns to the city tax assessor, was as follows: Groesbeck & Co., $473,-693; Kinney, Espy & Co., $232,431. Citizens' Bank of Smead, Collard & Hughes, $150,000. Twenty-six banks made returns this year including all the private banks of the city, except the two new ones established that year, namely: B. Bagley and C. F. Adae & Co. Mr. Adae had been connected with the City Bank, but after its closing, new capital started the firm of C. F. Adae & Co.. who called their bank the German Savings Institution.

Thus by the middle of the year, just as financial matters began to assume a troubled aspect, there were twenty-eight private banks and bankers, and two incorporated banks, the Commercial Bank and the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

On the afternoon of August 24, 1857, news came from New York that the New York office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company had closed its doors, and it soon became known that the Cincinnati office would not open the following day. The next morning's paper held the announcement, signed by S. P. Bishop, assistant cashier, that the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, having very unexpectedly heard of the closing of the New York office, would close its doors and suspend payments, until they could be more fully advised as to the conditions in New York; that all collection paper would be found at the office of Groesbeck & Co., and all due paper at their own trust office.

This suspension was utterly unlooked for, as the stock of the trust company had sold at 98 only two days before the suspension. Because of the suddenness of the financial trouble, Cincinnati was all the more disturbed, as the morning's *Commercial* put it: "Cincinnati is destined to receive a blow as severe to her business prospects as it was unexpected."

Third street was the center of interest on this morning—details of police were stationed at the Trust Company building and along the street, the fear of mob violence being felt, bank riots of 1842, although fifteen years before that time, being still remembered vividly. As a newspaper put it: "Third street during banking hours, was full of men, kindling with feeling."

A number of depositors gave notice to Smead, Collard & Hughes that they would want their deposits in thirty days, under the terms of the law. The Citizens' Bank, however, was the only bank which had any serious run. Mr. Wesley Smead, the active manager of the bank, addressed the crowd, making a long speech assuring the depositors that matters were sound and explaining banking methods and the impossibility of any bank paying all its depositors at once. Matters became quieter towards the close of the day, and developments were awaited.

During the next few days it was announced that the New York office of the trust company bank had sustained losses due to the shrinkage in value of stock exchange securities held as collateral. Several attachment suits were entered against the institution, and the final settlement of the affairs of the company was greatly protracted because of the legal complications.

During the week the exchange brokers did a lively business, many people who held various bank notes, coming in and buying gold, at a premium from 2 per cent up. William Hooper and W. W. Scarborough were selected as a committee to go to New York and obtain definite knowledge about the trust company's affairs, as no statement was obtainable, and some depositors were offering their claims at varying discounts.

On September 2d the Central Bank of Hatch & Langdon suspended, being affected by the failure of Beebee & Co. in New York, their eastern correspondent. Matters were becoming more and more unsettled over the whole country, and failures a matter of daily occurrence throughout the country.

By September, claims against the trust company were selling at fifty cents on the dollar and the stock had fallen to 10½, or 88 points in twenty days.

On September 13th the Citizens' Bank suspended, confidence being felt along the street, however, that all the depositors would be fully cared for in time.

By the end of the month the trust company's affairs were generally realized to be a matter of long settlement and the assets were assigned to Charles Stetson, John C. Wright, Samuel Fosdick, Samuel J. Broadwell, Abraham M. Taylor, George Crawford and Clement Dietrich.

Suspensions throughout the country increased as the month of October began. On the 5th, Dunlevy, Drake & Co. closed their doors, and it now became a matter of discussion as to how long it would be before a general suspension of specie payments would be necessary.

On October 14th, the New York banks suspended specie payments, and the whole country immediately followed this example.

Cincinnati now entered a period of financial distress which lasted a long time. During the winter months large contributions were collected to care for the poor, the hard times bringing actual starvation into some parts of the city, until organized charity helped care for the situation. General depression of business and suspension prevailed for many months, necessarily being the topic most discussed—many criticisms of the general banking and monetary conditions were offered, and the period from 1857 to 1862 was the period during which the new national bank laws were planned and the need for some radical change more and more felt. In this movement Salmon P. Chase was one of the foremost men who were making a deep study of the matter.

As the effects of the panic wore off, Cincinnati regained its normal activity. The Citizens' Bank resumed, changing the firm to Evans, Swift & Hughes, and to Evans & Co., soon after, Jason Evans, Briggs Swift, H. W. Hughes, and W. I. Drake, being the members of the firm. Homans and Company started as private bankers, becoming at once one of the larger private banks. W. A. Collard opened an office of his own; the Bank of the Ohio Valley, and Bepler & Co., were the other new banks. W. W. Scarborough was president of the Bank of the Ohio Valley, W. A. Goodman cashier, the office at 65 West Third street. The bank operated under a state charter, issuing notes secured by state stocks, deposited with the state banking authorities.

In 1860 Mr. Brotherton started the firm of Brotherton & Co., Gilmore's Bank being now owned by the firm of Gilmore, Dunlap & Co. The returns of the

Cincinnati bankers to the tax assessors, as reported to the county auditor for the year 1860, is given below:

Taxable Returns of Incorporated Companies. The following is the complete returns of banks, insurance companies, railroads and all other incorporated companies who are by law required to list for taxation to the county auditor for 1860:

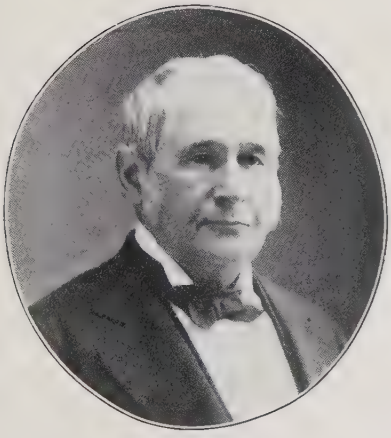
RETURNS OF BANKERS AND BROKERS FOR 1860.

G. H. Bussing & Co., Walnut Street Bank	$ 31,052
Kinney, Espy & Co., bankers	256,651
J. B. Ramsey, banker	14,089
S. S. Rowe & Co., bankers	7,382
J. R. Morton & Co., bankers	23,732
E. G. Burkam & Co., bankers	50,000
Homans & Co., bankers	25,490
A. G. Burt & Co., bankers	31,933
Nettleton, Lowry & Co., bankers	60,066
Lafayette Banking Co., bankers	118,880
C. E. Nourse & Co., bankers	24,490
Evans & Co., bankers	300,000
Brotherton & Co., bankers	33,152
C. F. Adae & Co., bankers	56,604
Fallis & Co., bankers	43,629
Groesbeck & Co., bankers	599,108
S. S. Davis, banker	10,000
Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati	193,242
Smith & Gilbert, bankers	25,514
A. L. Mowrey & Co., bankers	71,213
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co., bankers	125,182
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati	87,801
R. Ellis & Co., bankers	16,000
James F. Meline & Co., bankers	12,500
Bepler & Co., bankers	3,000
W. A. Collard, banker	12,237
T. S. Goodman & Co., bankers	7,077
J. F. Larkin, banker	15,000
Total, 1860	$2,257,024
Total, 1859	1,822,988
Increase of 1860	$ 434,036

Cincinnati was still feeling the effects of the late panic up to the opening of the Civil war, and then hard times in general continued. The notes of the various state stock banks still circulated generally, although by law they had to be collected when banked. Bank notes were variously called "Wild Cat," "Red Dog," "Stump Tail," "Shinplasters," etc., and monetary conditions were a great

JOHN SHILLITO

JOSEPH C. BUTLER



S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU

HENRY PEACHEY

WILLIAM A. GOODMAN

S. H. BURTON

matter of debate at Washington. In 1862 the total capital of incorporated banks in Ohio was $5,696,000 and the amount of their circulation outstanding was $9,217,000. By December this circulation had increased to ten millions of dollars, partially based upon Ohio state stocks or other securities.

As the bank note circulation increased, specie in circulation decreased and small change was very scarce. General coinage of small copper cents, or "hard times tokens," was undertaken, and they passed generally as small change.

Pike's opera house, and the Burnet house issued small notes from five cents to fifty cents. The government issued a large amount of fractional currency and postage currency, even postage stamps were used as small change, and some merchants put stamps under a mica covering on a round metal disc with their card on the reverse side, thus preserving the stamp and making it fit for general circulation. The Cincinnati houses putting this necessity money into circulation, were John Shillito & Co., Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Pearce, Tolle & Holton, L. C. Hopkins & Co. and G. G. Evans & Co. issuing stamps of denominations from one cent to twenty-four cents.

By 1861 Groesbeck & Co. had changed the firm name to Culbertson, Kilgour & Co. The Queen City Banking and Exchange office had opened on Third street but did not continue in business very long.

In 1862 the Lafayette Banking Company reorganized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, with Joseph C. Butler, president; W. G. W. Gano, cashier; and Henry Peachey, assistant cashier. Culbertson, Kilgour & Co. also incorporated as the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati with Benjamin F. Brannan as president, and John Kilgour, vice president. At this period James Espy left the firm of Kinney, Espy & Co., which became E. Kinney & Co. and in partnership with Philip Heidelbach, started the banking house of Espy, Heidelbach & Co. The largest of the Cincinnati banks now, just prior to the starting of the national banks, were the Commercial Bank, Franklin Bank, Lafayette Bank, Evans & Co., Fallis, Young & Co., Bank of the Ohio Valley and E. Kinney & Co.

On February 20, 1863, the National Bank Act was passed, approved by the president on the 25th, and the establishing of national banks began at once. This Act was later slightly changed by the Act of June 3, 1864.

The First National Bank received its charter ahead of the other banks organizing in Cincinnati, being the twenty-fourth charter granted under the new Act. The capital of $1,000,000, was all subscribed for by May 11th. John W. Ellis was the president; Lewis Worthington, vice president; James A. Frazer, L. B. Harrison, Gardner Phipps, A. S. Winslow, William Glenn, Robert Mitchell and Michael Werk, being the other original directors—and J. D. Thompson, cashier.

The bank opened for business early in August, near the northeast corner of Third, just east of Walnut street. The Second National Bank at the northeast corner of Main and Court street, received the next national charter, with George Keck as president, and S. S. Rowe, cashier, and with a capital stock of $200,000.

The Third National Bank opened offices at the northeast corner of Third and Walnut; capital, $500,000; electing A. L. Mowry as president and Frank Goodman as cashier. The Fourth National Bank, at 31 West Third street; capital, $500,000, had B. T. Stone as president.

Hewson, White & Co., bankers and exchange brokers, opened an office at 73 West Third street about this time, the firm consisting of John H. Hewson, M. Morris White and Frank White.

From the immediate forming of national banks in Cincinnati and from their success, it was evident that the new banking legislation met with approval here. Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, having been a Cincinnatian for so many years, was held in high esteem, and it being in great measure due to his effort that the change in banking affairs had come about, the new plan was naturally adopted by Cincinnati with more enthusiasm than in other cities of similar size.

In October of the year 1863, when Mr. Chase spoke in Cincinnati about the new banking and monetary changes and the good that he hoped would follow the new Act, the enthusiasm of the listeners was great. He spoke at Mozart hall, dwelling on the hoped for uniform bank currency to eventually replace the various state bank issues in circulation. During the speech, he said:

"I have been doing something in my humble way to promote the welfare and secure the permanence of the reconstituted Republic. It seemed to me that if labor was henceforth to have fair wages, it was highly desirable to have a medium of payment, a substantial, permanent, and uniform medium, so that labor should not be cheated of its reward. So I set myself to work to devise a uniform currency for the whole country."

The organization of new national banks continued during the year 1864, being accompanied by several changes in the officials of some of the banks.

The Ohio National Bank was organized with a capital stock of $500,000; C. G. Rodgers, president; and G. W. Forbes, cashier; and the office at 75-77 West Third street. During the year Seth Evans became president of the Second National, and W. H. Davis, vice president; Griffith P. Griffith became assistant cashier of the First National Bank, and Theodore Stanwood, cashier, succeeding J. D. Thompson; W. A. Goodman was made vice president of the Bank of the Ohio Valley, and H. B. Bissell, cashier.

Early in the year 1865, the firm of Fallis, Young & Co., nationalized as the Merchants' National Bank, with Daniel J. Fallis, president and J. T. Allen, cashier. Mr. Allen was succeeded by H. C. Yergason as cashier in 1866.

Later the Central National Bank was organized, capitalized at $500,000, the banking offices opening in the Burnet house, J. D. Thompson becoming the president; W. T. Perkins, cashier. The officers of the Third National Bank changed to Thomas B. Page, president; and G. P. Griffith, cashier; G. W. Forbes succeeding Mr. Griffith as assistant cashier of the First National and W. B. Wood becoming cashier of the Ohio National Bank, succeeded in 1867 by W. W. Brown.

After July 1, 1866 all state bank notes became subject to a tax of ten per cent per annum and the natural result was that state bank notes left general circulation at once, national bank notes taking their place as the new national banks obtained the government bonds to use as security for the new issues.

Thus by 1866 Cincinnati had seven national banks, a very large number of private banks and bankers as well as the banks with state charters; the Frank-

lin, Commercial, Lafayette, and Bank of the Ohio Valley, the state banks being now banks of discount and deposit only, and not issuing notes for circulation.

The need of a clearing house to facilitate the collections between banks was now greatly felt, the first step towards its establishment being taken when a special meeting of some of the bankers was held at the Lafayette Bank on March 20, 1866. James W. Ellis, S. S. Rowe, Thos. B. Page, C. G. Rodgers, D. J. Fallis and Jos. E. Butler were those at the meeting, Joseph C. Butler acting as chairman and S. S. Rowe as secretary. By the end of the month the articles of association were drawn up and on April 14th the Cincinnati Clearing House was established with the following banks as charter members: First, Second, and Third National Banks, Bank of the Ohio Valley, Fourth National, Central National, Merchants' National, Commercial Bank, Ohio National, Franklin Bank, Lafayette Bank, C. F. Adae & Co., called the German Savings Institution, Homans & Co., and Gilmore, Dunlap & Co. Later in the month Geo. P. Basset was elected manager. The Clearing House Association was destined to be a great help to the financial conditions of the city during times of panic as well as a great assistance in routine collections between banks.

The other banks which joined the Clearing House during the year were Jos. F. Larkin & Co., Espy, Heidelbach & Co., Hewson, White & Co., and Evans & Co.

The first safe deposit boxes were being built during 1866, when the Safe Deposit Company of Cincinnati incorporated and soon had a large vault installed in the Lafayette banking room. The company rented boxes from $20 to $50 per year, and the new vault was considered a great addition to "the street." Joseph C. Butler was the president and Samuel P. Bishop secretary.

At this period money was in good demand and general activity and prosperity on the increase. Discount rates varied from 9 to 12 per cent, gold was selling at about 135 and silver at 128. United States 6 per cent bonds sold at about 108 to 109.

During the year 1867 the banking houses of Joseph A. Hemann & Co. opened at 72 West Third street, and Andrews Bissell & Co. at 82 West Third, both becoming members of the clearing house at once. Alex. H. Andrews and H. B. Bissell were the members of the latter firm, Mr. Bissell having resigned as cashier of the Bank of the Ohio Valley. The Cincinnati Savings Society began business at about the same time on West Third street, being the only savings society at the time.

The first national bank merger took place during the year when in August, 1867 the Merchants' National Bank absorbed the Ohio National. This consolidation made the capital stock of the Merchants' National $1,000,000, with D. J. Fallis, president; John Young, vice president; H. C. Yergason, cashier; and W. W. Brown, assistant cashier.

During the year 1868 there were a few changes in the banks: C. B. Foote became president of the Commercial National Bank, which now had a national charter and a capital of $500,000; the officers of the Central National Bank changed to Wm. Hooper, president; L. G. E. Stone, vice president; and M. H. Coates, cashier. Theodore Cook became president of the Fourth with R. W. Richey, cashier.

N. G. Nettleton & Co. opened a banking office at 78 West Third street at this time, becoming members of the clearing house.

The Miami Valley Savings Society also was the new savings bank at 13 West Third street, with Henry E. Spencer president.

Seasongood, Netter & Company soon opened their office on Third street, as members of the clearing house, the firm consisting of Jacob Seasongood, Jacob Netter, Adolph J. Seasongood and Albert Netter.

The clearing house now by the year 1869 had a membership of twenty-two banks, six of which were national banks. The two incorporated savings societies, the Cincinnati Savings Society and the Miami Valley Savings Society were not members, and several private banks did not belong, among whom were A. G. Burt & Co., S. S. Davis & Co., Walnut Street Bank, C. F. Adae & Co., Bepler & Co., Burkam & Co., and E. W. Tuttle & Co.

During the year the firm of Joseph F. Larkin & Co. changed to Larkin, Wright & Co., and Gilmore, Dunlap & Co. changed to the old firm name of James Gilmore & Co.

In July, 1869, the First National increased its capital to $1,200,000.

In November, 1869, the Lafayette Bank gave up its charter and became a firm again, under the name of Lafayette Bank, with Joseph C. Butler, Henry Peachey, Reuben R. Springer and Charles P. Cassilly as partners.—One liquidation marked the year, when Homans & Co. closed their doors, gradually paying off their depositors.

In January, 1870, Mr. Ellis resigned as president of the First National, going to New York as a member of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., L. B. Harrison becoming the president.

Early in April of this year the Central National was absorbed by the First, the officers of the First being unchanged, but the new board of directors included L. B. Harrison, A. S. Winslow, Robert Mitchell, A. M. Bishop, Joseph Rawson, George W. McAlpin, H. F. West, James A. Frazer, Wm. Hooper.

The next two years were uneventful in the banking district, as no new banks were organized. The city was prosperous and deposits increased.

E. H. Pendleton was now president of the Commercial bank and Hugh Colville, cashier, with Edward A. Foote, assistant cashier. B. F. Brannan and John Kilgour were president and vice president of the Franklin Bank respectively. Hewson White & Co. dissolved partnership, and M. M. White became cashier of the Fourth National Bank, a large number of the depositors of the old firm transferring their accounts to the National Bank. The Third National Bank absorbed the Bank of the Ohio Valley, increasing its capital to $800,000 and adding to its official force W. A. Goodman as vice president.

The year 1873 was destined to be an active year financially. The continued prosperity of the country and the growth of the city stimulated the starting of three more banks: the German-American Bank of Hakman; Hengehold & Co., which became a member of the clearing house; the First German Loan Association of Cincinnati, which opened an office of discount and deposit at 508 Vine street, Wm. Hebel, director; A. Sommer, cashier; and F. J. Werner, comptroller; and the German Banking Co., capital stock $250,000, which became a member of the clearing house, Leopold Burkhardt, the first president, later succeeded by

THE OLD FIRST NATIONAL BANK, 1900
Northeast Corner of Third and Walnut Streets

ONE OF THE CLASSIC OLD BANK STRUCTURES ON THIRD STREET

Andrew Pfirrmann as president, John Hauck, vice president, and Charles Rice, cashier, made up the list of officials, and the banking room was opened at the southwest corner of Third and Walnut streets. Herman Levi & Co. opened a private bank, becoming members of the clearing house, and the Walnut Street Bank joined the clearing house during the year, thus making twenty-two members in the association.

As the year progressed, however, money conditions became more and more a matter of concern, and the continued prosperity of the country received a sudden check.

The panic of 1873, as the financial disturbance of this year has since been known, was precipitated by the suspension in New York on September 18th, of the banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co. Money had become more and more active, and currency had been gradually becoming so scarce that the shock of a suspension disturbed credit and made the lack of currency a menace to the banks of the country. Accordingly, on September 25th, the Cincinnati Clearing House followed the example of the New York Clearing House and passed resolutions to relieve the situation. These resolutions stated that the banks would not pay out currency except on small checks, and where there was actual need of currency for pay-rolls, and provided for the issuance of clearing house certificates to be used in settlement of balances between the members, such certificates to be secured by a deposit of securities in the Safe Deposit Company, to be accepted at 75 per cent of their current value.

William Hooper, W. W. Scarborough, R. R. Springer, Jason Evans and Oliver Perin were named the committee to carry into effect the above resolutions, to examine the securities pledged, and to issue the clearing house certificates. $515,400 of these were redeemed within six weeks of the issuance of the first one. Thus the Cincinnati banks proved that they were well able to care for the deposits of the people even during times of financial stress.

The next two years following the panic of 1873 were exceedingly quiet among the banks and bankers. The period of recovery from the unsettled conditions lasted some time, and general business was very much depressed. Accordingly, no new banks were organized and no failures marked the period. Early in 1874 N. G. Nettleton & Co. liquidated, and in 1875 the First German Loan Association dissolved.

Early in the following year, 1876, the Western German Bank organized, with $100,000 capital stock, joined the clearing house, and occupied the office which the First German Loan Association had last occupied at Twelfth and Vine streets. Edward Weil was the president, and F. J. Werner cashier, the latter having formerly been comptroller of the First German Loan Association.

Late in the year 1875 the firm of Andrews Bissell & Co. organized as a National bank, and in January 1876 the National Bank of Commerce opened with a capital stock of $300,000, with W. A. Goodman, president, and H. B. Bissell, cashier. A few months later the banking office was moved to the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets.

A number of other changes took place during this year. Evans & Co. changed the firm name to Hughes, Wright & Co., the partners now being H. W. Hughes, John R. Wright, Wm. Sumner, and Augustus Wessel. Larkin Wright

& Co. changed the firm name to the old one of Jos. F. Larkin & Co. There were two more additions to the banking district during the year, namely S. Kuhn & Sons, the firm consisting of S. Kuhn, Louis Kuhn, and Simon Kuhn, with the office at No. 72 West Third street; and the Real Estate Savings Bank, J. N. Stoeckle, proprietor, at No. 66 West Third street.

The following year, 1877, two more new banks opened, the Queen City Bank, at No. 29 West Third street, and the Bank of Cincinnati at No. 441 Main street. J. C. Thomas was president, and Samuel R. Thomas cashier of the former bank, while H. A. Langhorst and H. Huseman were president and cashier respectively of the latter institution. The only other event of importance during the year was the change in the style of the firm of Gilmore, Dunlap & Co. to the old name of Gilmore and Company which had been the name of the firm over thirty years before. The partners now were James Gilmore, John G. Brotherton, Virgil G. Gilmore and Clarence D. Gilmore. Wm. J. Dunlap was now made cashier of the Lafayette Bank.

In 1878 the firm of Seasongood, Netter & Co., became Seasongood Sons & Co., the partners being Jacob Seasongood, Lewis Seasongood, A. J. Seasongood, and Charles Mayer. Later in the year the National Bank of Commerce purchased the business of Gilmore & Co., and in December the deposits of the old firm were transferred to the National Bank of Commerce, the Gilmores retiring from active connection with the "street," having been prominent in the banking world since J. and G. R. Gilmore had formed a partnership in 1821. The directorate of the National Bank of Commerce now was composed of A. D. Bullock, John Shillito, S. H. Burton, R. Macready, R. A. Holden, W. A. Goodman, and A. H. Andrews.

Early in 1879 negotiations relative to a merger between the Lafayette Bank and the National Bank of Commerce were begun, and in April the deal was closed. The National Bank of Commerce moved to the Lafayette office, and the joint institution assumed the name of National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce on May 1st, with W. A. Goodman, president, Henry Peachey, vice president, W. J. Dunlap, cashier, and C. J. Stedman, assistant cashier. Mr. Peachey was added to the directorate and the capital of the old National Bank of Commerce was increased $100,000, making the capital of the new institution $400,000. Later in the year W. J. Dunlap resigned as cashier, the position some time later being filled by J. V. Guthrie, who had formerly been with the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

The years of 1877 and 1878 had their bank failures and liquidation, as well as the addition of new banks and firms doing a banking business. E. Kinney & Co., the Walnut Street Bank, Joseph A. Hemann & Co., and the German American Bank were all forced to close their doors, in some cases the depositors suffering considerably. Hermann Levi & Co., liquidating, paying depositors in full. The next year was marked by two failures, C. F. Adae & Co., and the Miami Valley Savings Society being forced to suspend, depositors of C. F. Adae & Co., receiving but about 30 cents on the dollar.

Thus the year 1880 opened with six national banks, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Merchants' and National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce; five state banks, the Commercial, Franklin, German Banking Co., Western German and Bank of Cincinnati; one savings bank, the Cincinnati Savings Society; and eight

private banks, H. W. Hughes & Co., S. S. Davis & Co., A. G. Burt & Co., J. F. Larkin & Co., Espy Heidelbach & Co., Seasongood Sons & Co., S. Kuhn & Sons and the Real Estate Savings Bank, twenty banks and bankers all together, in addition to the Safe Deposit Co., of which sixteen were members of the clearing house.

In November of this year the Citizens' National Bank, with a capital of $1,000,000 was organized, with B. S. Cunningham, president, G. P. Griffith, vice president and Geo. W. Forbes, cashier. The following year the German Banking Co., nationalized in June with a capital of $500,000 as the German National Bank. J. F. Larkin Co., formed the Metropolitan National Bank in July with a capital of $500,000. J. F. Larkin, president, Jos. R. Brown, vice president, and John R. DeCamp, cashier, keeping the bank room where the old firm had been on Third street; and in August the Union National Bank was formed from the partnership of H. W. Hughes & Co., capital, $500,000, H. W. Hughes being president and O. H. Tudor, cashier. Thus by the end of the year there were eight national banks.

The year of 1882 continued the increase in the number of National banks, as the Exchange National, the Cincinnati National and the Queen City National were all organized, none of them being the result of a reorganization of old firms or state banks. The Exchange National Bank had as its first president Francis Ferry, succeeded the next year by B. F. Power, Hugh Colville, formerly cashier of the Commercial Bank, was vice president and J. M. Blair, cashier, the directors being B. F. Power, Franklin Alter, James Cullen, A. R. Clark, Adolph Haas and Hugh Colville. The Cincinnati National Bank was organized with a capital of $500,000 by J. F. Larkin, who had sold his interest in the Metropolitan National and became president of the new bank with Edgar Stark, cashier. Wm. Means became the president of the Metropolitan National, John R. DeCamp continuing as cashier.. The Queen City National, with a capital of $500,000 had John Cochnower as president.

During the year the Third National Bank doubled its capital stock, making it $1,600,000 the largest bank capital in the state; the National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce increased its capital from $400,000 to $600,000, and the Commercial Bank increased from $200,000 to $500,000. During the year A. G. Burt & Co. discontinued business, having been bankers since 1853, twenty-nine years before. The Real Estate Savings Bank also liquidated in this year. The Bank of Cincinnati was absorbed by the Citizens' National Bank soon after the organization of the new national bank.

CINCINNATI BANKS AND BANKERS IN JANUARY, 1883.

First National Bank, northwest corner Third and Walnut. Capital, $1,200,000. L. B. Harrison, president; A. S. Winslow, vice president; Theodore Stanwood, cashier.

Second National Bank, northwest corner Court and Main streets. Capital, $200,000. Benj. Eggleston, president; Jas. B. Wilson, vice president; W. S. Rowe, cashier.

Third National Bank, 65 West Third street. Capital, $1,600,000. J. D. Hearne, president; Ammi Baldwin, cashier; Benj. E. Hopkins and W. A. Lemmon, assistant cashiers.

Fourth National Bank, northeast corner Third and Walnut. Capital, $500,000. M. M. White, president; H. P. Cooke, cashier; H. DeCamp, assistant cashier.

Citizens' National Bank, 51 East Third street. Capital, $1,000,000. Briggs S. Cunningham, president; G. P. Griffith, vice president; Geo. W. Forbes, cashier.

Exchange National Bank, 34 West Third street. Capital, $500,000. B. F. Power, president; Hugh Colville, vice president; J. M. Blair, cashier.

German National Bank, southwest corner Third and Walnut. Capital, $500,000. John Hauck, president; Florence Marmet, vice president; Geo. H. Bohrer, cashier; Geo. Guckenberger, assistant cashier.

Merchants' National Bank, 75 West Third street. Capital, $1,000,000. D. J. Fallis, president; H. C. Yergason, vice president; W. W. Brown, cashier.

Metropolitan National Bank, 25 West Third street. Capital, $500,000. Wm. Means, president; John R. DeCamp, cashier.

National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce, Third street. Capital, $600,000. W. A. Goodman, president; Henry Peachey, vice president; J. V. Guthrie, cashier; C. J. Stedman, assistant cashier.

Queen City National Bank, 53 West Third street. Capital, $500,000. John Cochnower, president; Samuel C. Tatum, vice president; Samuel W. Ramp, cashier.

Union National Bank, 90 West Third street. Capital, $500,000. H. W. Hughes, president; O. H. Tudor, cashier.

Cincinnati National Bank, 90 West Third street. Capital, $500,000. Jos. F. Larkin, president; Edgar Stark, cashier.

Total capital, thirteen national banks, $9,100,000.

Commercial Bank, 132 Main street. Capital, $500,000. C. B. Foote, president; W. N. King, cashier.

Espy Heidelbach & Co., southeast corner Third and Vine streets. Capital, $175,000. James Espy, Phillip Heidelbach, Louis Heidelbach, Alfred S. Heidelbach, Isaac Ickelheimer, David Wachman. Foreign exchange and steamship agency under firm name Heidelbach, Baur & Co., partnership including Theodore Baur.

Franklin Bank, Third street. Capital, $240,000. B. F. Brannan, president; John Kilgour, vice president.

Seasongood Sons & Co., 74 West Third street. Capital, $120,000. Jacob Seasongood, Lewis Seasongood, Adolph J. Seasongood, Charles Mayer.

S. Kuhn & Sons, 72 West Third street. Capital, $50,000. Samuel Kuhn, Louis Kuhn, Simon Kuhn.

Western German Bank, northeast corner Twelfth and Vine. Capital, $100,000. Edward Weil, president; Leopold Kleybolte, cashier.

S. S. Davis & Co., 62 and 64 West Third street. S. S. Davis, F. S. Davis.

Cincinnati Savings Society, 43 West Fifth street. J. L. Wayne, president; C. F. Bradley, vice president.

Safe Deposit Co. of Cincinnati, 20 West Third street. Henry Peachey, president; S. P. Bishop, secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, 1910

1900.

Atlas National Bank, 516 Walnut street. Capital $400,000; deposits, $2,933,163. Geo. Guckenberger, president; Albert Lackman, vice president; Wm. Guckenberger, cashier; Chas. J. Ziegler, assistant cashier.

Citizens' National Bank, southeast corner Third and Walnut streets. Capital, $1,000,000; deposits, $7,528,977. B. S. Cunningham, president; G. P. Griffith, vice president and cashier; Howard M. Beazell, assistant cashier.

Equitable National Bank, 20 East Third street. Capital, $250,000; deposits, $1,292,332. George Fisher, president; John McLean Blair, vice president; W. P. Stamm, cashier.

Fifth National Bank, southwest corner Fourth and Vine streets. Capital, $300,000; deposits, $2,653,883. Chas. A. Hinsch, president; James M. Glenn, vice president; T. J. Davis, cashier.

First National Bank, northwest corner Third and Walnut streets. Capital, $1,200,000; deposits, $7,473,517. L. B. Harrison, president; Jos. Rawson, vice president; W. S. Rowe, cashier.

Fourth National Bank, northeast corner Third and Walnut streets. Capital, $500,000; deposits, $4,068,244. M. M. White, president; H. P. Cooke, cashier; Hiram DeCamp, assistant cashier.

German National Bank, southeast corner Third and Walnut streets. Capital, $500,000; deposits, $3,196,249. Geo. H. Bohrer, president; A. B. Voorheis, vice president; Edward Herzog, cashier; W. C. Wachs, assistant cashier.

Market National Bank, northwest corner Fourth and Plum streets. Capital, $250,000; deposits, $2,813,102. Julius Fleischmann, president; John J. Sullivan, vice president; Casper H. Rowe, vice president; Ed. A. Donnally, cashier; Louis G. Pochat, assistant cashier.

Merchants' National Bank, southeast corner Third and Vine streets. Capital, $600,000; deposits, $3,309,356. H. C. Yergason, president; Madison Betts, vice president; W. W. Brown, cashier; Chas. A. Stevens, assistant cashier.

National Lafayette Bank, 118 East Third street. Capital, $600,000; deposits, $3,178,623. W. A. Goodman, president; J. V. Guthrie, vice president; C. J. Stedman, cashier; W. H. Simpson, assistant cashier.

Ohio Valley National Bank, 17 East Third street. Capital, $700,000; deposits, $4,419,103. James Espy, president; Clifford B. Wright, vice president; O. H. Tudor, cashier; Theo. Baur, manager foreign department.

Second National Bank, southeast corner Ninth and Main streets. Capital, $200,000; deposits, $2,050,590. Charles H. Davis, president; Wm. Albert, cashier; G. W. Williams, assistant cashier.

Third National Bank, 25 East Third street. Capital, $1,200,000; deposits, $4,757,688. J. D. Hearne, president; C. H. Kellogg, vice president; Wm. A. Lemmon, cashier; C. T. Perin, assistant cashier.

The Brighton German Bank, Harrison and Colerain avenues. Max Mosler, president; F. L. Haffner, vice president; J. J. Heidacher, assistant cashier.

The Central Trust & Safe Deposit Co., 115 East Fourth street. W. H. Doane, president; Lucien Wulsin, vice president; S. R. Burton, vice president; Gazzam Gano, secretary and treasurer.

Cincinnati Savings Society, 43 East Fifth street. Thos. H. C. Allen, president; E. P. Stout, vice president; W. S. Magley, treasurer.

City Hall Bank, 324 West Ninth street. Wm. F. Doepke, president; H. H. Wiggers, vice president; Geo. Schmidt, cashier.

S. Kuhn & Sons, 24 East Third street. Louis Kuhn, Simon Kuhn, Charles Kuhn.

North Side Bank, 4126 Hamilton avenue. John L. Pierson, president; Henry Weber, vice president; D. S. Shreve, cashier; Godfrey Weber, assistant cashier.

The Export Storage Co., northwest corner Fourth and Walnut streets. J. G. Schmidlapp, president.

Franklin Bank, 124 East Third street. John Kilgour, vice president; Henry Burkhold, cashier.

Security Savings Bank & Trust Co., 337 West Fifth street. (Organizing.) George Peck, secretary pro tem.

Union Savings Bank & Trust Co., northwest corner Fourth and Walnut streets. J. G. Schmidlapp, president; A. B. Voorheis, vice president; R. A. Koehler, secretary and treasurer; W. H. Alms, vice president.

Western German Bank, 1200 Vine street. L. Kleybolte, president; L. A. Strobel, vice president; Ed. J. Weil, cashier; Geo. Opitz, assistant cashier.

In January, 1883, the Fidelity Safe Deposit and Trust Co. was incorporated under the new state law providing for the creation of trust companies in the state of Ohio. Hon. Julius Dexter, a member of the state senate, was one of those instrumental in drawing up the bill when it was introduced. The new trust company had a capital of $500,000; its directorate composed of Julius Dexter, C. W. West, A. T. Goshorn, John Mitchell, Thomas J. Emery, Abe Furst, Gazzam Gano, William A. Procter, Charles Robson, Preserved Smith, Patrick Poland, F. J. Jones, Louis Ballauf, F. Marmet, and H. B. Morehead. Julius Dexter was made president. The St. Paul building was built, and the first floor and basement leased by the Fidelity Safe Deposit & Trust Co. John G. Brotherton became actively connected with this institution as superintendent.

During this period James B. Wilson succeeded Warren Rawson as vice president of the Second National Bank, and W. S. Rowe became cashier, upon the death of his father Stanhope S. Rowe, the former cashier. Franklin Alter succeeded B. F. Power as president of the Exchange National Bank. The National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce found its name too long, and became known as the National Lafayette Bank.

In 1884 the Cincinnati National absorbed the Exchange National, Jos. F. Larkin remaining president, Franklin Alter becoming vice president, with Edgar Stark still cashier. A little later Franklin Alter became president of the Cincinnati National. W. D. Duble became manager of the Cincinnati Clearing House in 1885.

In 1886 the Fidelity National Bank was organized, and obtained the office formerly used by the banking department of the Fidelity Safe Deposit & Trust Co., the latter institution reducing its capital to $100,000, and using only the safe deposit vaults and space on the basement floor of the St. Paul building. Briggs Swift succeeded Julius Dexter as president. The officers of the Fidelity

National were Briggs Swift, president; E. L. Harper, vice president; Ammi Baldwin, cashier; and Benjamin E. Hopkins, assistant cashier.

Late in the year 1886, the Ohio Valley National Bank formed from the firm of Espy Heidelbach & Co., and in December the organization was completed, with James Espy, B. Bettman, Robert B. Bowler, David Wachman, Theodore Baur, Franklin Alter and Henry B. Morehead, directors. James Espy was elected president; B. Bettman, vice president; Theodore Baur, cashier; and David Wachman, assistant cashier.

Early in the following year, 1887, a merger was arranged with the Union National Bank by the Ohio Valley National which doubled its capital, making it now $1,000,000, the Union National liquidating its assets, the old stockholders buying the new stock of the Ohio Valley. H. W. Hughes became vice president and O. H. Tudor cashier of the Ohio Valley, James Espy remaining president and David Wachman assistant cashier, Theodore Baur becoming manager of the foreign exchange department. Guernsey Y. Roots, H. W. Hughes, Augustus Wessel, L. H. Brooks and C. B. Wright becoming additional directors.

At this period there were a few changes in the official staffs of some of the banks. Thos. H. C. Allen was vice president of the Cincinnati Savings Society, W. H. Campbell was cashier of the Commercial Bank, John P. Clark, assistant cashier First National.

In May, 1887, the old firm of Seasongood Sons & Co., organized the Equitable National Bank, with a capital of $350,000, selling the good will of the old firm, and Adolph J. Seasongood, being the chairman of the board at the organization. F. X. Reno was made president, Jas. R. Murdock, vice president and J. M. Blair cashier. Two more national banks were organized during the year, the Atlas National Bank, capital $200,000, at the northeast corner Ninth and Vine streets, Wm. Stichtenoth, Jr., president; Julius Engelke, vice president, and Edward Albert, cashier. The Market National Bank, on Central avenue, Edwin Stevens, president; Frank A. Greever, vice president and John G. Brotherton, cashier.

In June of this year the sensational failure of the Fidelity National Bank disturbed the city. A large number of loans on wheat and other large loans compelled the suspension of the bank and the liquidation was prolonged over a number of years, with considerable loss to the depositors.

The following year was marked by another suspension when the Metropolitan National Bank closed its doors.

In the process of liquidation, however, the depositors were paid in full and a large dividend was paid the stockholders.

In August the Cincinnati National Bank went into voluntary liquidation, the deposits being transferred to the Ohio Valley National Bank. The Queen City National Bank changed its name to the Fifth National Bank, new capital being added, J. M. Kirtley becoming president, Bradford Shinkle vice president, and Samuel W. Remp remaining as cashier.

Thus there were now twelve national banks in the city. The officers of the Third National Bank had become J. D. Hearne, president; Chas. H. Kellogg, Jr., vice president; Wm. A. Lemmon, cashier, and C. T. Perin, assistant cashier.

The North Side Bank opened for business during the year, being owned by Geo. L. Thompson and Walter S. Titus.

Early in 1889 the Fidelity Safe Deposit & Trust Co. changed its name to the Central Safe Deposit & Trust Co., with Sol. P. Kineon, president, Amos Shinkle, vice president, Frank O. Suire, secretary and J. W. March, superintendent.

The old firm of S. S. Davis & Co., which had started in 1853, dissolved partnership in 1886, paid off depositors and retired from banking, after over thirty years of prominence among the private banks of the city. Thus by 1889 the only private bankers were S. Kuhn & Sons, while about thirty years before there had been about twenty-five active private banks, a number of which have been the nucleus of some of the present national banks.

The years 1890 to 1892 were marked by a few additions to the number of banks. The Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. organized in May, 1890, with J. G. Schmidlapp, president, A. B. Voorheis vice president, and R. A. Koehler secretary and treasurer. Capital stock, $500,000, and occupied the lower floor of the Chamber of Commerce building at Fourth and Vine, with the entrance on Vine street. Upon the death of Theodore Stanwood, W. S. Rowe became cashier of the First National bank, William Albert succeeding him as cashier of the Second National, with B. W. Rowe, assistant cashier. Griffith P. Griffith was now the vice president and cashier of the Citizens' National, with H. M. Beazell assistant cashier. C. B. Wright became vice president of the Ohio Valley National Bank. The death of A. S. Winslow, who had been vice president of the First National since its organization occurred in 1892, Jos. Rawson, Jr., succeeding him as vice president the following year.

The Southern Ohio Loan and Trust company, organized at this time, more as a building association at first than as a trust company, with Samuel Bailey, Jr., president, H. P. Piper vice president, Mac. S. Todd secretary, W. H. Campbell, treasurer. The Safe Deposit Company changed its charter in this year, becoming the Cincinnati Safe Deposit and Trust Company, thus inviting trust company business on Third street, in addition to the old safe deposit business which they had had since 1866. The following year, 1891, the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Co. increased its capital to $250,000, Levi C. Goodale being president. Henry Meyer was now president of the Atlas National with George Guckenberger cashier, Ed. J. Herzog succeeding the latter as assistant cashier of the German National. Charles A. Hinsch had now become cashier of the Fifth National Bank.

A number of other changes in the officials of the various banks had now been made. Richard Dymond was president of the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company, with Sol. P. Kineon, vice president, Edward Worthington, treasurer, and Frank O. Suire secretary. S. P. Bishop had succeeded to the presidency of the Cincinnati Safe Deposit and Trust Company, with S. R. Burton vice president, and G. H. Grimmelsman secretary. Thos. H. C. Allen was now president of the Cincinnati Savings Society, with E. P. Stout vice president, and W. S. Magley treasurer. The Fifth National Bank had as its president Robert M. Nixon. The National Lafayette Bank had elected J. V. Guthrie vice president, succeeding Henry Peachey, C. J. Stedman becoming cashier, and W. H. Simpson assistant cashier.

THE OLD WESTERN GERMAN BANK

The panic of 1893 disturbed the financial district of the city, which, since the bad effects and the depression following the 1873 panic had disappeared, had been very prosperous.

This period of trouble was general throughout the financial world, and Cincinnati again proved herself in good condition, and well able to care for her credit and the general credit of her merchants even during bad times. The panic was attributed to a general expansion of business—many lines of trade were over-stocked, and credit inflated. On June 6, 1893, the clearing house passed the following resolution:

"It is hereby agreed by the members of the Clearing House Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, that in view of the present demand on the reserves of the banks, and for the protection of our industry and commercial interests, the Clearing House Association through its committee is authorized to issue, not to exceed one million dollars, represented by loan certificates which shall be received in settlement of the daily balances between the members thereof, and the same will be furnished to the members on the delivery of approved securities, at 75 per cent of their market value. Said certificates shall not be negotiable and shall be used only for the purpose of settlement between the members and the clearing house. Securities so delivered shall be valued by a committee of three consisting of the following named members: L. B. Harrison, William A. Goodman, James Espy, who shall serve in connection with the president of the association (M. M. White being the president at that time) and same shall be received at seventy-five per cent (75 per cent) of the value so fixed. Each member shall receive a receipt for securities deposited. Said committee shall have charge of the securities, of different kind, deposited by said members, and shall place the same in a safe deposit company for safe keeping. Said committee shall personally supervise the issue of the loan certificates, and shall be called together upon the application of any member of the clearing house who may desire to obtain said certificates, notice being given to the president or manager of the association, or in the absence of either of them, to any member of the committee, and the said certificates shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent (8 per cent) per annum, which interest shall be paid by the member to whom the same are issued, and for the time so used. The committee has authority to employ clerical force, if necessary, to carry out the objects proposed. The expense incurred by the said committee shall be assessed and paid by the members receiving the certificates proportionally. The following committee, consisting of the president of the First National Bank, the president of the National Lafayette, and the president of the Fourth National, shall determine the time when such certificates shall be issued."

This resolution was made in view of possible trouble, but the period was passed without the necessity of using a single certificate, in which respect Cincinnati showed herself better able to handle her business than several other of the clearing house cities which had passed similar resolutions.

This panic was not marked by the long period of depression after it that was a part of the panic of 1873; there was but one new bank started, the City Hall Bank, which was in process of organization when the panic began, and opened during it. The only failure occurred in 1895, when the Commercial Bank, the

oldest bank in the city failed, which had had a continuous existence since its organization in 1829—commencing in business in 1830; during its existence it had been first a state bank, then a firm, then a state bank, a national bank for a few years, and a state bank again, since 1872. The liquidation of the Commercial Bank was protracted over a number of years, and the final loss to depositors was considerable.

The next few years were uneventful. In 1898, the Cincinnati Safe Deposit and Trust Company was absorbed by the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company; S. R. Burton becoming vice president of the merged institution; the following year the Brighton German Bank Company was organized, with Max Mosler, president; F. L. Haffner, vice president; and the offices of the new bank opened at Harrison and Colerain avenues, being the only bank in this section of the city.

Thus, by the beginning of the year 1900, Cincinnati had thirteen national banks, one savings society, one private bank, two trust companies and five state banks, of which sixteen were members of the clearing house.

The decade from 1900 to 1910, marked a great increase in the number of banks in Cincinnati; this was due to the need felt for more trust companies, the increasing use of savings banks, and the establishing of banks in different sections of the city to care for the needs of the section, the banking district up to this time, having been of a comparatively narrow area, except for the Western German Bank at Twelfth and Vine and the Brighton German Bank at Harrison and Colerain avenues.

The new trust companies, in the year 1900, were the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Company, and the Cincinnati Trust Company, which opened in February and December respectively. The former was originally two corporations, the Provident Savings Bank, and the Provident Trust Company, with a capital of $250,000 each, with joint offices in the Chamber of Commerce building entering on Vine street. The officers were: B. H. Kroger, president; George Peck, vice president and manager; and J. Edward Hatch, secretary and treasurer. The Cincinnati Trust Company, capitalized for $500,000, occupied the basement of the southwest corner of Fourth and Walnut until the first floor was remodeled for them; Guy W. Mallon was president, N. S. Keith, secretary and treasurer, F. R. Williams, assistant secretary and R. W. Neff, cashier.

The Unity Banking and Savings Company with J. J. Jung, president, opened at Vine and McMillan streets in 1900, and the Columbia Bank and Savings Company at Vine and Court streets in 1902.

During this year the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company increased its capital to $500,000; the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company acquired the deposits of the Cincinnati Savings Society, making the old office of the Savings Society, its Fifth street branch.

The following year, 1903, four new banks were organized; the Cosmopolitan Bank and Savings Company, on Freeman avenue, with Chas. E. Roth, president; the Home Savings Bank Company, the Southern Ohio Savings Bank, affiliated with the Southern Ohio Loan and Trust Company, and the Security Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company. During the year, Geo. B. Cox became president of

the Cincinnati Trust Company, C. C. Richardson and M. E. Moch, vice presidents, N. S. Keith secretary and F. R. Williams treasurer.

The next two years marked the sudden moving of many of the Third street banks to Fourth street. The First National Bank building at Fourth and Walnut streets, of nineteen stories, was completed in June 1904, the Ingalls building was erected, with the Merchants National Bank occupying the second floor, the Citizens National built at the corner of Fourth and Main, the German National at Fourth and Vine, the Third National on Fourth between Vine and Race, and the Fourth National on Fourth between Vine and Walnut. Thus the so-called "street" became Fourth street instead of Third, as many years before it had changed from lower Main street to Third.

This period was also marked by many changes in the presidencies of the larger banks: W. S. Rowe became president of the First National after the death of L. B. Harrison in 1902; M. E. Ingalls became president of the Merchants National, C. H. Kellogg succeeded J. D. Hearne at the Third National. C. B. Wright became president of the Ohio Valley National, upon the resignation of James Espy, S. R. Burton succeeded to the head of the Lafayette, after the death of W. A. Goodman, and John M. Blair became president of the Equitable National.

In August, 1904, the Ohio Valley National Bank was absorbed by the First National, making the combined capital $3,700,000, with W. S. Rowe president, Joseph Rawson and C. B. Wright vice presidents, and T. J. Davis cashier. The following January, 1905, the First National merged with the National Lafayette, increasing the capital to $5,000,000. S. R. Burton and C. J. Stedman became vice presidents. Another merger of banks took place this same month when the Merchants National absorbed the Equitable National, increasing its capital to $1,200,000, and adding to its list of officers, A. S. Rice, as vice president and W. P. Stamm, as cashier.

From 1905 to 1907 ten new banks were chartered by the state and opened in various sections of the city as follows: The Queen City Savings Bank and Trust Company, Walnut Hills Savings and Banking Company, Stock Yards Bank and Trust Company, West End Bank, East End Bank Company, Hyde Park Savings Bank, Liberty Banking and Savings Company, Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, and the Pearl Street Market Bank. Of these new institutions the Queen City Savings Bank and Trust Company was the largest, with a capital of $500,000, with W. A. Julian president and M. M. Robertson, vice president. M. M. Robertson became the president in 1907.

In 1906 the Fifth National Bank increased its capital to $1,000,000, Charles A. Hinsch being president; James M. Glenn, vice president; Edward Seiter, cashier; Monte J. Goble, and Charles H. Shields, assistant cashiers. Late in the year, the Citizens National Bank absorbed the Franklin Bank, the oldest bank in the city, which had been chartered in 1832. Early in 1907 the American National Bank was organized with a capital of $500,000 and opened an office on Fourth street, west of Walnut, becoming a member of the clearing house.

The year 1907 was destined to mark another upheaval of the financial world, as 1857, 1873, and 1893 had been years of especial disturbance to the business of the country. The panic of 1907 swept the whole United States with a sudden-

ness more marked than that of the preceding panics, and the scarcity of actual currency to care for the needs of trade and manufacture became so marked, that it became known as a money panic.

The suddenness with which the lack of enough currency became felt necessitated prompt action throughout the country on the part of the banks to care for the situation and to protect the credit of each community; the country districts all looked to their respective local centers, making action of the various clearing house cities urgent.

The Cincinnati Clearing House appointed a committee of W. S. Rowe, president of the First National Bank, chairman; G. P. Griffith, vice president of the Citizens National Bank; W. W. Brown, vice president of the Merchants National Bank; George Guckenberger, president of the Atlas National Bank; Charles A. Hinsch, president of the Fifth National Bank; and Casper H. Rowe, vice president of the Market National Bank; to act together and handle the present crisis. The pressing need was the extraordinary lack of currency; this was felt in all the large financial centers, who at the most, could only care for themselves and their territory; accordingly Cincinnati had to rely on itself and prepare to care for the territory depending upon it.

The condition of affairs was severe late in October 1907—retail trade, pay-rolls, labor, the country sections, etc., created a greater demand for currency, particularly in small denominations, than the supply could meet. Accordingly the clearing house committee realizing that the situation must be met by their action, as the whole country was affected by the same stringent condition of money, arranged the issue of cashier's checks, called "script," by each of the fourteen clearing house banks, in denominations of two, five, ten and twenty dollars, payable through the clearing house, well secured by securities pledged for their redemption. The committee received from each bank various securities, either bonds or customers notes, which had to be acceptable to the committee, against which they delivered to each bank not more than 75 per cent of the value of the securities, in script to the various banks, which were then signed by the banks and put into circulation; the first one appeared November fourth.

The necessity for emergency currency was felt so keenly that the merchants cooperated with the banks in aiding the circulation of the script, advertising that they would accept script for purchases, and in some instances advertising a special discount for script or cash. Thus, if there had been any doubts of the acceptance of the script for practical use in pay-rolls, for paying labor, the aid of the citizens and the press dispelled it, no disturbance of any kind being felt, the cashiers checks passing as currency freely.

Other clearing house cities issued similar checks, and the situation soon became more relieved—the panic and fear which had led to the hoarding of currency by the over cautious became less violent and soon more actual currency appeared in circulation. Thus in a few weeks after the issuance in Cincinnati the clearing house committee called for the retirement of 25 per cent of the issue: that amount of notes was returned to the committee by each bank, the numbers of the retired bills carefully checked off of the list of those issued, a proportionate amount of collateral was returned to each bank, and the returned scrip was burned in the presence of the committee and an official of the bank of issue.

CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES, 1907

After the first retirement the banks turned in the notes very quickly, and in an incredibly short time practically all were retired except a small portion held by the public, a few lost or destroyed, etc.

Thus the money panic of 1907 was soon over, Cincinnati having passed through the period with great credit to herself, caring for its merchants, manufacturers, and keeping the adjacent territory supplied with a circulating medium. The check to business, however, was severe, and the following years showed the effects of the panic throughout the country. The issuance of emergency currency by the various clearing houses was felt to have been the only mode of procedure possible under existing monetary laws—from the now more apparent need of an elastic currency system in the country, the advisability of legislation to effect some change for the better became a universal topic which led to the establishing of the National Monetary Commission by the government which has now, 1911, offered the suggestion of a National Reserve Association, or central bank owned by all the banks of the country, to issue circulating notes secured somewhat as the panic scrip was, in times of stringency, thus creating a really elastic currency. As yet this is merely a plan offered to the country for criticism and improvement to be put in the form of a bill to be introduced into congress only when it is felt to be in a form generally acceptable, and, as far as possible, approved by the different sections of the country as a remedy to existing currency conditions.

The year 1908, following the panic, was a very quiet one in Cincinnati, general business being inactive. In June the Fifth and Third National Banks consolidated, as the Fifth-Third National Bank, with a capital of $2,500,000, occupied the Third National's building, with Charles A. Hinsch president, W. A. Lemmon, E. A. Seiter vice presidents, Monte J. Goble cashier, C. T. Perin, C. H. Shields, F. J. Mayer assistant cashiers. In November the American National Bank was absorbed by the Fifth-Third, making the capital $2,700,000.

The year 1909 marked the organization of five more banks, the Mohawk German Banking and Savings Company in May, the Commerce and Deposit Bank in June, the Evanston Bank, the Court House Savings Bank in July, and the German American Commercial and Savings Bank in October. In December of this year the First National and the Merchants National Banks consolidated, the First National increasing its capital to $6,000,000, W. W. Brown became a vice president of the First, W. P. Stamm, and C. A. Stevens becoming assistant cashiers.

In January 1910, the private bank of S. Kuhn & Sons was absorbed by the Fifth-Third National Bank, its deposits transferred, Louis Kuhn becoming a vice president of the Fifth-Third National Bank. This marked the disappearance of private banks in Cincinnati, which had been at one time far greater in number than those with charters. In August the Queen City Savings Bank and Trust Company went into liquidation, the deposits transferred to the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Company, and its assets liquidated, the liquidation extending over a long term, the amount to be paid stockholders being still undetermined. The only new bank to organize was the Winton Savings Bank at Winton Place.

The present year of 1911 has been marked by the establishing of a clearing house examiner; Samuel L. McCune, formerly the National Bank examiner for

this district, was chosen as resident examiner, to examine all clearing house banks and banks clearing through members, to report the result of each examination to the president and directors of each institution respectively, with suggested changes where needed. The necessary details of the new examining department of the clearing house took considerable time, and the actual examinations are expected to start during the winter months of 1911-1912.

Two failures of state banks occurred during the year; in April the Commerce and Deposit Bank closed, and in September the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company failed to open—both institutions are in process of liquidation under the direction of the state banking department.

The death of George Guckenberger, who had been president of the Atlas National Bank since 1894, was a great loss to the banking district. Albert Lackman was elected to succeed to the presidency, William Guckenberger becoming vice president, Charles J. Ziegler, cashier, and Christian Haehnie, Jr., assistant cashier.

The four large trust companies joined the clearing house in September, namely the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, the Cincinnati Trust Company, and the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Company, making fourteen members in all, namely, the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth-Third, Citizens, German, Market, and Atlas National Banks, the Western German Bank, City Hall Bank, and the four trust companies.

There have been three increases in capitalization during the last few years; in 1909 the Second National Bank doubled its capital, making it $1,000,000—shortly after which, E. E. Galbraith became president, upon the resignation of C. H. Davis. The Cincinnati Trust Company increased its capital to $1,000,000; early in 1910 the Fifth-Third National increased its capital to $3,000,000, from $2,750,000. Thus in 1911 the combined capital of the National Banks is $13,900,000, and that of the State Banks and Trust Companies $5,743,910. The total deposits in September, 1911, in both National and State banks amounted to about $134,000,000.

The Postal Savings Bank was opened in Cincinnati early in September, at the postoffice, under the new Postal Savings Bank Act; thus the United States government became interested in banking again after a lapse of sixty-five years, when the branch of the second bank of the United States was withdrawn in 1836, when the renewal of its charter was refused.

CINCINNATI BANKS AND BANKERS IN THE YEAR 1872, GIVING THEIR CAPITAL STOCK OR THE AMOUNT LISTED FOR TAXATION TO THE COUNTY AUDITOR.

C. F. Adae and Company, called German Savings Institution, southwest corner Third and Main. Mrs. Ellen Adae, A. Seinecke, Carl A. G. Adae, Chas. A. Adae. Tax return, $11,157.

Andrews, Bissell & Co., northeast corner Third and Walnut. Tax return, $28,000. A. H. Andrews and H. B. Bissell.

Bepler & Co., northwest corner Third and Main. Edward Bepler.

A. G. Burt & Co., northeast corner Third and Walnut. Tax return $30,000. A. G. Burt and John T. Hooper.

Cincinnati Savings Society, 29 West Third street. J. L. Wayne, president; Henry Kessler, vice president; J. L. Thompson, treasurer.

Commercial Bank, 132 Main street. Capital, $200,000. E. H. Pendleton, president; Hugh Colville, cashier; Edward A. Foote, assistant cashier.

S. S. Davis & Co., 61 West Third street. Tax return, $12,245. S. S. Davis and F. S. Davis.

Espy, Heidelbach & Co., southeast corner Third and Vine. Tax return, $128,742. James Espy, Phillip Heidelbach, Louis Heidelbach, Isaac Ickelheimer.

Evans & Co., 73 West Third street. Tax return, $63,659. Jason Evans, H. W. Hughes.

First National Bank, northwest corner Third and Walnut. Capital $1,200,000. L. B. Harrison, president; A. S. Winslow, vice president; Theodore Stanwood, cashier; Geo. W. Forbes, assistant cashier.

Fourth National Bank, 69 West Third street. Capital $500,000. Theodore Cook, president; M. M. White, cashier.

Franklin Bank, Third street. B. F. Brannan, president; John Kilgour, vice president.

Gilmore, Dunlap & Co., 108 West Fourth street. Tax returns, $27,000. James Gilmore, Wm. J. Dunlap, Robert E. Dunlap, John G. Brotherton.

Heidelbach, Baur & Co., southeast corner Third and Vine. Phillip Heidelbach, Theodore Baur, James Espy, Louis Heidelbach, Isaac Ickelheimer.

Jos. A. Hemann & Co., southwest corner Third and Walnut. Tax return, $34,400. Joseph A. Hemann.

Samuel B. Keys & Co. Tax return, $17,556. Samuel B. Keys, Edward T. Lea.

E. Kinney & Co., 51 West Third street. Tax return, $67,956. Eli Kinney, Wm. R. Lowe, F. M. Huburd.

Lafayette Bank, Third street. Tax return, $61,160. Joseph C. Butler, Henry Peachey, Reuben R. Springer, Chas. P. Cassilly. Joseph C. Butler, president; Henry Peachey, cashier.

Larkin, Wright & Co., 25 West Third street. Tax return, $283,250. Joseph F. Larkin, John R. Wright, John Cochnower, Harvey DeCamp, John M. Phillips, Thos. Sharp, Richard S. Rust, C. W. Friend, Thomas Fox, George Fox.

Merchants' National Bank, 77 West street. Capital $1,000,000. D. J. Fallis, president; John Young, vice president; H. C. Yergason, cashier; W. W. Brown, assistant cashier.

Miami Valley Savings Society, 13 West Third street. Henry E. Spencer, president; W. B. Dodds, treasurer.

N. G. Nettleton & Co., 69 West Third street. Tax return, $24,067. N. G. Nettleton.

Safe Deposit Co. of Cincinnati Lafayette Franklin Bank Bldg. Joseph C. Butler, president; Samuel P. Bishop, secretary.

Seasongood, Netter & Co., 37 West Third street. Tax return, $35,117. Jacob Seasongood, Jacob Netter, Adolph J. Seasonood, Albert Netter.

Second National Bank, Courthouse Bldg. Capital, $200,000. Seth Evans, president; W. H. Davis, vice president; S. S. Rowe, cashier.

Third National Bank, 65 West Third street. Capital $800,000. Oliver Perin, president; W. A. Goodman, vice president; G. P. Griffith, cashier; Ammi Baldwin, assistant cashier.

Walnut Street Bank, northwest corner Third and Walnut. Capital $25,000. G. H. Bussing & Co., G. H. Bussing, Thos. Scanlon.

This recital of Cincinnati banking changes during one hundred and five years, from 1807, when the Miami Exporting Company began accepting deposits and issuing notes for circulation, to the present day, has covered the various epochs, first of banking and note issue, up to the crash in values of 1820, due to the too sudden increase in real estate values based upon credit—followed by five years of recovery and then normal growth of banking capital from then on. Next the great increase in the number of private banks, due to the difficulty in obtaining state charters. This was followed by the National Bank Act, and the consequent establishment of banks with national charters. Soon later the state became more liberal in granting charters, private banks either obtained charters or liquidated, and in recent years a number of mergers brought enough banking capital in the few large banks to care for the needs of the city as the population increased.

Cincinnati banks, now, with the increased usefulness of the clearing house, should be well prepared to care for the needs of this community.

CINCINNATI CLEARING HOUSE BANKS.

First National Bank '63. Clearing House Number 1. Joined Clearing House 1866.

Second National Bank '63. Clearing House Number 2. Joined Clearing House 1866.

Third National Bank '63. Clearing House Number 3. Joined Clearing House 1866. Merged with Fifth National in 1908.

Bank of the Ohio Valley '58. No Number. Joined Clearing House 1866. Absorbed by Third National in 1871.

Fourth National Bank '63. Clearing House Number 4. Joined Clearing House 1866.

Central National Bank '65. Clearing House Number 5. Joined Clearing House 1866. Merged with First National in 1871.

Fallis & Co. '55, Merchants National '65. Clearing House Number 6. Joined Clearing House 1866. Merged with First National in 1909.

Commercial Bank '29, Commercial National '66. Clearing House Number 7. Joined Clearing House 1866. Commercial Bank '71. Failed 1895.

Ohio National Bank '65. Clearing House Number 8. Joined Clearing House 1866. National Lafayette '79. Merged First National 1905.

Franklin Bank '33. Clearing House Number 9. Joined Clearing House 1866. Merged with Citizens National in 1906.

Lafayette Bank '34. Clearing House Number 10. Joined Clearing House 1866. National Lafayette '79. Merged First National 1905.

C. F. Adae & Co. (German Savings Institution) '57. Clearing House Number 11. Joined Clearing House 1866. Failed in 1878.

Espy, Heidelbach & Co. '62. Clearing House Number 12. Joined Clearing House 1866. Became Ohio Valley National Bank in 1886. Merged with First National 1905.

Homans & Co. '58. No Number. Joined Clearing House 1866. Failed in 1869.

Jas. Gilmore & Co. '21. Clearing House Number 13. Joined Clearing House 1866. Absorbed by National Bank Commerce in 1878.

Seasongood, Netter Co. '70. Clearing House Number 14. Joined Clearing House 1870. Became Equitable National Bank, merged with Merchants National in 1905.

Smead, Collard & Hughes '44. (Citizens Bank). Clearing House Number 15. Joined Clearing House 1866. Became Union National Bank '81. Merged with Ohio Valley National Bank in 1887.

E. Kinney & Co. '55. Clearing House Number 16. Joined Clearing House 1866. Failed 1877.

Jos. F. Larkin & Co. '58. Clearing House Number 17. Joined Clearing House 1866. Became Metropolitan National Bank 1881. Failed '88.

Hewson, White & Co. '62. Clearing House Number 18. Joined Clearing House 1866. Deposits Transferred to Fourth National 1875.

Andrews, Bissell & Co. '68. Clearing House Number 19. Joined Clearing House 1868. Became National Bank Commerce '75. Merged with Lafayette Bank 1879.

Jos. A. Hemann & Co. '68. Clearing House Number 20. Joined Clearing House 1868. Failed in 1877.

Hakman, Henghold & Co. '73. (Called German American Bank.) Clearing House Number 21. Joined Clearing House 1873. Failed in 1877.

N. G. Nettleton & Co. '73. Clearing House Number 22. Joined Clearing House 1873. Voluntary Liquidation in 1877.

Herman Levi & Co. '73. Clearing House Number 23. Joined Clearing House 1873. Voluntary Liquidation in 1877.

German Banking Co. '73. Clearing House Number 24. Joined Clearing House 1873. Became German National Bank in 1881.

Geo. H. Bussing & Co. '55 (Walnut Street Bank). Clearing House Number 25. Joined Clearing House 1873. Failed in 1877.

Western German Bank '75. Clearing House Number 26. Joined Clearing House 1875.

S. Kuhn & Sons '76. Clearing House Number 27. Joined Clearing House 1876. Absorbed by Fifth-Third National in 1909.

Bank of Cincinnati '77. Clearing House Number 28. Joined Clearing House 1877. Absorbed by Citizens National in 1881.

Citizens National Bank '80. Clearing House Number 29. Joined Clearing House 1880.

Exchange National Bank '82. Clearing House Number 30. Joined Clearing House 1882. Absorbed by Cincinnati National in 1884.

Queen City National Bank '82. Clearing House Number 31. Joined Clearing House 1882. Became Fifth National in 1888. Became Fifth-Third National in 1908.

Cincinnati National Bank '83. Clearing House Number 32. Joined Clearing House 1883. Deposits acquired by Ohio Valley National 1887.

Fidelity Safe Deposit & Trust Co. Clearing House Number 33. Joined Clearing House 1884. Clearing House Number given Fidelity National in 1886, which failed in 1887.

Atlas National Bank '87. Clearing House Number 35. Joined Clearing House 1887.

Market National Bank '87. Clearing House Number 36. Joined Clearing House 1887.

City Hall Bank '87. Clearing House Number 37. Joined Clearing House 1893.

American National Bank '07. Clearing House Number 38. Joined Clearing House 1907. Merged with Fifth-Third National in 1908.

Central Trust & Safe Deposit Co. '83. Clearing House Number 39. Joined Clearing House 1911.

Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. 890. Clearing House Number 40. Joined Clearing House 1911.

Cincinnati Trust Co. 1900. Clearing House Number 41. Joined Clearing House 1911. Absorbed by Provident Savings Bank and Trust Co. in 1911.

Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. 1900. Clearing House Number 42. Joined Clearing House 1911.

CHAPTER XIII.

MEDICAL CINCINNATI.

THE PIONEER PHYSICIAN AND THE HARDSHIPS HE ENDURED—FIRST KNOWN DISCIPLE OF ESCULAPIUS A SURVEYOR KILLED BY THE INDIANS—DR. DRAKE THE MOST NOTED PIONEER WHO WRITES OF HIS TIME ENTERTAININGLY—MEDICAL COLLEGES—LIBRARIES—SOCIETIES—HOSPITALS.

BY A. G. DRURY, A. M., M. D.

FORE-WORD.

The medical history of Cincinnati for the first thirty years of the city's existence is that of individuals only, no records have been found of any organizations prior to 1818.

Thanks for material assistance are tendered to the officers and staffs of the various hospitals, the authorities of the medical colleges, the editors of the medical journals, and to the librarians and assistants of the libraries.

The works consulted have been:—"Drake's Discourses." Mansfield's "Life of Daniel Drake," Ford's History of Cincinnati, Grove's Centennial History of Cincinnati. From "Daniel Drake and His Followers," by Otto Juettner, M. D., I have quoted literally and liberally.

The 28th day of December, 1788, is generally conceded to be the date of the first settlement of Cincinnati. On that day Israel Ludlow, with about thirty companions landed at what is now the foot of Sycamore street, then known as Yeatman's Cove. Here they built three or four cabins. The present site of Cincinnati had been visited by John Cleves Symmes, Col. Robert Patterson, Matthias Denman, and John Filson, in September, 1788. Denman decided to lay out a town at this point. John Filson, who was a surveyor, schoolmaster, and historian, gave to the place the name "Losantiville." During this expedition Filson suddenly disappeared, and, it is believed, was killed by the Indians. He had been a student of medicine for more than a year, and was looking hopefully into the future when he would be able to quit teaching and surveying, and settle down in Lexington, Ky., as a physician. He was therefore the *first medical man* whose name is associated with the history of Cincinnati.[1]

General Arthur St. Clair was a Scotchman by birth, and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, where he began the study of medicine. Subsequently he continued this study in London under the great John Hunter. Later

[1] "D. D. & His Fol."

he came to America, and served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. He was a member of the military "Order of the Cincinnati." He arrived at Fort Washington, January 1, 1790. Later he gave to the village the name "Cincinnati," abolishing Filson's "Losantiville."

St. Clair's defeat occurred in the latter part of September, 1791. The office of coroner is said to have been created by him.

William Henry Harrison, general, and president of the United States, was born in Virginia in 1773, attended medical lectures in the universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania. He entered the army as an officer of the line instead of the medical staff. He was in command of Fort Washington, as captain from 1795 to 1798.[2]

Drake tells us that Harrison's medical knowledge enabled him frequently to give relief to those who could not, at the moment, command the services of a physician, and also inspired him with an abiding interest in the profession. This he successfully displayed more than twenty-five years afterwards, when a member of the senate of Ohio. The bill establishing the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio (Jan. 22, 1821) met with much opposition. This opposition he combatted with his usual energy. Harrison was afterwards first president of the first board of trustees of the Medical College of Ohio, created by the legislature, December 12, 1822.

PIONEER PHYSICIANS.

Drake tells us (Drake's Discourses) the pioneers of the profession were largely the surgeons of the army. It was the custom of these gentlemen, not merely to give gratuitous attendance on the people of the village, but also to furnish medicines from the army hospital chests through a period when none were imported from the east.

Dr. Richard Allison, the first of the army surgeons who remained after the army was disbanded, was born in Goshen, N. Y., in 1757. In 1776 he entered the Army of the Revolution as a surgeon's mate, and continued in it to the end of the war. When the government sent an army to the west, he reentered the service, and acted as surgeon general in the campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne. In the summer of 1792, between the campaigns of St. Clair and Wayne, Dr. Ollison was stationed at Fort Finney, opposite the city of Louisville.

After an honorable career as an army surgeon he retired in 1798, and built a house at the present corner of Fourth and Lawrence streets. This place was known as *Peach Grove*. In 1799, he removed to a farm on the Little Miami, where he intended to indulge his taste for agriculture, and do a little speculating in real estate. To that end he projected a settlement to be known as "Allisonia," and depicted its healthfulness and prospects in glowing style.

In 1805, he returned to the city, and had an office at the southwest corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets. He died in 1816. His monument can still be seen in Wesleyan cemetery.

[2] Ford. Hist. of Cinn.

Dr. John Hole.—The owners of the original town site gave lots to settlers who agreed to cultivate the soil and build a house. Among the first eighty settlers who became landowners in Cincinnati, was Dr. John Hole. He was among the first in 1789. He was born in Virginia in 1754. He responded to the first call for troops in the Revolutionary war. He was surgeon's mate in the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, and continued in active service during the war. He fought at Bunker Hill, and was present when Washington assumed command of the army.

Dr. Hole served on the staff of General Montgomery, after whom Montgomery county, O., was named. He was present at the battles of Quebec and Montmorency. He introduced cowpox inoculation in Cincinnati in the winter of 1792-3, the smallpox having been then introduced for the first time. In 1797 he purchased 1,440 acres of land on Silver Creek, in Washington township, paying for it with revolutionary land warrants. He was the first person baptized in Silver Creek, the name of which was changed to Hole's Creek. At the beginning of the War of 1812 he was offered a position on the medical staff of the army, which failing health compelled him to decline. He died January 6, 1813.[3]

Dr. Carmichael was another of the army surgeons who practiced gratuitously in Cincinnati. Not many particulars are known of him. He came from New Jersey and was a surgeon's mate when he arrived in Fort Washington, in 1789. He remained in the army until 1802, when he was discharged upon the reduction of the army. When the United States troops went to occupy Louisiana after its purchase, he conducted the baggage and munitions from Fort Adams, below Natchez, to New Orleans. He then bought a cotton plantation, on which he lived to an advanced age.

Dr. Joseph Phillips was born in New Jersey in 1766, came to Fort Washington in 1793 as a surgeon's mate, returned east in 1795, retired in 1802 with the rank of surgeon. Drake refers to him as a physician of great skill and a gentleman of culture. He was a close friend of Wm. H. Harrison, afterwards president of the United States. He died in 1846.

Dr. Joseph Strong was a native of Connecticut, born in 1769, a Yale graduate in the arts, but not a graduate in medicine. He came west with General Wayne, and saw much service during Wayne's campaign. In 1795, he returned to the east, and located in Philadelphia, where he became a friend of Dr. Benjamin Rush. He was a literateur, and poet. He died in 1812.

Dr. John Elliott, a native of New York, served through the war of independence as a surgeon's mate, and reinlisted in 1785. He came west with General St. Clair, and was for some time stationed at Fort Washington. He was with Wayne in the campaign of 1794-5, which secured from the Indians the Greenville treaty, brought peace and security to the middle west, and turned the tide of immigration into the country of the Miamis. He located in Dayton, O., in 1812. He was a dignified and courtly gentleman, punctilious in dress and in the amenities. Dr. Drake, who met him in 1804, speaks of him as "a highly accomplished gentleman in a purple silk coat." He died in 1809.

[3] D. D. & His Fol., p. 28.

Dr. John Sellman was born in Annapolis, Maryland, in 1764. He came from a good family and received an excellent general education. He entered the army as a surgeon's mate, and came to Fort Washington with General Wayne in 1793.

He resigned in 1794, and took up his residence on Front street between Sycamore and Broadway. For several years he was surgeon to the Newport Barracks. Like many of his confreres in the army he was not a graduate in medicine. He took great interest in the affairs of the profession, and was a staunch friend of the Medical College of Ohio, which institution conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1826. He died in this city in 1827.

Dr. William Burnet, Jr., was a son of Dr. William Burnet, surgeon general of the Revolutionary army in the eastern department, and brother of Judge David Burnet, who was for several decades an eminent lawyer and citizen of Cincinnati. Drake says he was the first physician, apart from the army surgeons, who came to Cincinnati. He was born in New Jersey, and was a graduate of Nassau Hall, Princeton. He was not a graduate in medicine. He served through the Revolutionary war as a surgeon's mate. He arrived in Cincinnati in 1789 but a few months after the first landing, bringing with him both books and medicines. In the spring of 1791, he revisited his native state. Soon after reaching there he obtained from the Grand Masonic Lodge of New Jersey, the warrant under which the Nova Caesarea Harmony Lodge No. 2, of this city was constituted. He subsequently lived near Newark, New Jersey. The date of his death is not known.

Dr. Calvin Morrell.—When Dr. Burnet came west he brought with him Dr. Morrell, a brother Mason, who also hailed from New Jersey. He was present at the organization of the Nova Caesarea Harmony Lodge No. 2. He did not remain long in Cincinnati, but joined the Shakers of Union village, near Lebanon, Ohio, and died there.

Dr. Robert McClure came from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1792, and opened an office on Sycamore street between Third and Fourth, where he enjoyed a good practice, which Drake tells us was not due to his own excellence as a physician, but to the splendid attributes of his wife, who was exceedingly popular with all classes. Dr. Drake also says: "In those days it was customary with the army officers to drink bitters in the morning—those of Dr. Stoughton, of London, being preferred; but as importations were sometimes suspended, Dr. McClure made a tincture, and putting it up in small vials, labeled them Best Stoughton Bitters, prepared in Cincinnati by Dr. Robert McClure." This seems to have caused much amusement to the officers. *The Sentinel* contained advertisements of these bitters. In some of these the doctor asked for the return of empty bottles. In 1801, Dr. McClure left Cincinnati, and returned to his native place, where he died.

Dr. John Cranmer.—For about six years after Dr. McClure came no other physician seems to have located in Cincinnati. In 1798, Dr. Cranmer arrived, and made his home on the north side of Second or Columbia street, between Main and Walnut. He was a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., where he picked up an elementary knowledge of medicine in the office of Dr. Bedford, a prominent phy-

sician of that place. With little education, and no formal study of medicine, he nevertheless made steady advancement in practice and reputation for thirty-four years, or until his death by cholera in 1832.

Dr. Jesse Smith was born in Peterboro, New Hampshire, March 6, 1793, on the farm owned by his grandfather, William Smith, and subsequently by his father, Robert Smith. The farm home is still owned by a branch of the family at the present time (1912). Through his grandmother, Elizabeth Morrison, as well as through his grandfather, William Smith, he inherited the traits of his Scotch ancestry—traits which were indeed valuable in the early days of rugged New England. The children were brought up with rigid care as to their service and duty to God and man—as to their morals, their habits of industry—and always with a strong love for reading, though the education was mainly conducted at home. No word of Scotch dialect was ever permitted in the household.

Young Jesse, at the age of seventeen, entered Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1814. Having determined upon a medical career and being "short of purse," he spent the next five years in teaching and attending Harvard Medical College, graduating there in 1819. He was called at once to the chair of surgery and anatomy at Dartmouth, his alma mater. Here he remained but one year, as he accepted a call to the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, then newly organized under a law passed by the Ohio legislature in 1820.

Cincinnati was a growing city. In 1800 it was a town of but seven hundred and fifty inhabitants, the corner of Sixth and Vine was a wheat field and Seventh street was its northern limit. In 1818 Cincinnati had ten thousand inhabitants and in 1820 it was growing rapidly. Many were the men of culture and excellence in those days. The pioneer spirit is always one of great energy, if not always without selfish interests. It boasted a public library, a mechanics' institute and various other institutions. The Cincinnati College, the outcome of Lancaster school, was organized in 1820 with Dr. Elijah Slack as president, its first commencement occurring the following year. The Ohio Medical College had received its charter about the same time, with a faculty consisting of Dr. Daniel Drake, Dr. Samuel Brown and Dr. Coleman Rogers. This combination lasted but a few months, when both the latter men withdrew owing to differences with Dr. Drake. Dr. Drake was a man of fervent temperament; he was eager, restless and tyrannical against all opposition, and yet a man of great ability. A harmonious relation with trustees or professors seemed so impossible to him that all the earlier years of the medical college were taken up with dissensions or the so called "Drake controversy." After the resignation of the two professors, before mentioned, it was decided to call two eastern men of great promise and ability to fill their places. Dr. Benjamin Bohrer was accordingly given the chair of materia medica and pharmacy, and Dr. Jesse Smith was given the chair of surgery and anatomy. Within a short time Dr. Bohrer withdrew and the public was shocked to realize that the success of the college, nay its life, was hopelessly thwarted by the constant friction among its trustees, who were also its professors. In 1821, at a faculty meeting composed of Drs. Drake, Slack and Smith, Dr. Drake was expelled by the votes of his colleagues. Their idea was to give to the college a large board of trustees, composed of leading, influ-

ential citizens, who would regulate its business affairs and leave the scientific work to the professors. Alas, it could not be accomplished, though the new board was appointed. The public had lost interest in the affairs of the college, which disinterest extended also to a movement on the part of Dr. Drake to establish a medical department in the Cincinnati College in opposition to the Ohio Medical College. This also failed. So bitter was the enmity at this time between Dr. Drake and Dr. Smith that Dr. Smith was urged by his friends to go armed, which, however, he declined to do.

At this time, in 1822, Dr. Smith had a contrasting experience which served to soothe his troubles in the west. He returned to Boston, where he was married to the sweetheart of his youth, Eliza Bailey, daughter of Jonathan Bailey and Elizabeth Gordon of the Scotch family of Gordons. President Kirkland of Harvard University performed the marriage ceremony. The newly wedded couple returned by carriage to Cincinnati, taking six weeks for the journey. They made their home on Walnut street, the east side, between Third and Fourth streets, where there was but one other home on the block.

During the next ten years Dr. Smith was indefatigable as a surgeon. He became dean of the medical college and built an addition to his home, where he could give special courses of lectures. His fame as a surgeon was second to none in the west, patients coming to him from the neighboring states as well as from the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati. One writer, in describing Dr. Jesse Smith, said: "Smith was undoubtedly a strong man. As a surgeon he enjoyed a great reputation. He was a bold and original operator, familiar with surgical literature and much esteemed as a well posted anatomist. As a lecturer he was well liked by the students, many of whom sided with him against Drake. In appearance he was a handsome man, over six feet in height, broad shouldered and well proportioned, with blonde hair and blue eyes and with athletic and military bearing. Smith was a highly cultured gentleman, a fairly good talker and an acknowledged excellent teacher of surgery. He was a man of strong mind and indomitable will power. In the early troubles of the college he took an active part, but he never went out of his way to show his dislike for Drake. He had the welfare of the Ohio College at heart, although his judgment was often at fault. He never cared to waste time and effort in amicable and tactful settlements, always going directly to the point. He made large contributions to medical literature."

In 1833, at the age of forty, after only ten hours' illness, he succumbed to the cholera epidemic. His untimely death, following upon a year of heroic effort to save others from the dread disease, was a great shock and loss to the community. He was a trustee of the Unitarian church. He left considerable property to his wife and one daughter, though he himself had taken little note of the business side of his profession. His wife had been his help and counselor. He has been accused of vanity by one of his critics, but, strange to say, there is no portrait of him nor is it believed that he ever had one taken. His short career of great efficiency, forcefulness and dignity of character left a deep impression upon the early medical annals of Cincinnati.

The most distinguished physician of Cincinnati in the early years of the nineteenth century was Dr. Wm. Goforth. Dr. Drake says of him: "Dr. Wil-

liam Goforth, of whom I knew more than of all whom I have mentioned, was born in the city of New York, in 1766. His preparatory education was good. His private preceptor was Dr. Joseph Young, a physician of some eminence, who, in the year 1800, published a small volume on the universal diffusion of electricity, and its agency in astronomy, physiology, and therapeutics. Goforth also enjoyed the more substantial teachings of that distinguished anatomist and surgeon, Dr. Charles McKnight, then a public lecturer in New York. In 1778 he accompanied his brother-in-law, General John S. Gano, to the west. On the tenth of June 1788, they landed at Maysville, Ky., then called Limestone. Settling in Washington, then the second town in population in Kentucky, he acquired great popularity, and had the chief practice of the county for eleven years. In 1799, he came to Columbia township, where his father, Judge Goforth, one of the most distinguished pioneers of Ohio, resided. In the spring of 1800, Dr. Goforth removed to Cincinnati and occupied the "Peach Grove" house, at that time vacated by Dr. Allison's removal to the country. He immediately acquired an extensive practice. Dr. Drake says he had the most winning manners of any man he ever knew, and the *most of them*. He dressed with great precision, and never left his home in the morning until his hair was powdered, and his gold-headed cane was grasped by his gloved hand. He took a warm interest in the politics of the Northwest Territory. His devotion to Masonry was such that he always embellished his signature with some of its emblems. To Dr. Goforth the people were indebted for the introduction of the cowpox at an earlier time than elsewhere in the west. Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, of Boston, had received the infection from England in the year 1800, and early in 1801 Dr. Goforth received it and commenced vaccination in this place. Dr. Drake was one of his first patients. In 1803, Dr. Goforth, at great expense, dug up, at Big Bone Springs, Kentucky, and brought to this place, the most diversified and remarkable mass of huge fossil bones that were ever disinterred at one time or place in the United States; the whole of which he intrusted to a swindling Englishman, Thomas Ashe, alias D'Arville, who sold them in Europe and kept the proceeds. Dr. Goforth was the patron of all who were engaged in searching for the precious metals in the surrounding wilderness. They brought their specimens to him, and usually lived at his expense while he had the analysis made. The clarification of ginseng, and its shipment to China was a popular scheme in which the doctor eagerly participated.

The French Revolution of 1789 had exiled many educated and accomplished men and women. The doctor's sympathies were with the Revolutionists, some of whom came to the west. The doctor's association with one of these so raised his admiration for the French that he began preparations for migration to the south. President Jefferson had purchased Louisiana from Bonaparte. Early in 1807, he departed in a flatboat for the lower Mississippi. He was appointed a parish judge, and subsequently elected by the Creoles of Attakapas to represent them in forming the first constitution of the state of Louisiana. Soon after he removed to New Orleans. During the invasion of that city by the British he acted as surgeon to a regiment of Louisiana volunteers. By this time his taste for French manners had been satisfied, and he determined to return to this city. On the first of May, 1816, he left with his family on a keelboat, and on the

twenty-eighth of December, after a voyage of eight months, reached this city. He immediately reacquired practice; but in the following spring he died from hepatitis, contracted by his summer sojourn on the river.

In the medical history of the west one gigantic figure towers above all others. For nearly half a century Daniel Drake was the dominant factor in educational development of every kind, medical, scientific, and literary.

Daniel Drake, second child of Isaac and Elizabeth Shotwell Drake—the first child, a daughter, having died in infancy—was born on a farm near the town of Plainville, New Jersey, October 20, 1788. Isaac Drake and Elizabeth Shotwell were married in 1783, and began housekeeping on the farm of Nathaniel Drake. Dr. Drake's grandparents were Nathaniel and Dorothy Retan Drake. Nathaniel Drake owned a grist mill on a branch of the Raritan river. Dr. Drake said of this: "I was the first-born son, which, in some countries would have made me a miller."

Isaac Drake had two brothers, Cornelius and Abraham.

Five families emigrated to Maysville, Kentucky: Isaac, Cornelius and Abraham Drake, and David Morris and John Shotwell, reaching that place on the 16th of June, 1788. Daniel Drake had a sister, Elizabeth, two and a half years younger than himself, and a brother, Benjamin, born in Mason county, Kentucky, in 1795. Daniel Drake's childhood was spent in a log-cabin. He received his first schooling from itinerant schoolmasters, who would establish themselves in conveniently located cabins and teach the children of the settlers the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic. At the age of seven Daniel was a fair reader. The next four years were spent in labor on his father's farm. Drake's early years were spent in close communion with nature. "What to an ordinary observer was barren and unattractive, was to him a source of infinite interest and delight. The impressions thus made on the boy's mind during the formative period of life, were the elements out of which the mind of the future man was constructed. Drake became an eminent naturalist and great physician because of that fact." At about eleven years of age he was able to resume his studies under the guidance of an instructor who came from Maryland, and opened a school in the Mayslick district. Cornelius Drake, a brother of Daniel Drake's father, had settled near the place where the Drakes lived. He was a prosperous man, and in 1796 sent his son, John, a young man probably six years older than Daniel, to Dr. Wm. Goforth, who was practicing medicine in Washington, Kentucky. John Drake remained three years with Dr. Goforth, and then continued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania. John Drake spent his vacations on his father's place. Daniel became greatly interested in his cousin John's books. He devoted every spare moment to study. His father favored the idea of Daniel becoming a doctor. It was intended that John Drake should locate in Maysville, and that Daniel should study under him. John Drake died about the time of his graduation. His death was directly instrumental in bringing Daniel to Cincinnati. Had John Drake lived, Daniel would have become a country doctor.

Dr. Goforth, who was probably the first teacher of medicine in the West, having for his first pupil John Drake, in 1796, removed to Columbia in 1799, and to Cincinnati in 1800. Isaac Drake made the acquaintance of Dr. Goforth

in 1788, during their long voyage down the Ohio river. He greatly admired the doctor's knowledge, and believed he was a great physician. Half in earnest, he told Dr. Goforth that Daniel, then three years old, should some day be a doctor, and Dr. Goforth should be his teacher. When the time arrived Isaac Drake went to Cincinnati, and arranged with the doctor the terms of apprenticeship for Daniel. On the 16th of December, 1800, accompanied by his father and a neighbor, Daniel set out on horseback for Cincinnati. Two days later they reached the town. The arrangement which Isaac Drake made with Dr. Goforth was that Daniel should live in the doctor's family, and that he should remain with him four years, at the end of which he was to be made a doctor. It was also agreed that he should be sent to school two quarters, that he might learn the Latin language. For his board and services the doctor was to receive $400, a goodly sum for that time. On the 20th of December, 1800, he began his studies. His first duties were to read Quincy's Dispensatory, and grind quicksilver into mercurial ointment. Dr. Drake says: "It was my function during the first three years of my pupilage, to put up and distribute medicines over the village. In doing this I was brought even as far west as where Sixth and Vine streets now is." He further says: "But few of you have seen the genuine old 'doctor's shop,' or regaled your olfactory nerves in the mingled odors, which like incense to the god of physic, rose from brown paper bundles, bottles stopped with worm-eaten corks, and jars of ointment; not a whit behind those of the apothecary in the days of Solomon. Yet such a place is very well for a student; however idle, *he will always be absorbing a little medicine, especially if he sleep behind the greasy counter.*"

Through Dr. John Stites, Jr., a young physician, who came from New York, and in 1802 became Dr. Goforth's partner, Drake became acquainted with the writings of Benjamin Rush, whom Dr. Goforth heartily despised. Drake studied the forbidden books, and indirectly won Dr. Goforth over to the new teachings of Rush. Dr. Stites stayed in Cincinnati less than a year, going to Kentucky, where he practiced until his death, five years later, at the early age of twenty-seven years. Dr. Goforth thought so much of his talented pupil that in 1804, when Drake was hardly nineteen years old, he made him a full partner. On the first of August, 1805, Dr. Goforth presented Drake with an autograph diploma, signing it as "Surgeon-General of the First Division of the Ohio Militia." This was the first diploma conferred on a Cincinnati student, and the first issued west of the Alleghanies to any *student of medicine.* Equipped with this diploma and lots of enthusiasm, but very little money, Drake started for Philadelphia, arriving there November 9, 1805. After five months (April, 1806) he returned to Cincinnati. Dr. Goforth was then contemplating removal to New Orleans. Drake did not wish to practice in Cincinnati without him, and went to his old home in Mayslick, Kentucky. In April, 1807, Dr. Goforth wrote to him to come to Cincinnati and take his office during his absence. Drake came immediately, and was immediately successful. On the 20th of December, 1807, Dr. Drake was married to Miss Harriet Sisson, a niece of Colonel Jared Mansfield, surveyor-general of the Northwestern Territory.

Dr. and Mrs. Drake began housekeeping in the fall of 1807, in a two-story frame house on the east side of Sycamore street, between Third and Fourth

streets. Dr. Drake was a student of nature as well as of medicine. In 1810, he published his "Notices of Cincinnati, its Topography, Climate and Diseases." In 1815, he brought out his "Picture of Cincinnati." The full title of this work was: "Natural and Statistical View of Cincinnati and the Miami country, illustrated with maps. With an appendix containing observations on the late earthquakes, the Aurora Borealis, and Southwest Wind." It was the first book written by a Cincinnatian. It is a duodecimo volume of 250 pages.

In 1813 Drake became the owner of a drug store on Main street between Second and Third streets, which he conducted with the assistance of his brother Benjamin. It soon became a general store, where hardware and groceries were sold. In this store Drake, after his return from Philadelphia, fitted up the first soda fountain in Cincinnati.

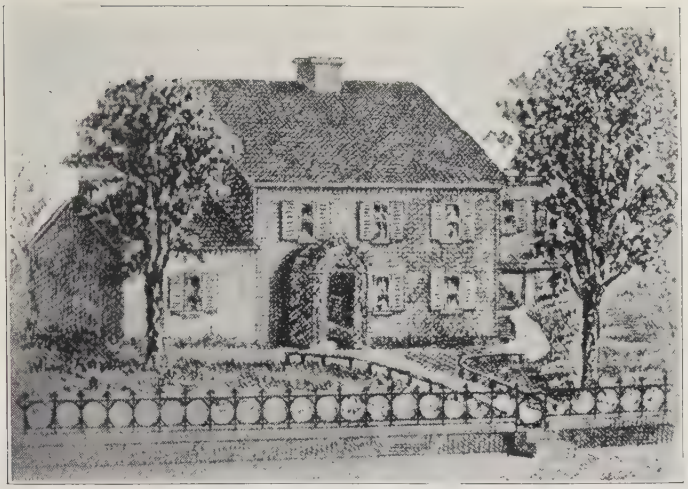
In 1815 the Lancaster Seminary was founded, and Drake became one of its trustees. Drake devoted much time to this institution. In a few years (1819) it became the Cincinnati College.

In fulfillment of a long cherished desire, Dr. and Mrs. Drake set out for Philadelphia in October, 1815. There he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1816, he received his diploma, and returning to Cincinnati, resumed practice in May, 1816.

In addition to his scientific and literary activities, Dr. Drake was interested in civic advancement of every kind. In his "Picture of Cincinnati" he suggested and outlined the canal system of the Middle West. He traced routes from Lake Erie to the Allegheny river; between the Maumee and Great Miami; between the Chicago and Illinois rivers; between the Wisconsin and Fox rivers; between the Cuyahoga and Muskingum rivers; from the Great Miami to Cincinnati; from Maumee bay to Cincinnati. Many of these were projected by 1825. Drake in 1835, earnestly advocating the building of a railroad between Cincinnati and Charlestown, S. C. Early in 1817, Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, who had established a medical school in connection with Transylvania University, in Lexington, Kentucky, invited Dr. Drake to take the chair of Materia Medica. The offer was accepted, and in the fall of 1817 he moved to Lexington. Thus he became one of the five members of the first faculty of the first medical school in the West. That he had contemplated teaching medicine is shown in an advertisement that appeared in the *Western Spy,* July 9, 1817, three months before he moved to Lexington. The card states that, "Drs. Drake and Rogers having connected themselves in the practice of their profession have made arrangements for the accommodation and instruction of medical students." After Drake's return a systematic course of instruction was planned by Drake and Rogers. They interested Elijah Slack, president of the Lancaster school, and on May 27, 1818, they announced in the public prints the full curriculum. The first lecture was delivered on the 10th of November, 1818, and the session closed on the 10th of March, 1819.

Dr. Drake was one of the founders of the Western Museum, established in June, 1818. Regular meetings were commenced in July, 1819. In 1820 Dr Drake delivered an address at the opening meeting.

Dr. Drake devoted the greater part of the year 1818 to paving the way for the establishment of the Medical College of Ohio. The people of Cincinnati were favorable to the project, but the physicians of the town were indifferent



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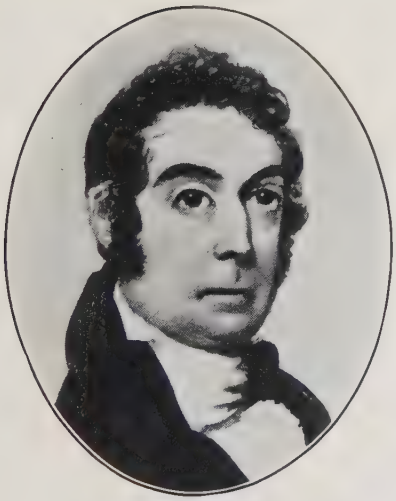
DANIEL DRAKE'S RESIDENCE, 1850
Now the site of 124 West Fourth Street



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DR. WILLIAM GOFORTH
(Drake's Teacher)

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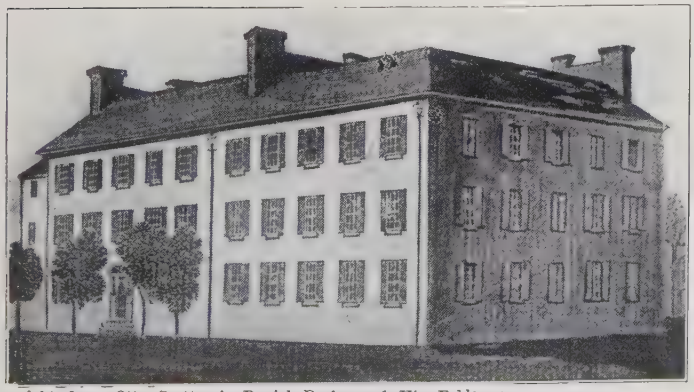
DR. DANIEL DRAKE



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COMMERCIAL HOSPITAL, 1832

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HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, FRANKLIN AND BROADWAY, 1857

or hostile to the movement. They were jealous of Drake, or feared increased competition from the doctors whom the institution would turn out. Drake persisted in his efforts undismayed, and made a personal appeal to the legislature. On January 19, 1819, the legislature passed an Act (Ohio Laws, Vol. 17, p. 37) establishing the Medical College of Ohio. Under the terms of this Act Dr. Drake was elected president, Dr. Coleman Rogers, vice president, and Elijah Slack, registrar and treasurer. The first regular course was to begin in the fall of 1819, but dissensions in the faculty caused a postponement for a year. The opening of the first session, November 1, 1820, saw a class of twenty-four students assembled. On Wednesday, April 4, 1821, a class of seven were graduated. Dr. Drake delivered the valedictory address. The commencement over, strife broke out afresh in the faculty, which at that time consisted of three members. At the close of the second session, March 6, 1822, Dr. Drake was expelled by the votes of his two confreres. Popular indignation demanded his reinstatement, but Dr. Drake promptly handed in his resignation. In 1823 he was again offered the chair of Materia Medica in Transylvania University, and in the fall again went to Lexington. He lectured there during the following three years. In October, 1825, Dr. Drake lost his wife. From this affliction Dr. Drake never recovered. Ever afterwards he observed the anniversary of her death by solitude, fasting and meditation. She was buried in the old Presbyterian cemetery in Cincinnati (now Washington Park), and later in Spring Grove. Dr. Drake was dean of the medical faculty of Transylvania in 1825-6. In the spring of 1826, Drake returned to Cincinnati. Immediately after his return he had a severe attack of meningitis. He had hardly recovered from this when he again began working and making plans. In 1827 he opened on Third street between Main and Walnut, the Cincinnati Eye Infirmary, in connection with Dr. Jedediah Cobb. Dr. Drake engaged in active practice for the next three years, taking part during this time in nearly every thing of public interest, and watching closely the trend of affairs in the Medical College of Ohio. In 1830, he was offered a chair in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. This he accepted, and made for himself a splendid record. Before he went to Philadelphia he had decided to establish a new medical college in Cincinnati. He had discussed the plan with some of the trustees of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. This was to be known as the Medical Department of Miami University.[4]

The cholera of 1832 kept him very busy professionally. For relief he began to cultivate society in the better sense of the word. At that time he lived, with two daughters growing into womanhood, at the corner of Vine and Baker streets. Here he dispensed hospitality from a large buckeye bowl, filled with innocent beverages and decorated with buckeye blossoms and branches. Dr. Drake loved the buckeye, the emblem of the state.

In 1833 the College of Teachers was founded, and existed for ten years. It was an aggregation of the brightest and most progressive men in Cincinnati at that time. Drake's contributions to the transactions were frequent and valuable. He advocated compulsory education, the teaching of anatomy and physiology in the common schools.

[4] See History of Medical College of Ohio.

In 1835 Drake was again asked to take a chair in the Medical College of Ohio. His demands were not acceded to. His answer to this was the securing of a charter for the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College. (Referred to under Medical Colleges.) After the collapse of this school (1839), Drake accepted an appointment as Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology in the Louisville Medical Institute. Later he was made Professor of Theory and Practice. He moved to Louisville in 1840, and remained there for nearly ten years. In the latter part of 1849, when the Medical College of Ohio was again passing through one of its critical periods Drake was asked to return. At the opening of the session, November 5, 1849, Drake delivered the opening address before the class. It was a resumé of a life-long struggle for the idol of his heart. At the end of the session he resigned. He was weary of the endless wrangling. He went back to Louisville, where he was received with open arms. In 1852 he was again importuned to return to the Medical College of Ohio, which was again threatened with dissolution. He began his college work, but took sick on October 26, 1852, with pneumonia. He died November 6, 1852.

Drake in his "Discourses" tells us that in 1818 he issued proposals for a journal, and obtained between two and three hundred subscribers, but other duties interfered (The College Hospital and Insane Asylum) with his entering on its publication. "In March, 1822, Dr. John D. Godman, who had been professor of surgery in the Medical College, but had resigned, issued the first number of the *Western Quarterly Reporter,* of which Mr. John P. Foote, then a book-seller and cultivator of science, was at his own risk, the publisher. Dr. Godman, at the end of a year, returned to the east, and with the sixth number, the work was discontinued. In the spring of 1826, Drs. Guy W. Wright and James M. Mason, Western graduates, commenced a semi-monthly, under the title of the Ohio Medical Repository. At the end of the first volume, Dr. Drake became connected with it in place of Dr. Mason. The title was changed to *Western Medical and Physical Journal* and it was published monthly.

"At the end of the first volume it came into my exclusive proprietary and editorial charge, under the title of the *Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences,* with the motto, 'E. Sylvis Nuncius.' My first editorial associate was Dr. James C. Finley, the next Dr. Wm. Wood, then Drs. Gross and Harrison. After the dissolution of medical department of the Cincinnati College in 1839, it was transferred to Louisville on my appointment there, and its subscription list was united with that of the *Louisville Journal of Medicine and Surgery,* begun by Profs. Miller and Yandell, and Dr. T. H. Bell, but suspended after the second number. The title was then modified, and it was again made a monthly. In 1849 my connection with it was dissolved." In the autumn of 1832 the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio projected a semi-monthly under the title of the *Western Medical Gazette.* It was edited by Professors John Eberle, Thomas D. Mitchell, and Alban G. Smith. At the end of nine months it was suspended. Five months afterwards Dr. Silas Reed revived it as a monthly, and Dr. Samuel D. Gross, then demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, was added to the editorial corps.

It was continued to the completion of the second volume, when in April, 1835, the editors withdrew, and Dr. Reed united it with the *Western Journal.* In the following autumn, September, 1835, Dr. James M. Mason commenced

a new publication, to which he gave the name, *Ohio Medical Repository,* the same with that of which he was one of the editors and publishers in 1826. Like that also it was issued semi-monthly. It did not continue through the first year. In the year 1842 Dr. Leonidas M. Lawson founded the *Western Lancet,* which continued under his charge for thirteen years. In 1855, he sold it to Dr. Thomas Wood. It was continued until 1858, when it was combined with the *Medical Observer,* a monthly, which had been established in 1856 by Drs. Geo. Mendenhall, John A. Murphy and E. B. Stevens.

The name of the combined journal was the *Lancet and Observer.* In 1873 it was purchased by Dr. J. C. Culbertson. In 1844, Dr. Lawson began the publication of a monthly journal called the *Journal of Health.* It was intended for the people, and contained much information along hygienic and dietetic lines. It was suspended after two years.

The *American Psychological Journal* was begun by Dr. Edward Mead, professor of obstetrics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in the session of 1851-2. The following session, 1852-3, he lectured on Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence. After five numbers the journal suspended.

Dr. A. H. Baker, founder of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery (1851), began in 1858 the publication of a monthly journal in the interest of his school. It was called the *Cincinnati Medical News.* After the second year it was called the *Cincinnati Medical and Surgical News.* It was suspended in 1863. The Alumni Association of the same institution started the *Cincinnati Medical Journal,* in 1885, and published it as a monthly for two years. Dr. C. A. L. Reed was the editor. Drs. R. C. S. Reed and C. A. L. Reed had previously published the *Sanitary News* in Hamilton, Ohio. In 1882 and 1883 they issued it from the college building as the *Clinical Brief and Sanitary News.* It appeared every month. Drs. William Judkins and George B. Orr were associate editors.

The Cincinnati Journal of Medicine was begun by Drs. George C. Blackman and Theophilus Parvin, of the Medical College of Ohio, as a monthly, in 1866. It became the *Western Journal of Medicine* after Parvin removed to Indianapolis, in 1870, and was published in the latter city. It was absorbed by the *Lancet and Observer* in 1875.

The Cincinnati Medical Repertory was founded by Dr. J. A. Thacker in 1868. In 1872 its name was changed to the *Medical News.* It was suspended in 1890.

The Cincinnati Medical and Dental Journal, was established by Drs. A. B. Thrasher and F. W. Sage, as a monthly, in 1885. After three years the dental feature was dropped and the name changed to *Cincinnati Medical Journal.* It was discontinued in 1896.

The Obstetric Gazette was founded by Dr. E. B. Stevens in 1878. In 1885 Dr. J. C. Culbertson became the editor. In 1890 it was discontinued.

In 1871 the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio began the publication of *The Clinic.* It was a weekly, the first published in the west. Dr. J. T. Whittaker was the editor. Later Dr. J. G. Hyndman acted in that capacity. The faculty were collaborators, and the success of the journal was decided from the beginning. In 1878 it was purchased by Dr. J. C. Culbertson, who united it with the *Lancet and Observer* under the title of *Lancet and Clinic.* In 1886 the title was changed to *Lancet-Clinic.* In 1891, Dr. Culbertson removed to Chicago, to take charge of the journal of the American Medical Association.

During his absence from Cincinnati, the editorial charge of the *Lancet-Clinic* was given to Drs. J. C. Oliver and L. S. Colter. In 1892, Dr. Culbertson returned to this city. Failing health induced Dr. Culbertson to hand over the editorship in 1904, to Dr. Mark A. Brown, who conducted it until the latter part of 1906. In 1907, the present holders, "The Lancet-Clinic Publishing Company," acquired the property.

Homeopathic journalism in Cincinnati began in 1851, when Drs. B. Ehrman, Adam Miller, and G. W. Bigler established the *Cincinnati Journal of Homeopathy.* In 1852 Joseph H. Pulte and H. P. Gatchell undertook the publication of the *American Magazine of Homeopathy and Hydropathy.* Neither journal was long-lived.

In 1864 *The American Homeopathist* made its appearance under the editorial management of Charles Cropper. In 1868 it was merged into the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.* Dr. T. P. Wilson was editor. In 1873 Dr. Wilson undertook the publication of the *Cincinnati Medical Advance,* which was moved in 1886 to Ann Arbor, Mich., and continued under the title of the *Ann Arbor Medical Advance. The Pulte Quarterly* was started in 1890 by Dr. Thomas M. Stewart. It was a college journal. It ran through three and a half volumes.

ECLECTIC JOURNALS.

The beginning of Eclectic journalism in Cincinnati was coincident with the founding of the Eclectic Medical Institute. When Thomas V. Morrow came to Cincinnati in 1842 he brought with him the *Western Medical Reformer,* which had been published for a number of years at Worthington, Ohio, by the faculty of the Worthington Medical School, the predecessor of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute. In 1845 the name was changed to the *Eclectic Medical Journal.* It is still issued every month. Its editors have been the teachers of the institute.

The Cincinnati Herald of Health was issued by Drs. John King and J. C. Thomas in 1854. It did not survive the first year.

The secessionists who founded the *American Medical College* in the Cincinnati College building in opposition to the Eclectic Medical Institute, started a monthly, the *American Medical Journal.* It was edited by Dr. T. J. Wright. It began in 1856, and lasted until the end of 1857, when it was merged into the *College Journal of Medical Science,* which the faculty of the Eclectic College of Medicine had published monthly in 1856 and 1857. The combined journal was abandoned in 1859, and was followed by the *Journal of Rational Medicine,* edited by Dr. C. H. Cleaveland, which lasted three years, when it was suspended. Dr. R. S. Newton published the *Western Medical News* from 1851 to 1859. He then issued a clinical monthly called the *Express.* In conjunction with G. W. L. Bickley, Newton published the *Cincinnati Eclectic and Edinburgh Medical Journal.* After a short existence both were absorbed by the *Eclectic Medical Journal.*

A monthly called *Journal of Human Science* was started in 1860 by W. Byrd Powell and J. W. Smith, but abandoned after four numbers. A good exponent of eclecticism is the *Eclectic Medical Gleaner,* a monthly begun in 1878, and

edited by Drs. W. E. Bloyer and W. C. Cooper. In 1904 it became a bi-monthly under the management of Drs. H. W. Felter and J. U. Lloyd.

Dr. Abner Curtis, the leader of the Physio-Medical school, published the *Botanico-Medical Recorder* from 1837 to 1852. It had been published in Columbus, Ohio, since 1827. In 1852 the name was changed to *Physio-Medical Recorder*. It was suspended in 1880. After the suspension of the *Recorder*, Dr. W. H. Cook, the associate of Curtis, issued the *Cincinnati Medical Gazette and Recorder* for two years. In 1854 Curtis issued the *Journal of Medical Reform*, and in 1866 the *Journal of Education and of Physiological and Medical Reform*. Neither survived its first year. In 1849 E. H. Stockwell, professor of Anatomy in the Physio-Medical college, started the *Physio-Medical and Surgical Journal*, in opposition to Curtis and his school. It was suspended in 1852.

DRAKE'S SCHOOL.

In 1815 the Lancaster Seminary was incorporated, and Drake became one of the trustees. It derived its name from Joseph Lancaster, a Scotchman, who originated the system. The principle of the system was the training of the younger pupils by the more advanced ones, who thus became the teachers of the younger pupils. In 1820 it was merged into the Cincinnati College.

Worn out with the internal strife in the Medical College of Ohio, Dr. Drake, in 1835, opened his school as the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College under the charter of that institution. The opening of this rival school met with determined opposition from the friends of the Medical College of Ohio. They contested the right of the trustees of the Cincinnati College to conduct a department of medicine under their charter.

On June 27, 1835, the trustees of Cincinnati College announced the opening of their medical department with the following faculty: Joseph N. McDowell, professor of anatomy; Samuel D. Gross, pathology, physiology, and jurisprudence; Horatio B. Jameson, surgery; Landon C. Rives, obstetrics and diseases of women and children; James B. Rogers, chemistry and pharmacy; John P. Harrison, materia medica; Daniel Drake, theory and practice; John L. Riddell, adjunct professor in chemistry and lecturer on botany.

Cary A. Trimble, who had been a student in the Medical College of Ohio in 1833, was made demonstrator of anatomy. Dr. Jameson resigned after the first term.

Dr. Willard Parker, one of the greatest surgeons of his day, was appointed in Jameson's place. The rivalry between the schools was most bitter. The Commercial hospital from which the professors and students of the new school were excluded, the Medical College of Ohio being by law the care-taker and beneficiary of the hospital, was the principal bone of contention. Drake fitted up a small hospital opposite his college (where the Gibson house now stands), and called it the Cincinnati Hospital. It furnished the clinical material for the new school. Drake's Eye Infirmary, founded in 1827, by Drake and Jedediah Cobb, and known as the Cincinnati Eye Infirmary, located on Third street between Main and Walnut, became a clinical department of the new school. In 1839, Drake broke up the monopoly of the Medical College of Ohio in the Commercial

hospital. In accordance with an act passed by the legislature in 1839, the township trustees issued an order permitting the students of the Cincinnati College to attend clinical lectures in the Commercial hospital and made an arrangement whereby some of the professors were added to the staff. Unfortunately the victory came too late. Drake and his associates who had conducted their school for four years without help, were about to abandon the school. During the year 1838 the standing committee on medical colleges and medical societies submitted two reports to the legislature, one sustaining the Medical College of Ohio, the other recommending the Medical Department of Cincinnati College. It was suggested to turn all properties of the Medical College of Ohio over to the Cincinnati College, making the latter a state institution. The committee consisted of five members. Each report was handed in by two members. One did not vote. That saved the day for the Medical College of Ohio.

The short but brilliant career of the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College is thus described by Gross in his memorial of Drake: "With such a faculty the school could hardly fail to prosper. It had, however, to contend with one serious disadvantage, namely, the want of an endowment. It was strictly speaking, a private enterprise; and although the citizens of Cincinnati contributed, perhaps not illiberally, to its support, yet the chief burden fell upon the four original projectors, Drake, Rives, McDowell and myself. They found the edifice of the Cincinnati College erected many years before, in a state of decay, without apparatus, lecture rooms or museum; they had to go east of the mountains for two of their professors, with onerous guarantees; and they had to encounter no ordinary degree of prejudice and actual opposition from friends of the Medical College of Ohio. It is not surprising therefore, that after struggling on, although with annually increasing classes, and with a spirit of activity and perseverance that hardly knew any bounds, it should at length have exhausted the patience, and even the forbearance of its founders. What, however, contributed more perhaps than anything else to its immediate downfall, was the resignation of Dr. Parker, who in the summer of 1839, accepted the corresponding chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York. The vacation of the surgical chair was soon followed by my own retirement and by that of my other colleagues, Dr. Drake being the last to withdraw. During the four years the school was in existence it educated nearly four hundred pupils."

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

In the month of December, 1818, Dr. Drake made a personal application to the legislature of Ohio for the passage of a law authorizing the establishment of a medical college in Cincinnati. The bill establishing the Medical College of Ohio was passed January 19, 1819. In this act Samuel Brown, Coleman Rogers, Elijah Slack, and Daniel Drake, were named as corporators, and invested with the powers of trustees. The same individuals were also constituted the faculty. The government of the institution was committed to their charge, and they were authorized to elect professors and officers. It was provided, however, that no professorship should be created or abolished, nor any professor or lecturer be

elected or dismissed, without the consent of three-fourths of the faculty. By the original charter one of the professors was to be president of the college, and all of the professors were eligible. The term of office was to be two years, and the length of the sessions five months. This latter rule was made for the reason that at first only five professorships were established instead of six or seven, as in the older schools. Under these laws Dr. Drake was elected president; Dr. Coleman Rogers, vice president; and Elijah Slack, registrar and treasurer. Dr. Samuel Brown declined to accept the positions tendered to him. For this and other retarding causes no session was held in 1819-20. On the 30th of December, 1819, an amendatory act was passed, providing that no professorship should be created or abolished, nor any professor or lecturer elected, or dismissed, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the faculty. Under this last act Dr. Coleman Rogers was made Professor of Surgery. Before the first session, the faculty, consisting of Drs. Drake, Slack, and Rogers, held a meeting, and Dr. Rogers was expelled by the votes of Drs. Drake and Slack.

In January. 1820, Dr. Benjamin S. Bohrer, of the District of Columbia, was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Subsequently Dr. Jesse Smith was elected a member of the faculty. In 1820 an organization of the faculty was effected, and an announcement was issued, August 20, 1820, stating the session would open on the first of November following. At this meeting Dr. Drake was elected Professor of Theory and Practice, and Diseases of Women and Children; Dr. Slack, Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Bohrer, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Dr. Jesse Smith, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; and Dr. Robert Best, Assistant to the Chair of Chemistry. On the opening of the session, November 1, 1820, a class of twenty-four students was assembled. Cincinnati was then a town of about 10,000 inhabitants. Their first building has been described by one who attended lectures at that time as a very pretentious one. It was a two-story brick house, located at 91 Main street, below Pearl. The lectures were given in an ordinary room upstairs. The first story was occupied as a drug store by the father and brother of Dr. Drake. Here the college remained one year. In April, 1821, the first commencement was held, and a class of seven graduated. At the close of the session, Mr. Best assistant to the chair of chemistry, was dismissed. Botany and clinical medicine were added to Dr. Bohrer's department. Jealousies and intrigues began, however, with the first meeting of the faculty. Dr. Drake wittily intimates because the president's chair was not large enough to hold all of the faculty. Soon after the close of this session Dr. Bohrer resigned, and returned East.

The same intrinsic defects which had caused the delay of the first session, originated another rupture, and at a faculty meeting composed of Drs. Drake, Slack and Smith, Dr. Drake was expelled by the votes of his colleagues. At this meeting Dr. Drake presided. Dr. Smith "moved that Dr. Drake be expelled;" Dr. Slack "seconded the motion;" Dr. Drake then put the motion, and it was carried without a dissenting voice. (See "Rise and Fall of the M. C. O." by D. Drake, M. D. p. 11.)

In October, 1821, the departments of anatomy and surgery were separated, Dr. Smith retained the former, and Dr. John D. Godman, of Philadelphia, was elected to the chair of surgery. In the *Cincinnati Gazette* of October 13, 1821, the following editorial is found: "Everyone knows that the value of our paper cur-

rency has depreciated at least one-third. The faculty of the Medical College, however, have agreed, for the present, to receive this depreciated paper at par for tickets." The editorial continues: "We are also much gratified to find that the trustees of the township (until the hospital shall be erected) have taken a large and commodious house in a healthy location, and propose to introduce forthwith a proper medical police. The professors of the college will enter upon their official duties in the hospital in November, and the town will be relieved from paying a medical attendant as heretofore. There are at this time twenty persons in the hospital, fifteen of whom are patients."

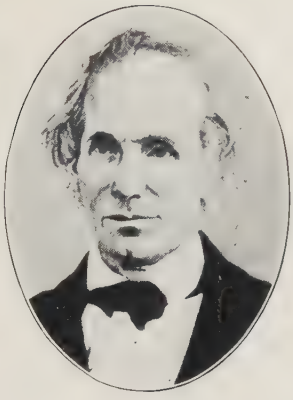
The second session, that of 1821-2, opened with a class of thirty students. The faculty consisted of Drs. Smith, Slack and Godman. Before the close of the session Dr. Godman resigned, to take effect at the end of the term. The session closed March 4, 1822, with a class of seven graduates. Soon after, Dr. Godman returned to Philadelphia.

In the following session (1822-3), Drs. Smith and Slack attempted to carry on the lectures. For this purpose Dr. Smith built a room in the rear of his residence, on Walnut street. The class was small, and the institution existed only in name. On the 13th of December, 1822, another law was passed, entitled, "An Act to Further Amend the Act Entitled, An Act Authorizing the Establishment of a Medical College in Cincinnati." By the provisions of this law the government of the institution was transferred to a board of trustees. This board consisted of thirteen members as follows: Hon. Wm. Burke, Samuel W. Davies, D. K. Este, W. H. Harrison, N. Longworth, Rev. Martin Ruter, O. M. Spencer, Ethan Stone, M. T. Williams, Jeremiah Morrow (governor of Ohio), Nathan Guilford, and the presidents of the Medical Convention of Ohio, and the Medical College of Ohio. General W. H. Harrison was elected president of the board.

Early in 1823, the trustees took upon themselves the trust, and entered upon the discharge of their duties. At the same time the former organization ceased. With all their exertions they were not able to organize a new faculty before the summer of 1824. At that time the following faculty were elected, and entered upon their duties November 15, 1824: Institutes and practice, Jedediah Cobb; chemistry and pharmacy, E. Slack; materia medica and obstetrics, John Moorhead; anatomy and surgery, Jesse Smith. Dr. Smith was elected dean. Dr. Smith was the first dean of the college. The first three lectured five times a week; the last, Dr. Smith, six times. The session opened with a class of fifteen students. In 1825 the college was reorganized; the number of trustees reduced to eleven, who were to serve for a term of three years (see Statutes of Ohio, 1832-3). This order was continued until 1851, when the legislature passed an act electing them for a period of ten years, or until their successors should be appointed. The sessions of 1824-5, and 1825-6, were held in the old Miami Exporting Company's banking house, on Front street between Main and Sycamore. After the reorganization in 1825 (Dr. Moorhead was dean), the faculty was reduced to four members, namely: J. Cobb, professor of anatomy and physiology; E. Slack, chemistry and pharmacy; John Moorhead, theory and practice, and obstetrics; J. Whitman, materia medica. The class of 1825-6 increased to forty-eight members.

DR. GEORGE C. BLACKMAN

DR. JOSEPH H. PULTE



DR. JOHN LOCKE

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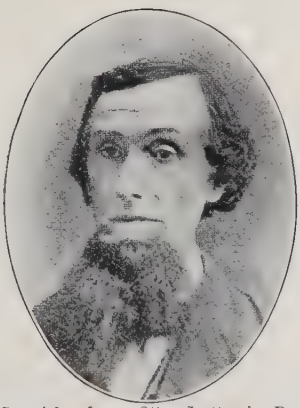
DR. JAMES GRAHAM

DR. JOHN M. SCUDDER



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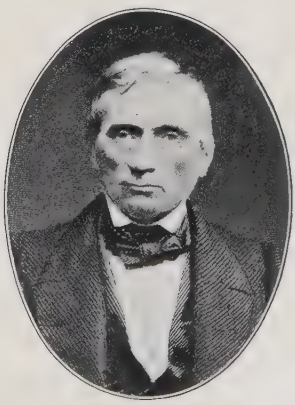
DR. DANIEL VAUGHN

DR. W. S. MERRELL



DR. R. D. MUSSEY

During the session of 1825, the legislature authorized each district medical society to appoint one indigent medical student for gratuitous instruction in the college. The district medical society furnished him a certificate stating that he had been deemed worthy of the appointment. This was signed by the president and secretary, and the seal of the society was affixed thereto. There were twenty-four of these district societies.

On the 31st of December, 1825, an act was passed by the legislature whereby the acts of January 19, 1819, (establishing the college), and December 13, 1819, (amending the former act), and December 13, 1822, (act for better regulation of, and making appropriations for the college), and of February 5, 1825, (creating a board of eleven trustees, and making other provisions), were repealed, and a board of eleven trustees was created. It was provided that no professor could be a trustee; that the trustees should have the power of appointing and dismissing professors; of establishing new chairs, and of conferring degrees; the latter function to be exercised in conjunction with, and upon recommendation of the faculty. This act made the trustees governors of the college, and confined the activity of the professors to their spheres as teachers. All moneys realized for five years in Hamilton county on tax penalties, auction sales and auction licenses were appropriated for the support of the Medical College of Ohio. The new board of trustees consisted of William Corry, Samuel W. Davies, Jacob Burnet, Ebenezer H. Pierson, William H. Harrison, Samuel Ramsey, Oliver M. Spencer, Joseph Guert, Martin Ruter, David K. Este, and Nathaniel Wright. Dr. Ramsey was president of the new board.

In the summer of 1826, the trustees obtained ground on Sixth street, between Vine and Race, and erected buildings on the site now occupied by the Butler building. Owing to limited means they could not erect such buildings as were desirable. For this reason the chemical lectures were delivered in the college building, on Walnut street above Fourth during the session of 1827. As matters of amusing interest, I take the following from the records of that date. "At a meeting of the faculty a resolution was passed authorizing the dean to purchase candlesticks and snuffers." Also the following: "Resolved, That, if any student shall fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or be the bearer of a challenge, or be a second or accessory to any act or proceeding of that kind, he shall be expelled from the institution." From the nature of their relations, it may be judged that these high privileges were reserved for the faculty.

After the reorganization the school increased in numbers, but seems to have suffered from the hostility of a large number of the profession, and from want of public confidence. The class of 1826-7 numbered eighty students, and that of 1827-8, one hundred and one students. The numbers continued to increase until the session of 1831-2, when it amounted to one hundred and thirty-two.

In the winter of 1827-8, the legislature, on the application of Dr. Barnes, incorporated an institution under the name of The Cincinnati Medical Academy. This was to be a preparatory school for students wishing to enter the Medical College of Ohio. Six lectures a week were to be delivered by Dr. Barnes and others.

In 1831, the trustees of Miami University attempted to establish a medical department in Cincinnati. Dr. Drake was the instigator and principal worker

in this scheme. Under his direction a number of gentlemen were brought out from the east. Dr. Thos. D. Mitchell was guaranteed a salary of $2,000. A faculty was appointed as follows: Dr. Drake, professor of institutes and practice of medicine; Dr. Geo. McClellan, professor of anatomy and physiology; Dr. John Eberle, professor of materia medica and botany; Dr. Jas. M. Staughton, professor of surgery; Dr. John F. Henry, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Dr. Thos. D. Mitchell, professor of chemistry and pharmacy; Dr. Jas. N. McDowell, adjunct professor of anatomy and physiology. In connection with this school an institution was projected, to be called The Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. The academy was announced to open on the first Monday in April, 1831, and was to continue for twenty-five weeks. The following gentlemen were to be the lecturers: James M. Staughton on the Institutes of Surgery; Isaac Hough on Operative Surgery; J. N. McDowell on Anatomy; Wolcott Richards on Physiology; Landon C. Rives on Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence; Daniel Drake on Practice and Materia Medica; J. F. Henry on Obstetrics; E. A. Atlee on Diseases of Women and Children; Thos. D. Mitchell on Chemistry and Pharmacy; Dr. Atlee was president and Dr. Rives, secretary. A more brilliant corps of teachers has seldom been found in one school. One lecture was delivered by Dr. Mitchell. Before the beginning of the first session the Medical College of Ohio was reorganized, and the Miami plan abandoned. Sic transit gloria mundi.

The new faculty was constituted as follows: Dr. J. Cobb, professor of anatomy and physiology; Dr. T. D. Mitchell, professor of chemistry and pharmacy; Dr. Staughton, professor of surgery; Dr. John Eberle, professor of materia medica and botany; Dr. J. F. Henry, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Dr. John Moorhead, professor of theory and practice of medicine; Dr. Chas. E. Pierson, professor of institutes and medical jurisprudence; Dr. Drake, professor of clinical medicine.

Dr. Staughton was elected dean. During the year 1831 the erection of additional buildings was begun.

Before the close of the session, on the 19th of January, 1832, Dr. Drake resigned. The trustees then reduced the number of the faculty to six. Under this action Dr. Henry retired.

In the session of 1832-3 the faculty consisted of Dr. Cobb, professor of anatomy and physiology; Dr. Mitchell, professor of chemistry and pharmacy; Dr. Staughton, professor of surgery; Dr. Pierson, professor of materia medica; Dr. Moorhead, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; and Dr. Eberle, professor of theory and practice. Owing to its long continued internal discords the school had run down from a class of 132 in 1831-2, to 82 in 1832-3. At the end of the latter session they had a graduating class of nineteen. In August, 1833, Dr. Staughton, professor of surgery, died. Dr. Alban Gold Smith was elected in his place. In the Fall of 1833, Dr. Samuel D. Gross was brought out from Philadelphia through the influence of Dr. Eberle, and appointed demonstrator of anatomy. In 1835 Dr. Gross resigned, and accepted the chair of pathological anatomy in the Medical Department of Cincinnati College, then founded by Dr. Drake. In the following session (1833-4) the class increased to 126 students, and at the commencement in 1834 twenty candidates

graduated. Notwithstanding this apparent prosperity, the greatest discord and dissatisfaction existed in the ranks of the profession in regard to the constitution of the faculty, and the conduct of the trustees. Petitions signed by large numbers of he profession were sent to the legislature, saying that the faculty were incompetent, and that under their rule the school was "a by-word and a hissing stock." The opposition was led by Dr. Drake, and the charges made by him against the trustees and faculty of the college, and the trustees of the township contained no less than sixteen specifications. The governor of the state appointed a committee to visit the city and ascertain the true condition of affairs. This committee made a majority and minority report, but in them offered no opinion as to what facts were proven, and what disproven. The senate thereupon appointed a select committee, to which these reports were referred. This committee made a thorough examination, which resulted in sustaining the trustees and faculty. This report was adopted by the senate by a vote of 34 to 1.

At the same session of the legislature, (1833-4), the laws regulating the practice of medicine were repealed.

This abolished the district medical societies, and, of course, their privilege of sending a beneficiary student to the college. In lieu of this provision, the faculty, by direction of the board of trustees, gave notice that they would receive applications for a gratuitous course of lectures, from indigent young men, citizens of the state. Such application must specify the judicial district in which the applicant resided, and set forth, under oath before the nearest president, judge, or clerk of the county, that the applicant was at least twenty-one years old, had been a student of medicine for two years, was unable to pay the fees, and that the application was his own composition, and in his own handwriting. He was required to have a certificate, signed by two respectable clergymen, that he had a good moral character, and had received a good English education. Preference was given to young men who had received a collegiate education.

For a number of years previous to 1845 the faculty used to take notes, payable at some specified time, for the payment of fees to the college. These notes were in some, if not in all cases, to be paid when the students had earned the money in practice. The notes were generally endorsed by some friend, or former preceptor. In the above named year this credit system was abolished.

REORGANIZATION IN 1837.

Dr. John Eberle, who had been appointed professor of materia medica and botany in 1831, was transferred to the chair of theory and practice of medicine in 1832. In 1837 he resigned, as did Dr. J. C. Cross.

In the reorganization of 1837, John T. Shotwell, a cousin of Drake, was made professor of anatomy. This position he held until 1850. During this time he was the master-spirit of the institution. Reuben Dimond Mussey accepted the chair of surgery in 1838, and Marmaduke Burr Wright that of materia medica, at Shotwell's request. New life seemed to have been given to the school. The peace, however, was of short duration. Quarrels, resignations, and attempts to reorganize, were of frequent occurrence. The faculty was divided into two factions, one headed by Shotwell; the other by M. B. Wright. In the

board of trustees John L. Vattier was the supporter of Shotwell, and the enemy of Wright. John Locke, who was made professor of chemistry in 1837, and whose heart and energies were devoted to the welfare of the college, was opposed to Shotwell on account of the latter's methods of warfare. During the struggle in 1850, Dr. Locke was forced out of the college. In 1851, after Shotwell's death, he was reinstated, but resigned in 1853.

Leonidas Moreau Lawson, who took the chair of materia medica and pathology in 1847, at Shotwell's request, was the friend of Shotwell, but maintained a conciliatory attitude towards everybody. He passed through the upheaval of 1850, and in 1853 became professor of the theory and practice of medicine. The two following sessions (1854-5 and 1855-6) he spent in Louisville. In 1856 he resumed the chair of theory and practice in the Medical College of Ohio. He died of consumption in 1864. He was the founder and editor of the *Western Lancet* (1842-1858.) He was author of a number of minor works, but his greatest was a "Practical Treatise on Phthisis Pulmanalis," published in 1861.

John P. Harrison, one of the most distinguished practitioners and teachers of his time, was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1796. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1819. He began practice in Louisville, and became a most successful physician. He was ambitious to become a teacher, and decided in 1834 to go to Philadelphia and apply for a position in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Drake, who was organizing the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College, asked him to take charge of the chair of materia medica in the new school. Harrison accepted and came to Cincinnati in 1835. When the Cincinnati College closed its doors in 1839, Harrison remained in the city. In 1841, he entered the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio as professor of materia medica. In 1845, he published a work on "Elements of Materia Medica," in two volumes. In 1847, he was transferred to the chair of theory and practice of medicine. He died of cholera in 1849. In the final struggle in 1849, Shotwell triumphed, and Wright was expelled. At the suggestion of some of Shotwell's friends he resigned in the spring of 1850. He died of cholera, July 23, 1850.

John T. Shotwell was born in Mason county, Kentucky, January 10, 1807. In 1822 his father sent him to Transylvania University, where he remained until 1825. Later he came to Cincinnati and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Drake, who was his cousin. For three years he studied in Drake's office. He then became a student in the Medical College of Ohio, receiving his degree in 1832. He opened an office on Walnut street below Third street. The cholera epidemic of 1832 gave him a chance to show his mettle, and he made a splendid record.

In 1835 he was made demonstrator of anatomy; the following year he was appointed adjunct professor of anatomy. In the upheaval of 1837 Shotwell became master of the situation. John Locke was in Europe; John Eberle, J. C. Cross, Jedediah Cobb and A. G. Smith had resigned. Shotwell being the only member of the faculty left, made himself dean. Drake, his cousin and preceptor, who had founded the Medical Department of Cincinnati, became his rival and bitter enemy. Shotwell's reputation suffered much in the struggle.

In the latter part of 1849, to save the apparently moribund institution, Drake was earnestly solicited to return. He accepted the chair of theory and practice,

and delivered the opening address November 5, 1849. At the end of the session he resigned, and went back to Louisville. In 1852 he was again importuned to return. He began his work, but took sick in October, and died November 6, 1852.

On February 22, 1851, an important meeting of the trustees was called by Dr. John L. Vattier. Dr. Thomas O. Edwards, professor of materia medica (1850-5), was authorized to go to Columbus and aid in making certain changes in the charter, and get permission to obtain a loan for erecting a new building. A special committee was authorized to procure a loan of twenty thousand dollars by issuing forty bonds of five hundred dollars each, the capital to be paid back in ten years. Subsequently twenty more bonds of like amount each, were issued. Within one year the building, a Gothic structure of imposing appearance, and considered the finest and most practical edifice of its kind in this country, was ready for occupancy. It contained two large amphitheatres, each capable of accommodating between five and six hundred students; rooms for clinics, library, museum, laboratories, dissecting rooms, and private apartments for the faculty.

This building was the home of the college until 1896, a period of forty-four years, when the college became the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati, and was removed to its present location. The opening of the new building was the beginning of the prosperous career of the college. The organization of two new schools, (the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1851, and The Miami Medical College in 1852), did not in any way injure it. During the decade 1850 to 1860, the faculty was made up of the ablest men in the profession; such men as Henry E. Foote (1857-60); Jesse P. Judkins (1857-61); George Mendenhall (1857-61); C. G. Comegys (1857-60, and 1864-68); N. T. Marshall (1853-7); Samuel G. Armor (1854-57); John A. Warder (1854-7); George C. Blackman (1855-71); James Graham (1855-74); Leonidas M. Lawson (1847-56); John Locke (1837-50, and 1851-3).

In this group of able men George C. Blackman stands out as one of the most brilliant and scholarly surgeons of his time. His reputation was international. In the hospital amphitheatre, with the patient on the table before him, he was the demi-god of more than three hundred students who looked down upon him from the benches. He was irritable, quarrelsome with his confreres, and vain to a degree. This latter characteristic was encouraged by the students who would gather around him. At times, however, he was most agreeable. His ambition, and his ability to work were boundless. Under the most distressing poverty, and much of the time in ill-health, he spent months abroad in study.

In 1853 he translated Vidal's "Treatise on Syphilis," and later Velpeau's "Operative Surgery," in three large volumes. For several years before his death he was engaged with the Hon. Stanley Mathews of the United States Supreme Court in preparing an exhaustive work on "Legal Liability in Surgical Malpractice." At the same time he was gathering material for a work on the "Principles and Practice of Surgery." His minor works and articles in the journals were numberless.

At the same time (1855) Dr. James Graham entered the school. Equally brilliant as a teacher, and successful as a practitioner, he was in some respects the counterpart of Blackman. While decided in his opinions, he was never con-

tentious. He acted among his confreres as a peacemaker. A striking contrast to these two was Dr. C. G. Comegys. Of commanding appearance, dignified, affable, scholarly, always mindful of the interests of his profession, enthusiastic in everything that belonged to educational progress, he worked to the last for the advancement of the school, and the interests of the university. His principal literary work was the translation of "Renouard's History of Medicine."

It is not to be inferred that all was harmonious during these years. Resignations and new appointments were constantly taking place. The troubles, however, were confined to the faculty for the most part. The profession and the public were friendly to, and interested in, the welfare of the school.

In the year 1857 two full courses were given, and two commencements held. In most of the western schools at that time two courses of five months each were required for graduation. In the east six months constituted a term. The question of a higher education agitated the profession then as now. There were a number who urged the possession of a baccalaureate degree as a requirement for matriculation.

In 1853 Dr. Thomas Wood was appointed demonstrator of anatomy. In 1855 he became professor of anatomy. In 1857 the chair of anatomy was divided between Wood and Jesse Judkins, the former teaching surgical, and the latter descriptive anatomy. In 1858 microscopy was added to Wood's subject. In 1859 he resigned. Wood was one of the remarkable men of his day. He was a great surgeon, a poet, litterateur, journalist, and inventor. Among his inventions was an instrument called the "Lineal Mensurator" for which he was granted a patent. The purpose of the instrument was to enable anyone to find the exact number of square feet in a piece of ground no matter how irregular in outline. He also designed a dirigible balloon. A goodly number of his poems appeared in the journals, and he left an equal number of unpublished ones.

On October 2, 1871, he made a hip-joint amputation in the new Cincinnati hospital, two hours after Dr. M. B. Wright had delivered the address at the formal dedication of the institution.

The reorganization of the faculty before the session of 1860-61, was a delicate and difficult matter. Every member of the old faculty had resigned except Graham, on account of their hostility to Blackman. The trustees finally decided to create the chairs of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery. The other members of the new faculty were: L. M. Lawson, professor of theory and practice of medicine, John Davis, professor of anatomy, Jesse P. Judkins, professor of principles of surgery, George Mendenhall, professor of obstetrics, C. G. Comegys, professor of physiology; John A. Murphy, professor of materia medica, Henry E. Foote, professor of chemistry, B. F. Richardson, professor of diseases of women and children. The trustees made a rule *enjoining the professors from speaking ill of each other*. Graham and Blackman accepted the rule; the other professors promptly resigned.

The trustees were disgusted, and in turn resigned. The governor accepted their resignations, and the next day reappointed them. They met and organized. Then they appointed Blackman, professor of surgery; Graham, professor of theory and practice of medicine; M. B. Wright, professor of obstetrics, and Mr.

Charles O'Leary, professor of chemistry. At the end of the term Mr. O'Leary resigned.

The appointment of the remaining professors was left to the four above named. They elected James F. Hibbard, professor of physiology and pathology; John C. Reeve, professor of materia medica; L. M. Lawson, professor of theory and practice of medicine; Jesse P. Judkins, professor of anatomy; John S. Billings, demonstrator of anatomy. The latter entered the army, and Wm. W. Dawson took his place. In 1862, C. G. Comegys reentered the faculty.

In 1867 the college building was purchased by Joseph C. Butler, and leased to the faculty. Some of the men who entered the faculty in the sixties were: W. W. Dawson (1861); Roberts Bartholow (1864); Theophilus Parvin (1864); Wm. H. Gobricht (1866); Phineas S. Conner (1868); Samuel Nickles (1865); W. W. Seely (1865); James T. Whittaker (1869); Chauncey D. Palmer (1870). During the late sixties the number of students was more than three hundred each year. In 1872 the college graduated a class of ninety. In 1878 there were about eight hundred medical students in Cincinnati. Of these about three hundred and fifty were in the Medical College of Ohio. The following year (1879) one hundred and twenty-one graduated. For several years thereafter the number was never less than one hundred. In 1871 Dr. Bartholow suggested buying the college building and presenting it to the university for its medical department. Drs. Graham, Dawson and Bartholow were appointed a committee to interest the citizens in the matter. The plan, however, was a failure. Fifteen years later the Medical College of Ohio became nominally the medical department of the university. The arrangement, however, conferred no rights, and imposed no obligations on either the college or university.

In 1894 the length of the session was increased to six months, and a graded course of three years was established. In the following year the curriculum was extended, making a four-years' course compulsory for obtaining a degree. A closer affiliation was effected April 27, 1896, when the trustees of the university and the faculty of the college signed an agreement, provisionally merging the college into the university. The latter gave to the college a new home in the McMicken University building. The trustees of the university were to be the governing body. At a meeting of the faculty, held June 4, 1896, the plans and estimates for the buildings presented by Dr. Reamy, appeared to be satisfactory, and it was voted that the matter be left to Drs. Reamy and Hyndman, with power to act, and that they be limited to seven thousand dollars for the dispensary building. The treasurer was authorized to borrow, as required for building purposes, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars. On October 17, 1896, the faculty invited the trustees of the Medical College of Ohio to inspect the alterations made in the old building. These included new laboratories, lecture-rooms, and the clinical buildings. The sum expended was fourteen thousand dollars. Of this seven thousand, five hundred was applied to the new clinic building on McMicken avenue.

In 1906, the lectureship on hygiene was made a full professorship. In the same year laboratories for instruction in electro-therapeutics, embryology, and pharmacology were established. In 1907 a professional chair of medical juris-

prudence and economics was established. A post-graduate course was founded, beginning about the middle of April and ending June 1st.

In 1909, the union of the Medical College of Ohio, then the medical department of the university, and the Miami Medical College, was effected. The new establishment was to be known as the Ohio-Miami Medical College, the medical department of the University of Cincinnati. Instructors on full time and pay were appointed in pathology, bacteriology, and chemistry, laboratory methods of teaching being employed. The professors of pathology and bacteriology had charge of the laboratories of the Cincinnati hospital.

Entrance requirements were advanced to one year's university work in physics, chemistry, biology and a modern language.

In 1910 the instructors in anatomy and physiology were put on full time and pay.

During the current year (1911) the following advances have been made: Cooperation with the board of health; a library established and equipped; seniors to act as clinical clerks in the wards of the Cincinnati hospital.

Ohio-Miami Medical College.

Joseph Eichberg endowment.

December 16, 1909.

To the Academy of Medicine:

Your Committee appointed August, 1908, to collect funds for the endowment of the Professorship of Physiology in the Medical Department of the University as a memorial to the late Dr. Jos. Eichberg, having completed their work, beg leave to present their report and beg to be discharged.

The Committee organized by the election of Dr. N. P. Dandridge, Chairman, and Dr. Alfred Friedlander, Secretary, and immediately began active work in collecting subscriptions.

When the sum of $45,000.00 was reached it was offered to the University on the condition that on its receipt they would create the Joseph Eichberg Professorship of Physiology. Saturday, December 11, the following contract was signed by the President and Clerk of the University, and by the Trustees of the Academy and the money paid over to them:

Joseph Eichberg fund contract.

This agreement made this 11th day of December, 1909, between the University of Cincinnati and the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati, both corporations under the laws of Ohio, the latter acting on its own behalf and also as Trustee for the other donors of the fund of forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000.00) hereinafter mentioned, which was raised by the family and friends and pupils of the late Joseph Eichberg for the purpose of endowing a chair of physiology in said University as a memorial to him, on the terms and conditions of this agreement, witnesseth:

The University of Cincinnati, in consideration of said sum of forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000.00), the receipt of which from said Academy of Medicine acting for said donors is hereby acknowledged, agrees as follows with said Academy of Medicine in its individual capacity and as Trustee for the other donors

THE OLD OHIO MEDICAL COLLEGE, SIXTH NEAR VINE STREET

of said fund, a list of whom and of the amounts subscribed by each is hereto attached and made a part hereof, viz.:

1. To establish by September, 1910, and thereafter forever maintain in said University a first-class professorship for instruction in Physiology, equal in every respect to the Ohio Fundamental Chair.

2. To call said chair "The Joseph Eichberg Professorship of Physiology," and to so designate it in the catalogue of the University and in all other official announcements.

3. To apply the income of said fund to the support of said professorship and to appropriate to its support out of the funds of the University such additional sums as may be necessary from time to time to maintain said professorship of physiology.

4. To keep a separate account of said fund and the investment and income thereof, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Trustees of said Academy, and to invest the fund only in approved securities or in new buildings on land owned in fee simple by the University, or held by the city of Cincinnati, a Trustee for said University. If the fund is invested in buildings, they shall be kept insured for the benefit of the fund.

5. To return said fund to said Academy for the use and benefit of said donors, their legal representatives and assigns, if said University shall fail to faithfully keep and perform this agreement on its part.

6. Said Academy shall have the right to make further contributions to said fund from time to time, which shall be received and held by the University subject to the terms of this agreement.

In witness whereof the University of Cincinnati by the Chairman and Clerk of its Board of Trustees, thereunto duly authorized by said Board, and the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati by its Trustees thereunto duly authorized, have hereunto and to a duplicate hereof set their corporate names and seals this 11th day of December, 1909. (Signed) Fred A. Geier,

Chairman Board of Trustees, University of Cincinnati.

Daniel Laurence,

Clerk, Board of Trustees.

N. P. Dandridge,

Academy of Medicine Trustee.

A. B. Isham,

Academy of Medicine Trustee.

James F. Heady,

Academy of Medicine Trustee.

Witness to all signatures:

Geo. W. Harris,

Harry M. Levy.

In concluding our report the Committee desires to express their obligation to Mr. Harry Levy for the active interest and efficient aid rendered by him. To his personal efforts we are indebted for the larger part of the fund raised.

Respectfully submitted,

N. P. Dandridge,

Chairman of Committee.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

In the closing years of the first quarter of the nineteenth century there appeared in the city of New York a man whose purpose in life was to reform the existing forms of medical practice. Dr. Wooster Beach was born in Trumbull, Connecticut, in 1794. He began the study of medicine with a country doctor, in a secluded part of the state of New Jersey. Subsequently he graduated from a regular medical college in New York city. In order to spread his views and practice, he opened a clinical school known as The United States Infirmary, (1827). In 1829 this school was enlarged and named The Reformed Medical Academy. The next year it received the more pretentious title of The Reformed Medical College of the City of New York. From this school has sprung indirectly all the Eclectic Medical Colleges in the United States. In 1830, The Reformed Medical Society of the United States passed a resolution, "That this society deems it expedient to establish an additional school in some town on the Ohio river." In the town of Worthington, Ohio, one of the most noted educators in the United States, Rev. Philander Chase, was principal of a literary and scientific school known as the Worthington Academy. This school was founded in 1808. In 1819 a new charter was granted with the title, Worthington College.

The friends of Worthington College offered Dr. Beach the use of the charter and edifice of the college for the establishment of a medical department. The offer was accepted, and the medical department of Worthington College was instituted in 1830. Dr. Thomas Vaughan Morrow, one of Dr. Beach's pupils was made dean of the medical faculty. The institution prospered for nine years. In 1839 a riot was precipitated by the finding of a body in the college building that had been taken from a neighboring grave-yard. Dr. Morrow's house was destroyed by the infuriated people. In 1842 Dr. Morrow removed to Cincinnati. He at once took up his work and gave a course of lectures in the "Hay-Scales House," corner of Sixth and Vine streets.

The following year lectures were given in a house on Third street. Dr. L. E. Jones and Dr. James Kilbourne were added to the faculty, and the school was named The Reformed Medical School of Cincinnati.

In 1845, "Fourth Street Hall" rented. In the same year a petition, signed by the mayor, most of the members of council, and over a thousand citizens, was presented to the legislature, asking for a charter. The charter was granted March 10, 1845. The school was called the Eclectic Medical Institute. During the session of 1845-6, Dr. Beach lectured in the Institute.

Dr. Morrow, the founder of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, was also the founder of the National Eclectic Medical Institute. Dr. Morrow died in 1850.

The provisions of the charter made it obligatory upon the corporation "to possess property in its own right to the fair value of ten thousand dollars," before diplomas could be granted. A lot was purchased at the northwest corner of Court and Plum streets, and a college building erected. The edifice was completed in 1846 and occupied November 7th of that year. The school had one hundred and twenty-seven students. During the first three years it had four hundred and twenty-eight students. The first faculty was constituted as fol-

lows: Professor of Anatomy, Dr. Benjamin Lord Hill; Professor of Physiology, Pathology, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Dr. Thomas V. Morrow; Professor of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. Hiram Cox; Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Botany, Dr. Lorenzo E. Jones; Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Dr. James H. Oliver; Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Dr. Alexander H. Baldridge; Lecturers on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Drs. Morrow and Cox.

During the session of 1849-50, Dr. Storm Rosa, a homœopathic physician, was made a member of the faculty to lecture on homœopathy. The experiment was discontinued at the end of the session. The life of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute during the first five years was full of the tribulations that seem to have been the lot of most medical colleges at that time.

In 1851 a reorganization took place. Five of the teachers from the Memphis Institute, which had closed its doors came to Cincinnati and became professors in the Eclectic Institute. The school had a strong faculty for some years. Among the noted men were, Robert S. Newton, professor of surgery from 1851-62. With Dr. John King, he published the United States Dispensatory in 1852, and a volume on Practice with Dr. W. Byrd Powell in 1854. He was editor of the Eclectic Medical Journal from 1851 to 1862.

Zoheth Freeman, a distinguished surgeon, graduated from the institute in 1848. He began his career as a teacher in his alma mater in 1851, and continued to teach until 1872. He died in 1898. His son, Dr. Leonard Freeman has risen to eminence as a surgeon in Denver, Colorado.

Dr. Charles H. Cleaveland studied medicine under Dr. R. D. Mussey in 1836, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1843. In 1854 he came to Cincinnati, and was appointed professor of Materia Medica. His teachings were not acceptable to a portion of the faculty, and, after a fierce struggle he was expelled in 1856. The defeated antagonists started a new school, The Eclectic College of Medicine, which took quarters in the college building on Walnut street opposite the Gibson House. After two and a half years this school consolidated with the institute (December 1859). The faculty consisted of Drs. Cleaveland, King, Howe and Buchanan. The Civil war wrought many changes in the management of the school. In 1862 the school was at its lowest ebb. At this critical time, Dr. J. M. Scudder, who had graduated at the institute in 1856, and who became professor of anatomy in 1857, took charge of the school. He had all the qualifications necessary for a great leader in a great emergency. He was the Moses who led the school through the wilderness of strife and discontent into the land of promise. Dr. Scudder was a voluminous writer. From 1862 to 1894 he was editor of the *Eclectic Medical Journal.* Associated with him, and his peer in every respect, was Dr. John King. The old college building was destroyed by fire, November 20, 1869. A larger building was dedicated in 1871. In 1871 Dr. Jerome P. Marvin was added to the faculty; in 1873 Dr. Thomas C. Hannah, and in 1874, Dr. J. A. Jeancon. In 1879, John Uri Lloyd, one of the founders of the Lloyd Library, was made professor of chemistry. In 1888 the department for the eye and ear was established, and Dr. E. M. McPheron placed in charge. In 1890 Dr. Lyman Watkins was placed in charge of the department of histology. In 1891 Drs. Wm. Byrd Scudder and Harvey Wickes Felter were added to the

faculty. In the same year the institute received the diploma of the *Exposition Universelle,* held in Paris in 1889, for its showing of catalogues, publications, and eighteen text-books written by the faculty.

In 1890 Professors Garrison and Judge died. On January 16, 1892, Dr. A. J. Howe passed away. June 19, 1893, the distinguished teacher and writer, Dr. King, was called; and February 17, 1894, Dr. Scudder was taken.

Immediately after the death of Dr. Scudder the faculty was reorganized, with Dr. A. J. Locke as dean. Among those who came into the faculty at this time were Drs. Bishop McMillen, John K. Scudder, E. T. Behymer, Charles G. Smith, G. W. Brown, W. W. Barber, and Grant Van Horn. Drs. L. E. Russell and John R. Spencer entered in 1895. Emerson Venable and H. Ford Scudder were added in 1897. Dr. Kent O. Foltz began service in 1898, and died in 1908.

In 1901 the college formed an alliance with the Seton hospital, a well equipped institution on West Eighth street. This building was abandoned when the management purchased the building on West Sixth street formerly occupied by the Presbyterian hospital and Laura Memorial College. In 1909 was begun the construction of the present college building, adjoining the Seton hospital. It is a six-story, modern structure, fireproof, and completely equipped. Up to the present date (1911) the college has graduated more than four thousand.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery established medical co-education for women in Cincinnati. It admitted female students in 1883, and in the three years following conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on seven women. In 1886 a separate department for women was created under the name of The Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati, and continued as such department until 1890.

In the latter year a charter was obtained for the Woman's Medical College, and the latter became an independent institution. The first course of lectures was delivered in the Lancet building on West Seventh street. Later a building was leased on Eighth street west of Central avenue. The college during its eight years' existence was attended by more than one hundred women. The professors were, with few exceptions, members of the faculty of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. During the last year Dr. G. A. Fackler was the dean. He held the chair of Materia Medica. Dr. Leonard Freeman, now of Denver, Colorado, was professor of surgery; Dr. C. A. L. Reed, professor of gynecology; Dr. W. E. Kiely, professor of practice; Dr. W. H. Wenning, professor of obstetrics; Dr. T. P. White, professor of physiology, and Dr. J. L. Cilley, professor of anatomy. Notwithstanding the increasing patronage, and the good work done by the faculty, it was decided to abandon the school in 1895 in favor of the Laura Memorial College, the latter absorbing the Woman's College.

THE CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

On March 7, 1851, a charter which bore the signatures of John F. Morse, speaker of the house of representatives, and Charles C. Converse, speaker of the senate, was issued by the legislature of Ohio, by virtue of which charter A.

H. Baker, C. S. Kauffman, Peter Outcalt, Jacob Graff, Joseph K. Smith, Joseph Draper, Wm. Cameron, Wm. B. Dodds, Cornelius Moore, Martin Tilbert, Stanley Mathews, O. M. Spencer and Robert Moore were constituted a "body corporate and politic to be known by the name and style of the Cincinnati Medical and Surgical College" and duly authorized to confer the degree of doctor of medicine. By a strange oversight for forty years diplomas were issued by the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery which had no legal existence because no charter had ever been granted to an institution of that name. After four decades the mistake was discovered by an accident and rectified.

The Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, like the Medical College of Ohio, was the creation of one man. The fame of the Medical College of Ohio and the Medical Department of Cincinnati College, and the halo which surrounded the great founder of these institutions, was an incentive which Alvah H. Baker could not resist. Baker was ambitious and energetic, but unlike his great prototype, his ambition and energy were all centered in himself. He was convinced that the glory and revenue from a medical school would amply compensate him time and labor spent. Baker was an autocrat; his will was to be the supreme law for everybody in the school. The personnel of the faculty was constantly changing. Some of the faculty remained but one term; some not even a full term. These conditions continued during Baker's life. Baker opened his school by renting a building at the southwest corner of Longworth street and Western row (Central avenue), which he fitted up as a medical school with a hospital attachment.

Drake, after a four years' struggle succeeded in 1839 in getting the legislature to open the Commercial hospital to the students of every regular school. Baker, basing his claim on this act of 1839, obtained the hospital privileges for his students. When Baker opened his school he assumed the deanship and chair of surgery. Dr. Benjamin S. Lawson was made registrar and professor of theory and practice of medicine; Dr. R. A. Spencer, professor of anatomy; Dr. Charles W. Wright, professor of chemistry; Dr. James Graham, professor of materia medica; Dr. J. S. Skinner, professor of pathology; and Dr. Edward Mead, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. During the session of 1852-3, Elijah Slack, who had been professor of chemistry in the medical college of Ohio from 1819 to 1830, filled the chair of chemistry. Dr. Pliny M. Crume taught obstetrics for a few sessions. He was one of the founders of the Ohio State Medical Association. Dr. E. S. Wayne, a man of scientific attainments and national fame, and the prime mover in the establishment of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was professor of chemistry from 1858 to 1860. In 1871, at the reorganization of the school, he was made professor of materia medica and pharmacy. Dr. Thomas W. Gordon lectured on chemistry in the early years of the school, and for two years on materia medica. He was one of the strongest supporters of the American Medical Association in the beginning of its career. Drs. Wm. W. Dawson and Thaddeus A. Reamy were among the early professors. Dr. Phineas S. Conner lectured on surgery for one term in the sixties. When Baker failed to become a surgeon to the Commercial hospital he began a bitter war against Ohio and Miami colleges, one of the results of which was the merger of the Ohio and Miami colleges in 1857.

In order to overcome his competitors, Baker reduced his fees to students until in 1857 he made a free school of his institution. In 1852 he gave two complete courses in one year, enabling students to graduate within twelve months. Good men refused to sanction his methods and the faculty was constantly changing. After Baker's death, July 30, 1865, the school improved steadily. In 1872 the school was moved to the larger building on George street. In 1893 it was moved to the building on Vine street north of Liberty street. One of the greatest of its teachers, and one of the most brilliant scholars the school and the city ever had, a man of international reputation, was Daniel Vaughn, who taught chemistry from 1860 to 1872. The Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery established coeducation for women in Cincinnati. It admitted female students in 1883 and in the following three years conferred the degree of doctor of medicine on seven women. In 1886 a separate department for women was created under the name of The Women's Medical College of Cincinnati, and continued as such a part until 1890. Another of the really great men who was a teacher in the school, was W. T. Talliaferro (called Tolliver). Dr. Tolliver was born in 1795. In 1813 he enlisted in the army. He attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1818. He made a successful operation for cataract on a boy twelve years old in 1823, one of the first operations of the kind in the west. In 1841 he came to Cincinnati. With Drs. J. L. Vattier, Strader and N. T. Marshall he established the Hotel for Invalids in 1845. It was the second regular hospital in Cincinnati, and a great institution in its day. It attracted patients from all over the country, many of whom came to meet Dr. Talliaferro, whose operations for cataract had made him famous. During its existence it numbered in its faculties a large quota of the most prominent medical men of the city. It closed its doors in the spring of 1902.

PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Homeopathy made its appearance in Cincinnati in 1838, when Dr. Wm. Sturm located here. Dr. Sturm was born near Leipsic, Germany, in 1796, and received his education there. In 1813 Napoleon invaded Saxony, and Sturm with thousands of others was forced into service in the French army. He was wounded, and confined to a hospital for weeks. When Fredrick William III issued his proclamation calling on the Germans to enlist, he joined the German army, and marched with it to Paris. He fought at Waterloo. In 1816 he resumed his studies. He graduated in medicine in Leipsic in 1819, and became a teacher of anthropology. In 1836 he began his travels to see the world. In that year he came to the United States. After two years of wandering, he located in Cincinnati. He practiced here from that time until his death in 1879. Two years after Sturm arrived in this city, Dr. Joseph H. Pulte came here. Dr. Pulte was born in Meschede, Westphalia, in 1811. He studied medicine at the University of Marburg, and graduated in 1833. In response to an invitation from his brother, a young physician in St. Louis, he sailed for America. In New York he made the acquaintance of an enthusiastic homeopathist, who aroused his interest in Hahnemann's system of medicine. On his way to St. Louis he stopped

in Cincinnati. Believing the prospect good, he remained in this city. Dr. Pulte was a man of splendid general scholarship. In 1846 he published a "History of the World" which found favor with Humboldt, Bunsen, Schelling, and William Cullen Bryant. In 1848 he went to Europe to submit to some of the European governments his plan for encircling the earth with an electric telegraph. In 1850 he published his first medical work, "Domestic Medicine." In 1872 Drs. J. D. Buck and D. H. Beckwith, who had been connected with the homeopathic medical college in Cleveland, came to Cincinnati, and decided to found a homeopathic college. They succeeded in interesting Dr. Pulte. The building at the southwest corner of Seventh and Mound streets was purchased, and the new college was named Pulte Medical College in honor of Dr. Pulte. The first session was begun in the fall of 1872. The faculty was composed as follows: Dr. J. H. Pulte, professor of clinical medicine; M. H. Slosson, institutes and practice of medicine; Charles Cropper, materia medica; Wm. H. Hunt, obstetrics; T. C. Bradford, gynecology; D. H. Beckwith, diseases of children; C. C. Bronson, principles of surgery and surgical pathology; S. R. Beckwith, operative surgery; D. W. Hartshorn, surgical anatomy and orthopedic surgery; Wm. Owens, anatomy; J. D. Buck, physiology, pathology, and microscopy; G. Saal, toxicology and hygiene; George R. Sage, medical jurisprudence; N. F. Cooke, special pathology and diagnosis; T. P. Wilson, ophthalmic and aural surgery, and Emil Loischer, chemistry.

The first class consisted of thirty-eight students, of whom twelve graduated. In July, 1901, the upper story of the college was destroyed by fire. This furnished the opportunity to remodel the entire structure and make it a combined college and hospital. Several wards and single rooms and a fine operating room were provided. This improvement greatly enlarged the clinical advantages of the college, which already had control of the Home for the Friendless and Foundlings, for obstetric and pediatric work, and the Bethesda Hospital. In 1910 the college was merged with the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, which then assumed the name, Cleveland-Pulte Medical College. The former Pulte college still maintains its organization, and the clinic is carried on at Seventh and Mound streets under the care of Drs. Wilms and Casting.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL AND LAURA MEMORIAL WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In the autumn of 1889 Drs. Mary Elizabeth Osborn and Juliet Monroe Thorpe established a free dispensary for women and children in the basement of the building at the northeast corner of Seventh and John streets. With them was associated Mrs. Louise J. Lyle, at that time a student in the Woman's Medical College. This was the foundation on which was built the above named institutions. In November, 1889, at a meeting called by a number of prominent women, The Woman's State Hospital was organized, and in December following it was incorporated. The first board of incorporators consisted of Mrs. Laura McDonald, Mrs. Sarah Kilbreath McLean, Mrs. Louise J. Lyle, Mrs. Susan Frances Ireland, Dr. Juliet Monroe Thorpe, and Dr. Mary Elizabeth Osborn. In February, 1890, the Culbertson residence on West Sixth street was purchased, and after necessary refitting, the hospital was opened May 1, 1890. On October 1, 1890,

the college was opened under the name of The Woman's State Hospital Medical College. In April, 1891, the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on Dr. Nellie Hampton, who had previously studied two years in another school.

The first board of trustees consisted of Mrs. Alexander McDonald, president; Mrs. G. H. De Golyer, first vice president; Mrs. F. T. McFadden, second vice president; Miss Edna Fox, third vice president; Mrs. Geo. F. Ireland, secretary; Mrs. L. B. Gibson, treasurer.

Mrs. S. K. McLean, Mrs. G. B. Orr, Mrs. W. H. Blymyer, Mrs. M. F. Wilson, Mrs. G. C. Blackman, Mrs. Preston Lodwick, Mrs. M. T. Armour, Mrs. M. B. Hagans, Mrs. Martin Bare, Mrs. W. S. Dickinson, Mrs. M. D. Folger, Mrs. J. Weaver Loper, Mrs. J. J. Francis, Mrs. Wm. Ogborn, Mrs. L. J. Lyle, and Miss Hattie Phillips.

The first faculty was constituted as follows: Dr. G. B. Orr, dean, and professor of surgery and clinical surgery. Dr. J. Trush, professor of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine. Dr. Wm. H. Taylor, professor of obstetrics and midwifery; Dr. C. D. Palmer, professor of gynecology and clinical gynecology; Dr. Juliet Monroe Thorpe, professor of diseases of children; Dr. Mary E. Osborn, professor of physiology; Dr. W. E. Lewis, professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy; Dr. Wm. H. Dunham, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. C. O. Wright, professor of dermatology and clinical dermatology; Dr. C. R. Holmes, professor of ophthalmology and clinical ophthalmology; Dr. J. E. Boylan, professor of laryngology and otology and clinical laryngology and otology; Dr. J. C. Oliver, professor of pathology; Dr. D. T. Vail, assistant to the chair of ophthalmology.

The first staff of the hospital consisted of Drs. Mary E. Osborn and Juliet M. Thorpe. The consultant staff were:

Surgery—Drs. G. B. Orr and P. S. Conner.
Medicine—Drs. Wm. Carson and J. Trush.
Obstetrics—Drs. W. H. Taylor and W. H. Dunham.
Gynecology—Drs. T. A. Reamy and E. G. Zinke.
Ophthalmology—Drs. C. R. Holmes and G. H. Goode.
Throat and Ear Department—Dr. J. E. Boylan.
Children's Department—Drs. F. Forchheimer and W. S. Christopher.
Dispensary—Drs. Mary E. Osborn, Juliet M. Thorpe and Jessie T. Bogle.
Assistant—Dr. Louise J. Lyle.

In 1891 the articles of incorporation were so amended as to change the name to The Presbyterian Hospital and Woman's Medical College. In 1894 the charter was so amended as to make the hospital and college separate institutions, while working in harmony. A board of trustees consisting of twenty-four ministers and prominent men of the Presbyterian church. The board of lady managers of the hospital was retained. In 1894 Mr. and Mrs. McDonald presented to the institution the building next east of the hospital for college purposes, and to be known as The Laura Memorial College, in memory of their daughter, Mrs. Laura McDonald Stallo. This building they also fully equipped for the purposes of the college.

In 1896 the trustees reported to the Presbytery the advisability of organizing the hospital and college under one name and constitution. This organization was called The Laura Memorial Woman's Medical College and Presbyterian Hospital.

For a number of years the hospital and college flourished, the hospital accommodating about one hundred patients at a time. After 1903 the hospital declined and passed out of existence in 1905. The college after a successful career of eight years was abandoned in 1903. The buildings were purchased by the Sisters of Charity in 1907 and are now the home of the Seton hospital.

THE MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Miami Medical College, founded in 1852, was the outgrowth of the disturbed conditions then existing in the medical colleges and private medical enterprises undertaken by a number of able, ambitious, and dissatisfied members of the profession. In 1851, A. H. Baker had established his school, the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, apparently for the sole purpose of destroying the Medical College of Ohio.

In 1850, Drs. W. W. Dawson, Geo. Mendenhall, C. W. Wright, Thomas Wood, C. G. Comegys, and others, organized the Medical Institute of Cincinnati. The trustees of the Medical College of Ohio allowed them the use of the lecture-rooms in the college, and permitted the professors of the college to cooperate with them.

The institute became the foundation of the Miami College when Dr. R. D. Mussey stepped out of the Medical College of Ohio. Dr. Mussey was seventy-two years old at that time, and was longing for rest. He was easily the head of the surgical fraternity in the West. His friends, however, persuaded, or forced, him to take the lead in forming the new school.

The charter was granted by the commissioners of Hamilton county under a law passed by the legislature during the previous winter. The first faculty meeting was held in the office of Dr. John F. White, at the northwest corner of Fourth and Race streets, July 22, 1852.

Organization was effected by electing Dr. Mussey, professor of surgery; Jesse P. Judkins, professor of surgical anatomy and pathology; Charles L. Avery, professor of descriptive anatomy; John Davis, adjunct professor of anatomy; John F. White, professor of theory and practice of medicine; George Mendenhall, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; John A. Murphy, professor of materia medica, therapeutics, and medical jurisprudence; C. G. Comegys, professor of institutes; and John Locke, Jr., son of the great scientist, professor of chemistry. Locke, however, never served; his place was taken by Dr. Henry E. Foote.

The building at the northwest corner of Fifth street and Western row (Central avenue), was remodeled, and became the first home of the college. A dispensary was established in the building, and clinical lectures and demonstrations given in the St. John's Hotel for Invalids, at the northwest corner of Third and Plum streets, which was under the professional control of the Miami faculty. The new school started with thirty-four students. It grew steadily in favor. In 1853 it graduated seven candidates; in 1857, thirty-one. In the latter year the number of students was three times as large as in 1852.

In 1855 Elkanah Williams, the celebrated oculist, opened an eye-clinic in connection with the college. It was the second of the kind in the West, the first

having been conducted by Daniel Drake and Willard Parker, in connection with the medical department of Cincinnati College (1835-9). From the beginning the relations between the Medical College of Ohio and the Miami Medical College, were strained. The principal cause was the absolute control of the Commercial hospital by the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio. Unceasing efforts were made to have the law changed, by appeals to the trustees of the hospital and the legislature.

After years of strife, the trustees of the Medical College of Ohio suggested the union of the two schools. At first this met with strong opposition. Two factors finally facilitated the merger. One was the desire of Mussey, then seventy-seven years old, to retire from active work. The other was A. H. Baker, the enemy of both schools. His threat to make the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery a free school, hastened the union.

A reorganization of the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio in 1857, resulted in the election of four professors from the Miami faculty. Jesse P. Judkins was made professor of descriptive anatomy; C. G. Comegys, professor of physiology; H. E. Foote, professor of chemistry; and George Mendenhall, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children.

In 1858, four more of the former Miami faculty were added to the teaching corps of the Medical College of Ohio; John A. Murphy was made professor of materia medica; Wm. Clendenin, demonstrator of anatomy; Clendenin went to Europe in 1859, and E. B. Stevens was appointed in his place. B. F. Richardson, professor of gynecology.

In 1860, the Miami contingent, with the exception of Judkins, withdrew, leaving Blackman in possession of the school. During the war many of the prominent medical men entered the army or navy.

After the war the suggestion to revive the Miami College was received with enthusiasm. A faculty was organized in 1865, with three of the original professors, (Judkins, Murphy, Mendenhall). The others were: Wm. Clendenin, professor of surgical anatomy, and for a time of principles of surgery; Elkanah Williams, professor of ophthalmology; C. B. Chapman, professor of chemistry; Wm. H. Taylor, professor of physiology, pathology, and morbid anatomy (1865 to 1872), and of obstetrics (1872-1907); B. F. Richardson, professor of gynecology and pediatrics (1865-77); H. E. Foote, professor of anatomy (1865-9), and of surgery and special pathology in 1869; Dr. Foote died in 1871; Wm. H. Mussey, professor of surgery (1865-82).

During the first session the college occupied the building of the Ohio Dental College, on College street. In the year 1865 the faculty purchased a large lot on Twelfth street, and erected a building on it for a permanent home. The new building was formally opened in 1866.

In 1865 the school obtained equal rights with the Medical College of Ohio in the Cincinnati Hospital. The college grew and prospered from year to year. The management of the school was intelligent, energetic, and always conducted with harmony. The school always kept abreast with the progress of the profession in the demands for higher medical education. The long list of able and energetic men included in its faculties, and the devotion of those on the retired list, to the interests of the school, are reasons sufficient for its high standing.

In 1886, the college tried the experiment of affiliation with the university, but soon discontinued it.

The period from 1865 to 1900 was the "Golden Age" for the medical colleges. Every school of merit was crowded with students. Year after year the number in the Cincinnati schools was between seven and eight hundred. After the latter date the persistent demand for higher preliminary education; the grading of the courses; the lengthening of the term from five to eight months; resulted in a rapid decrease in the numbers seeking admission. Disintegration and consolidation became the order of the day.

After the sessions of 1908-9, the Ohio and Miami Colleges lost their individuality in the Ohio-Miami Medical College, and were absorbed by the university.

HOSPITALS.

Cincinnati's first hospital, established by act of legislature, January 22, 1821, was due to the efforts of Dr. Drake. It was called the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum for the State of Ohio, and was erected in 1823. The following description is from the *Western Medical Gazette* of 1832. "The site is a four-acre out-lot of the original plat of Cincinnati, bounded on the east by the Miami canal, and is within one mile of the Ohio river, and cost the township four thousand dollars. The principal building is of brick, fifty-three feet front, facing southwardly, and forty-two feet deep, four stories high, including the basement, which is eight feet high, and the other stories nine and a half feet clear, and over these is a convenient operating theater, with seats for about one hundred spectators. This building is divided into eighteen apartments, with a hall and staircase in the center, and neatly furnished throughout. It was built in 1823, and cost ten thousand dollars in depreciated bank paper, estimated to be worth, at that time, about three thousand, five hundred dollars. The inclosures, additions and furniture have cost seven thousand, eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars. The principal addition is a wing of brick, forty-four feet long, and twenty-eight wide, two stories high with a cellar under the whole; it is divided into twenty-two apartments, eleven on each floor, adapted to the safe-keeping of lunatics, etc.; those on the first floor for males, and those on the second for females; and was built in 1827. The whole lot is enclosed with a close board fence; about two and a half acres of the west part of the lot is in grass, where the male inmates are permitted to walk; about one acre is cultivated as a vegetable garden, where the females are permitted to resort for airing and recreation; the residue of the lot is divided into convenient yards."

An additional wing, twenty-four by fifty-three feet, was built in 1833. The basement of the new wing was divided into three rooms, one of which was for the apothecary shop, one for the lodging-room of the resident physician and apothecary, and the third for the heating apparatus. Above the basement were three stories, each containing a ward twenty-four by fifty-three feet. The capacity after the addition of the second wing was one hundred and fifty, exclusive of paupers and lunatics. Up to 1861 the staff was composed exclusively of professors of the Medical College of Ohio. The name was changed in 1861 to the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati, and, in April, 1868, to the Cincin-

nati Hospital. The Cincinnati Hospital was begun in 1866, after the necessary funds had been raised by popular vote. In December, 1866, the old building was torn down. In 1868, by popular vote, an additional issue of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of bonds was authorized. The new building was occupied on January 7, 1869. It had a capacity of five hundred beds. Nearly a million dollars was spent in its erection. At that time it was the most magnificent structure of the kind on the continent. In 1877 a new amphitheater was opened for the better accommodation of the medical students from the different colleges.

[5] "In the year 1901 the overcrowded and defective condition of the old hospital called for action on the part of the board of trustees, then composed of Hon. Julius Fleischman, mayor; Doctors A. B. Isham, P. S. Conner, C. R. Holmes, Mr. Prescott Smith, Captain J. D. Parker, and W. C. Johnston.

"On October 14, 1901, a committee was appointed to carefully inquire into the improvements needed in the hospital, with power to employ competent persons from the various building trades."

At a regular meeting, February 5, 1902, the special committee on improvements, reported as follows: "The committee appointed by your board to investigate the necessity and cost of improvements and repairs required to place the City Hospital in good condition, beg leave to report as follows: First, We called to our assistance experts in the various building trades, who examined the hospital in detail. These experts recommended many repairs and improvements as absolutely necessary, and estimated the total cost at three hundred and thirty-eight thousand, five hundred and ninety-four dollars. It is the unanimous opinion of this committee that it is unwise to make these repairs and improvements for the following reasons: First, The present hospital buildings were erected before the evolution of the modern hospital, and no expenditure of money will make them an up-to-date institution unless completely reconstructed. Secondly, The growth of the city and rapid increase in the number of patients coming to the hospital will make it necessary before very long to materially enlarge the buildings, and no satisfactory plan of enlarging has yet been suggested. The permanent policy of the city in regard to the hospital should be fully determined before any large sums of money are expended. We therefore recommend that your board ask for such an amount of money as is necessary to keep the present buildings in ordinary repair, and that the consideration of building an entirely new hospital be taken up at once.

Respectfully submitted,

Dr. A. B. Isham,
Capt. J. D. Parker,
Mr. Prescott Smith,
Committee."

Upon motion of Dr. Conner, the report of the committee was received and adopted. Dr. Holmes then offered the following resolution: "Resolved: That this board prays that the sum of one million dollars be granted for the erection of a new hospital, and the president of the board, Hon. Julius Fleischman, be

[5] From Dr. Holmes' address, June 16, 1911.

authorized to confer with the corporation counsel for the purpose of having a bill drafted for presentation to the legislature." Carried.

On April 29, 1902, the legislature passed the bill authorizing the city to issue hospital improvement bonds, and on May 5th of the same year, the hospital trustees appointed a building committee, composed of Dr. C. R. Holmes, Julius Fleischman and Dr. A. B. Isham. At the meeting of the board of hospital trustees, December 5, 1902, it was moved by Mr. Fleischman—seconded by Mr. Parker—"That it is the sense of this board that a new hospital is necessary. That a resolution be submitted to the city board of legislation, asking for the issuance of bonds to the amount of one million dollars for the erection of a new hospital, and that a committee of one be appointed to draw up such resolution and present the same." Mr. Fleischman was appointed.

At a meeting of the trustees, held February 27, 1903, the committee, consisting of Drs. Isham and Holmes, recommended the purchase of the property on Burnet avenue, consisting of more than fifteen acres.

On March 16, 1903, the purchase of the ground was confirmed. In 1904, Dr. Holmes recommended that the city acquire the twelve additional acres to the south of land already acquired, making twenty-seven acres in all. Council directed City Solicitor Hunt to take the necessary steps for the purchase.

The following year was devoted to development of plans for the buildings. In November, 1905, they were accepted by the board of public service. Various causes delayed progress in the work. On February 3, 1908, Dr. Holmes was reappointed advisory commissioner, and Mr. Hannaford, architect. On May 11, 1909, a special election was held, which authorized the expenditure of two and a half millions for completing the hospital. In January, 1910, Mayor Schwab appointed the present hospital commission: H. L. Laws, J. A. Green, Dr. J. M. Withrow, Dr. C. R. Holmes, the mayor being a member ex officio. The city has recently (1911) acquired title to twenty-seven more acres of land lying to the west of the Burnet avenue tract.

The contagious group of buildings has been completed, and occupied. On May 16, 1911, the board entered into a contract for the completion of the entire group of eighteen buildings.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

This institution was organized by a congregation of Catholic sisters, called the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. This congregation was founded in 1845 by Mother Frances Schervier at Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1857 Archbishop Purcell commissioned Mrs. Sarah Peters, when about to sail for Europe, to bring, if possible, German sisters to this diocese to care for the sick poor of German nationality. When in Rome Mrs. Peters mentioned the matter to Pope Pius IX, who referred her to Cardinal Von Geissel, of Cologne, who proposed the congregation founded by Mother Frances. On August 24, 1858, a colony of six sisters sailed for America. On their arrival in Cincinnati the Sisters of the Good Shepherd gave them hospitality in their own house until the gratuitous offer of a large building was made to them. This building, situated on the south side of Fourth street, between John street and Central avenue, had been known as the St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum. This occurred in September, 1858. By the

generous donation of Mr. Reuben Springer, the sisters were enabled to equip a large room of forty beds. Several physicians volunteered their services to the new hospital. Before the close of the same year, friends asked the sisters to permit them to look for a more suitable site on which to build a hospital. In March, 1859, they purchased lots on the northwest corner of Betts and Linn streets, on which St. Mary's Hospital now stands. In May, 1859, the cornerstone of the new hospital was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Archbishop Purcell. In December of the same year, the building was consecrated and opened for its purpose. This building had a front of ninety feet and a depth of sixty feet; was three and a half stories high, and capable of accommodating seventy-five patients. St. Mary's Hospital is the parent institution from which sprang many hospitals and infirmaries conducted by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. They opened St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Covington, Kentucky, within two years after St. Mary's Hospital.

Other institutions in different portions of the country followed in rapid succession. In 1888, they founded St. Francis' Hospital for chronic cases, in Lick Run, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The popularity of the hospital increased so rapidly that in ten years the original building was much too small to accommodate applicants for admission. Accordingly, several lots and buildings to the west of the hospital were purchased, and a new addition planned, for which the cornerstone was laid July 10, 1873. Shortly after the old portion was remodeled, so that on September 7, 1874, the first (new) half, and on October 3, 1875, the entire structure in its present form were opened. The building thus enlarged, increased the capacity of the hospital to about three hundred beds.

Some years since the sisters purchased a tract of land on Woodburn avenue, Walnut Hills, to meet the growing demands for space. Subsequently, however, they purchased a larger tract in Evanston, on which it is proposed to erect a building which will meet the demands for a generation to come.

LONGVIEW HOSPITAL.

In 1853 the Commercial Hospital accommodated in its annex 147 insane persons. The crowded condition of this institution had long been a matter of concern to the people of Cincinnati. In response to the popular demand the county commissioners appointed a committee of medical men—Drs. J. J. Quinn, David Judkins and A. S. Dandridge—to investigate the condition of the annex for the insane, and to report on the same. They urged the lease of temporary quarters for the insane patients of the hospital. As a result of their recommendation the old Ames mansion in Lick Run was rented, and fitted up as an asylum for the insane. Dr. J. J. Quinn was its first superintendent. Drs. Wm. Mount and Oliver M. Langdon were also superintendents of this temporary asylum. This institution served its purpose until 1859, when the permanent home for the insane was ready for occupancy. This home was located on a lot of nearly forty acres in Millcreek township, near Carthage. It was named Longview Asylum, the name "Long View" having been suggested by Dr. C. G. Comegys.

The superintendents of Longview Asylum proper have been Dr. O. M. Langdon (1859-70), Dr. J. T. Webb (1871-73), Dr. W. H. Bunker (1874-77), and Dr. C. A. Miller (1878-90). Since 1891 Dr. Frank W. Harmon has been in charge. The medical staff at present consists of Drs. F. W. Harmon, superintendent, and Drs. E. A. North, W. L. List and John Berry, assistants, all men who have had general hospital experience.

Dr. Oliver M. Langdon, who might be called the father of Longview Asylum, was born in Cincinnati in 1817. He attended Woodward high school and the old Athenaeum. He read medicine under Jedediah Cobb, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1838. During the Mexican war he served as surgeon of the Fourth Ohio Infantry. In 1848 he returned to Cincinnati. He was the originator of the plan followed by the State of Ohio in the care of colored lunatics, formerly incarcerated like criminals. Dr. Langdon died in Cincinnati in 1878. While Longview Hospital is technically a state institution, it is to all intents and purposes under the control of Hamilton county. This institution since its inception has been constantly improved and enlarged. Since 1909 they have built a large general storehouse, a new woodworking shop, fully equipped with modern machinery, where the patients make all kinds of furniture and repair the old. Wood-carving, inlaid work, and fancy articles of many kinds, are manufactured from different kinds of woods. The grounds cover one hundred acres. The buildings have a frontage of about one thousand feet, and a depth of about three hundred and fifty feet. Clinical instruction is given to medical students.

THE GERMAN DEACONESS HOME AND HOSPITAL.

The year 1888 will be memorable in the annals of hospital work in Cincinnati. It witnessed the introduction of the deaconess nursing system, which had existed in Europe for many years, and especially in Germany since 1836, and had accomplished great results in practical hospital work.

The German Deaconess Home and Hospital was founded June 14, 1888. It was located at 533 East Liberty street. The building, with a capacity of twenty-seven beds, was soon found to be too small, and the efforts of the German Protestant deaconesses and their friends were directed toward securing larger and better quarters. The result of their labors is the splendid building at the southwest corner of Clifton avenue and Straight street, opposite the university grounds. The building is equipped with all the latest improvements in hospital construction. The rooms are large, well ventilated and cheerful. This building was opened in 1903. The hospital has a capacity of one hundred beds. There are thirty private rooms. There is also a private ward with three beds, and there are two free wards.

The staff numbers nineteen physicians and surgeons, men prominent in every branch of the profession. There are four internes. There are twenty-five nurses in the hospital proper. These sisters, who have consecrated their lives to the work, have had a thorough theoretical and practical training, and most of them have had long experience in their work. During the past year 1,173 patients, in all departments, were treated in the hospital proper.

The building and equipment have cost $120,000.

The branch institution, the Ohio Maternity Hospital, is located in the former home of the institution, at 529-533 East Liberty street. It is both a maternity hospital and children's home. It now has ten rooms and forty beds. There are seven trained nurses in this department. At the beginning of the last year nine nurses were in training, six more were received during the year, and nine were graduated. Two hundred and twenty-eight children were cared for; one hundred and sixty-one were born in the institution.

The Maternity Hospital and grounds have cost $25,000.

BETHESDA HOSPITAL AND GERMAN DEACONESS HOME.

Bethesda Hospital is connected with the German Methodist Deaconess Home, and here the deaconesses who enter the institution receive their training as nurses. The Deaconess Home was founded in 1896; Bethesda Hospital was opened two years later. Both institutions are managed by the same board. Near the hospital stands the maternity hospital, and back of it the new power house and laundry. The hospital property has a frontage of 310 feet on Reading road, and 150 feet on Oak street.

This property, including ground and five buildings, is valued at $175,000. The hospital has seventy beds, two wards, two operating rooms, an X-ray room, a laboratory, and a pharmacy. The building is heated with steam and lighted with electricity. A corps of twenty-seven physicians and surgeons compose the staff. About one-fourth of the cases last year were of charity patients. Nine hundred and sixty-five patients in all were cared for, and 534 operations were performed. At the Maternity Hospital 110 cases were taken care of. The Deaconess Home, next door to the hospital, has room for fifty deaconesses. It is spacious, has a chapel, parlors, lecture room, and a splendid library. All the buildings are heated and lighted from this power house. During the past year large iron verandas were built on every floor of the hospital, and through a number of convenient stairways which lead to the ground, they serve at the same time as fire escapes. The record of work done in the wards and rooms since the hospital was opened, not to speak of the out-patient department, shows that nearly ten thousand patients have been treated. The capacity of the hospital is taxed almost all the time. The proportion of medical and surgical patients is about one-half. The deaconesses are obtained from all parts of the country, as far west as California, as far south as Texas. The institution is controlled by a board of managers, consisting of twenty-one persons, and by an advisory board consisting of fifteen men from various parts of the country. Seventy deaconesses are connected with the mother-house, which has branches in Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Kansas City and stations at La Crosse, Wisconsin; Quincy, Illinois, and Cleveland, Ohio.

In the village of Wyoming, one of the suburbs of Cincinnati, the mother-house has a beautiful Deaconess Rest Home with thirty-four acres of ground. This home was presented to the board by the first treasurer of the institution, Mr. John Kolbe, who has since gone to his reward. In honor of his wife, this home is called The Gertrude Kolbe Deaconess Rest Home. To this spacious

THE OLD MARINE HOSPITAL ON EAST THIRD STREET, 1898

OHIO STATE HOSPITAL, LONGVIEW

home, surrounded by a beautiful park, the deaconesses go for rest when tired out, and in summer many of them spend their vacation here. The location, on a beautiful elevation, is ideal, and the property is valued at $40,000.

Two years ago the hospital received a magnificent donation in the gift of "Scarlet Oaks," a property of forty-seven acres in Clifton, one of the suburbs of Cincinnati. On one of the hills of these grounds stands a beautiful house of thirty-five rooms, which has been converted into a sanitarium. The donor, Mr. E. H. Huenefeld, has been a member of the board of managers since the organization of the institution. He has succeeded Mr. John Kolbe as treasurer, and his son, Mr. Walter Huenefeld, has been elected assistant treasurer. The grounds at "Scarlet Oaks" were put into splendid condition, and the view from the windows of the house is unsurpassed in southern Ohio. "Scarlet Oaks" is an annex to Bethesda Hospital and the property is valued at $165,000. From the first the house was not large enough to accommodate the number of patients who have made application. Therefore the building of an annex is contemplated. "Scarlet Oaks" has a frontage of two thousand feet along Lafayette avenue in Clifton, and of twelve hundred feet along the Miami canal, which the city of Cincinnati intends to convert into a boulevard. The entire property of Bethesda Hospital and its branches at Cincinnati is valued at $410,000.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE METHODIST DEACONESSES—CHRIST HOSPITAL.

In 1888 the Methodists founded a home for deaconesses in a house on York street near John. In this building of eleven rooms Christ Hospital was opened in the month of September, 1889. Within a few months the house was found to be too small to accommodate the patients who applied for admission. Neighboring houses were rented until the institution had a capacity of sixty rooms. When the home was opened there were but two deaconesses to take possession. Within two years thirty deaconesses were engaged in the work. The work was growing and the need of larger quarters became imperative. At this juncture James Gamble, Sr., purchased the capacious house previously occupied by the Thane Miller Boarding School for Girls, and having fitted it up to the requirements of a modern hospital, donated it to the Methodist deaconesses.

In the month of June, 1893, the new Christ Hospital was formally opened with accommodations for sixty patients. The hospital is most pleasantly situated. Historically it is of interest to the medical profession. The house on Auburn avenue, to the right of the entrance leading to the hospital, was many years ago the home of one of the most brilliant surgeons of his day, Reuben Dimond Mussey.

In 1900 a large female ward was added, increasing the capacity to eighty beds. In 1902 a powerhouse was erected north of the hospital. This provides the institution with electricity, operates an ice plant, a heating system, and a laundry. Many internal improvements were added in 1903, giving the hospital a capacity of one hundred and twenty beds. In 1908 a nurses' home was opened in connection with the hospital, to commemorate the name of Mary E. Gamble. The nursing staff numbers sixty nurses. The number of patients treated annually is now more than fourteen hundred. The hospital has an

active staff of eighteen physicians and surgeons, and a consulting staff of eight The child's department, the gift of James N. Gamble, purchased in 1910, at a cost of $25,000, was formally opened August 22, 1911. It adjoins the main building on the south. An annex will be built in the coming year for the pay department, at an estimated cost of $75,000. It will have fifty rooms. The grounds of the hospital cover about five acres.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL OR THE HOTEL FOR INVALIDS.

In 1842 Dr. Talliaferro, aided by Drs. Vattier, Strader and Marshall, established a hospital at the southwest corner of Franklin street and Broadway, which was known as the Hotel for Invalids. It was the second regular hospital in the city. This hospital was conducted by Dr. Talliaferro and others for ten years.

In 1852, when the Sisters of Charity took charge of the building, they called the new institution St. John's Hotel for Invalids in honor of St. John the Baptist, the patron saint of the Ecclesiastical Superior of the Sisters of Charity, Archbishop Purcell. The medical staff was composed of the professors of the Miami Medical College.

Coincidentally with starting this hospital, the Sisters of Charity had opened an asylum for male orphans at the northwest corner of Third and Plum streets, under the name of St. Peter's Asylum.

In 1855 the St. John's Hotel for Invalids was moved to the northwest corner of Third and Plum streets, St. Peter's Asylum having a new home in Cumminsville. The cost of making the necessary alterations in the building, and fitting it up for a hospital, was borne by Drs. Mussey, Mendenhall, Murphy and Foote. The new hospital had accommodations for seventy-five.

One day in the spring of 1866, a man poor and weak, called at St. John's and asked to see the superior. Sister Anthony received him. He told her he had been taken sick, and being a stranger, had applied to Joseph C. Butler, president of the Lafayette Bank. Mr. Butler gave the man a card to Sister Anthony with a request to take care of the man, and promised to be responsible for any obligations incurred. A few weeks later the man called on Mr. Butler to thank him for the kindness received. Mr. Butler then called on Sister Anthony and asked what the obligation was. Sister Anthony replied that there was none, that "our dear Lord would pay the poor man's debts."

Mr. Butler was shown through the institution. He asked about the work, and noticed the crowded condition of the place. Sister Anthony said: "We could do much more good if we had room to take care of the many who apply for aid, only to be refused because we have neither the means nor the room to receive them." When Mr. Butler reached his office he found Mr. Lewis Worthington waiting for him. Mr. Butler told him all that had transpired. The two decided that so worthy a charity should be aided. At this time the United States government was anxious to dispose of the Marine Hospital, at Sixth and Lock streets, which had been a military hospital during the war. Messrs. Butler and Worthington purchased the property for $70,000, and gave it to Sister Anthony and her associates. The conditions of the deed were that it should be held in perpetuity as a hospital under the name of The Hospital of the Good Samaritan; "that

no applicant for admission should be preferred or excluded on account of his or her religion or country, and that with the exception of cases of contagious or chronic diseases, any and all afflicted requiring medical or surgical treatment should be admitted if there was room for their accommodation; that one half of the rooms or wards should be kept for the destitute sick, the preference being always given to women and children, and if practicable one ward should be devoted especially to sick children, and, as far as practicable, consistent with the object of the trust, rooms should always be kept for receiving those victims of accidents occurring in shops, on railroads, or from fire and other causes; that when the resources from paying patients, donations or endowments should afford revenue sufficient to support the institution as an entirely free hospital, it should then become such, and should be devoted exclusively to the use of the destitute sick, except that the managers might receive persons who were able to pay for special medical or surgical treatment to the extent of one third of the capacity of the institution, such persons paying or not, as their sense of right might dictate, provided that all the funds received after securing an endowment sufficient to make the hospital a free one should go towards extending the buildings and accommodations; provided always that any patient should be at liberty to send for any medical adviser he or she might desire, though not employed by the institution, but such medical attendance was not to be a charge or cost to the institution; that a portion of the ground might be used for the erection of a dispensary, medical or surgical lecture room or building devoted to the promotion of medical or surgical science, but such building or buildings must always belong to the institution and estate, and no portion of the funds derived from the hospital should be appropriated to such improvements."

In October, 1866, St. John's was abandoned and the Good Samaritan opened. The medical charge of the hospital gradually passed into the hands of the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio..

In 1867 W. T. G. Morton gave a demonstration of ether-anaesthesia in the hospital.

In 1875 an amphitheatre for clinical teaching with a seating capacity of four hundred was erected, mainly through the efforts of Robert Bartholow, who collected most of the money for its erection. In 1891 a large annex was constructed which greatly increased the capacity of the institution.

The new Good Samaritan Hospital will be located at Clifton and Dixmyth avenues, opposite Burnet Woods. Fourteen acres of ground have been secured. The sisters purchased eight, and six were given by Joseph C. Butler. The building will be on the pavilion plan—but all under one roof—a large central administration building with six wings. Any one or more wings may be shut off at any time, and become as isolated as if in a separate building. When the entire structure is completed it will have a capacity of four hundred beds, with five operating rooms, dressing rooms, preparation rooms, sterilizing rooms, a floor devoted to maternity cases, a well-equipped hydrotherapy department, sun-porches, open porches, and every convenience known to modern therapeutics. A free clinic department will be maintained from the time the hospital opens. The estimate cost of the buildings now being erected is about $350,000.

The old buildings at Sixth and Lock streets will be used as an emergency hospital.

OHIO HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Ohio Hospital for Women and Children started with a free homeopathic dispensary in 1879 under the special care of Dr. Martha May Howells and Dr. Ellen M. Kirk, who gave their services free. In three years the number of patients amounted to 2,164.

The need of a hospital was felt and the one now in use at 549 W. Seventh street, was opened in 1881. A legal corporation was founded and a complete organization effected "Its purpose being to establish and maintain a hospital for the homeopathic treatment by competent female physicians—of the diseases of women and children—of giving therein clinical instruction to female students of medicine and of training nurses—for a purpose other than profit and with no capital stock."

The names of those signing the articles of incorporation were Mrs. Davies Wilson, Mrs. Jane Wendte, Mrs. Rev. John Goddard, Mrs. Wm. N. Hobart, Miss Jennie Spencer Smith, Miss H. M. Hinsdale, Dr. Ellen M. Kirk and Dr. Martha M. Howells.

The work has gone on steadily, in a quiet, unostentatious way, making more of a home than the ordinary hospital for the patients.

Besides the free wards, where only female physicians are in charge, there are private rooms where patients may have any physician or any school.

A free clinic is established, and there is a training school for nurses, who must be high school graduates.

The hospital with its up-to-date operating room, and its new elevator, is in thorough sanitary condition and in beautiful order throughout.

ST. FRANCIS' HOSPITAL.

In the year 1888 the St. Peter's Cemetery, located at Queen City avenue, Fairmount, was abandoned, and on its site was erected a large and commodious hospital, which began its career on December 27, 1888, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Francis. It was originally intended as an annex or adjunct to St. Mary's Hospital, of Betts street, by admitting principally tubercular patients and those suffering from chronic or incurable diseases, whose presence in St. Mary's would prejudice the admission of acute cases. However, for several years past some patients with acute diseases, not of an infectious nature, have been sometimes admitted.

The St. Francis Hospital soon had a large influx of patients, so that the first annual report of the medical staff, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1889, showed that 371 patients had been admitted during the year, 216 were discharged, 46 died, and 109 remained in the institution on the date mentioned. That the untiring efforts of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis to minister to the poor of every nationality, race or religion, were appreciated, was shown by many benefactors who made it possible to add more beds and otherwise increase the capacity of the hospital. In 1890, 501 patients were treated at the hospital; in

1891, 617 patients were treated. This number rose in 1894 to 663, in 1896 to 815, in 1900 to 1,057. In 1910 the total number under treatment was 1,077. In 1892 there were 242 beds, which by extension to the buildings were increased to 366 in 1910.

The rapid increase in the number of cases of cancer and the fact that very few local hospitals were equipped to treat the unfortunates suffering from this terrible disease, induced the self-sacrificing sisters to erect two extra wings or separate buildings for the reception of these patients. Here the sufferers are made as comfortable as sympathy and care can render possible.

In 1906 a well-equipped laboratory was established, and in the same year the operating room was equipped with all the necessary instruments and appurtenances for emergency work in surgery.

The St. Francis Hospital is one of the great hospitals of Cincinnati, and it has done noble work in behalf of the suffering poor in this region of the country.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

Early in the history of the Medical College of Ohio a library of medical books was established there. It is known to have been a good collection, but has long since passed out of existence. In the first circular of the college, issued August 20, 1820, it is stated that "the library provided for the institution already consists of more than five hundred volumes in the English and French languages, and embraces most of the text and elementary, and many of the rare and curious works in anatomy, physiology, the practice of physic, surgery, chemistry, obstetrics, materia medica, medical jurisprudence, and botany, both general and medical." Most of the books were imported.

At one time, in 1830, Dr. Jedediah Cobb, a member of the faculty, was sent to Europe to make purchases of books, engravings, etc., for the library. From time to time reports were made to the legislature and the faculty as to the condition of the library. In 1831, Drs. John Moorhead and John F. Henry reported over nine hundred volumes. A report made in 1847 showed 2,002 volumes. The library had cost $6,500.

THE CINCINNATI MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

In September, 1851, was founded the above named society. Forty-four physicians subscribed $515. The list embraced every prominent member of the profession in the city at that time. Dr. Drake gave 140 volumes, including Cloquet's great work on anatomy.

At a meeting of the executive committee Dr. Drake was appointed to deliver the inaugural address at the opening of the library, three rooms having been leased for a term of five years from the Medical College of Ohio. The date of opening was to have been December 26, 1851. On December 20, 1851, it was announced that Dr. Drake's lecture was postponed on account of the freezing of the Ohio river, Dr. Drake being at that time in Louisville. Dr. Drake arrived in Cincinnati, January 5, 1852. He delivered his first lecture January 9th, on "The Early Medical Times in Cincinnati," and the second lecture on January 10,

1852, on "The Origin and Influence of Medical Periodical Literature and the Benefits of Medical Public Libraries." The constitution of the association, in Dr. Drake's handwriting is hanging on the walls of the library in the Cincinnati Hospital. On April 16, 1852, Dr. Drake gave a public lecture on the "Causes of Consumption," under the auspices of the Library association. On January 11, 1853, a committee was appointed to draft a new constitution. On January 18th the committee announced that "they had secured twenty-two new members, too few to carry on the association." There is no memorandum later than March 8, 1853. The books and furniture were auctioned off.

THE CINCINNATI HOSPITAL MEDICAL LIBRARY.

In 1865, Dr. John H. Tate, who had been a member of the hospital staff for some years, presented to the Academy of Medicine the following resolution: "Resolved, That the legislature of Ohio be respectfully petitioned to alter the law establishing and regulating the Cincinnati Hospital, so that the money received from the sale of tickets to medical students shall be set apart as a special fund to be used only in creating and maintaining a medical library and museum in connection with that institution, which shall be open to all physicians of Cincinnati free of charge." The motion was carried.

Upon motion of Dr. Tate a committee of six was appointed to memorialize the legislature on the subject. The president of the Academy of Medicine then appointed the following committee: Drs. Patton, Muscroft, Tate, Walker, Thornton and Unzicker.

On March 1, 1870, the legislature passed the following amendment to section 5 of an act entitled "An Act regulating the Cincinnati Hospital:" The trustees in their discretion, and under such regulations as they may prescribe, may admit medical students, not pupils of said college (Medical College of Ohio), to witness the medical and surgical treatment of patients in said hospital. The trustees shall have the power whenever they may deem it for the welfare of said patients so to do, to dismiss the faculty of said college from attendance on said hospital.

"The trustees may affix to the introduction or admission into said hospital of the pupils of said college, or other medical students, such fees as they may deem proper, but the same shall be alike to all, and shall be paid to the treasurer of the city of Cincinnati, and be used for a fund for establishing and maintaining a medical library and museum for said hospital; and the said board of trustees shall, from time to time, appropriate and apply such said fund for the purchase of a library of scientific books and specimens and illustrations directly connected with, and collateral to, the cultivation of medical and surgical science, which shall be open, at reasonable hours, to all physicians of Cincinnati, and to all such pupils, and medical students admitted to the privileges of said hospital, as aforesaid, free of charge."

Steps were then taken to establish the library. There was a difference of opinion as to the location: in the hospital building or in a room provided for it in the Cincinnati Public Library. On August 8, 1870, a proposition from the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital was presented to the board of man-

agers of the public library relative to arrangements for a room to accommodate the books about to be purchased.

On September 12, 1870, the board of managers of the public library replied that they would prepare a distinct catalogue, and a room suitable for the accommodation of the books, with the power of the board of trustees to designate whether the library would be in whole or in part a circulating library, or a library of reference. The above to continue in force for five years. On September 16, 1870, the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital unanimously accepted the conditions of the public library. On December 1, 1870, a list of books was selected by the medical staff and forwarded to the board of trustees. On May 28, 1871, the books were ordered and paid for out of the library fund. The arrangements with the public library proved so unsatisfactory that on January 29, 1874, the medical staff recommended to the board of trustees the withdrawal of the hospital library from the public library, the same to be deposited in the hospital building. In 1875 this recommendation was carried out. The library at that time contained 1,521 volumes.

On May 28, 1874, Dr. William Carson was elected librarian. Dr. Carson held this position until his death, July 9, 1893. On July 1, 1885, P. Alfred Marchand was appointed assistant librarian. This position he still holds.

On May 11, 1892, the library was opened to the profession, in its new quarters on the upper floor of the hospital. Dr. C. G. Comegys, president of the staff, opened his address to the audience as follows: "It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this spacious and commodious hall, which the trustees of this hospital have so beautifully prepared for the large and growing medical library of this school. Few of our citizens have been aware of this accumulation of medical literature, which is of so much value in the progressive growth of Cincinnati as a seat of learning in the great Ohio valley. I think we can assert that there is none comparable to this special library west of the Alleghany mountains." At the same time Dr. William Carson, librarian, thus summed up the contents of the library: Total bound volumes, 7,363; current periodicals, 151. After the death of Dr. Carson, Dr. P. S. Conner was elected librarian. This position he held until his death, March 26, 1909. Since that date Dr. E. W. Mitchell has held the position. At this date (September 1, 1911) the number of bound and unbound works of all kinds is about nineteen thousand. The library hall has long been inadequate—it is filled to overflowing. The present condition calls for the consolidation of all the medical libraries in the city, and an up-to-date, fireproof building capable of holding one hundred thousand volumes.

THE MUSSEY MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

On March 17, 1874, Dr. W. H. Mussey placed his collection of medical and scientific works in the public library, on such terms as to make it practically a gift to the public. In addition to the purely professional and scientific works there were many theological and philosophical works. On July 31, 1909, there were 6,021 bound volumes and 4,390 pamphlets in the library.

THE WHITTAKER MEDICAL LIBRARY.

The Whittaker Medical Library, bequeathed by the late Dr. James T. Whittaker to the Medical College of Ohio, contains 1,547 volumes and 538 pamphlets. It is at present stored in the Van Wormer Library building.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF MEDICAL RECORDS.

The Western Association for the Preservation of Medical Records was established in this city in May, 1909. The material desired is briefly stated as follows:

1. Medical journals published in the west and south prior to 1880;
2. Medical books and pamphlets written or published in the west and south;
3. Manuscripts and autographs of early physicians;
4. Old diplomas and other documents of a medical character;
5. Proceedings of medical societies;
6. Reports of hospitals and other medical institutions;
7. Catalogues and announcements of western and southern medical colleges of all "schools;"
8. Biographies and portraits of western and southern physicians;
9. Information and material of any kind pertaining to medicine and medical men and affairs in the west and south;
10. Curios of medico-historical character.

THE LLOYD LIBRARY.

The founding of the Lloyd Library may be said to date from the purchase of two books—Fowne's Chemistry and Parrish's Pharmacy—by John Uri Lloyd. These books were studied by him in 1864, during his apprenticeship, and are now in the library. Broadening necessity compelled the young student to purchase more books in the pursuit of his studies. After serving two apprenticeships, and a decade of prescription work, the habit of collecting developed into a longing for whatever touched upon pharmacy, practically or educationally. Through years of indifference, if not of hostility on the part of friends of the founders, the library grew, as each acquisition made others necessary to carry out the expanding ideals of the founders. Gradually pharmacists and medical men came to appreciate the scope of the library. As the institution grew a division of the work became necessary. The younger member of the firm of Lloyd Brothers, Mr. C. G. Lloyd, was from his youth inclined to the study of botany. After graduating from the School of Pharmacy, and serving an apprenticeship in the drug business, he began his life work in the department of botany. In the library his collection of books, herbarium and specimens became larger than the one devoted to materia medica and pharmacy. In making this magnificent collection Mr. Lloyd has spent years of research in Europe. In process of time the merged libraries became so great that a building was determined upon. This building was erected in 1902, and was designed to contain both books and specimens. For five years this building was ample for all purposes, but at the end of that time the building was filled to overflowing, and in the winter of 1907-8

CITY HOSPITAL, 1897

the new building was erected. Building number one contains the mycological (fungi) library, the herbarium containing over thirty thousand pressed flowering plants, and the mycological museum, more complete in classified fungi than the combined museums of the world.

Building number two has four stories, 22½ x 72 feet. It is devoted to botany and pharmacy (with a section on eclectic medicine). The libraries contain at present about thirty-five thousand bound volumes, and twenty thousand unbound pamphlets. The library has sufficient shelving to receive ninety-eight thousand volumes. The care of the libraries requires the entire time of two librarians.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Ninety-two years ago was formed the first medical society of Cincinnati—the Cincinnati Medical Society. This society, as far as can be ascertained, expired with the same year, 1819. Its officers were: Elijah Slack, A. M., president; Oliver B. Baldwin, M. D., vice president; John Wooley, M. D., secretary; William Barnes, M. D., treasurer.

Elijah Slack, the president, was not a physician, but a Presbyterian minister and a chemist of note. In 1817 he took charge of the Lancaster Seminary, and in 1820 became president of the Cincinnati College. He was made professor of chemistry when the Medical College of Ohio was founded and continued with that institution for eleven years.

The registered physicians of that date were: John Selman, Daniel Drake, John Cranmer, Coleman Rogers, Daniel Dyer, William Barnes, Oliver B. Baldwin, Isaac Hough, John A. Hallman, Josiah Whitman, Samuel Ramsay, Edward Y. Kemper, John Douglas, Ithiel Smead, John Wooley, Trueman Bishop, Ebenezer H. Pierson, Jonathan Easton, Charles V. Barbour, Vincent C. Marshall.

THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

The Medico-Chirurgical Society was founded January 3, 1820. Its constitution provided for two classes of members, honorary and juniors. The former consisted of practitioners of physic and surgery, or persons eminent in its collateral sciences, residing in the western country, and especially in the State of Ohio; the latter of students of medicine, who were admitted under certain regulations.

The first officers were: Daniel Drake, M. D., president; Elijah Slack, A. M., vice president; Vincent C. Marshall, M. D., junior vice president; B. F. Bedinger, M. D., corresponding secretary; John Wooley, M. D., recording secretary; C. W. Trimble, M. D., librarian and treasurer.

The last meeting of which there is any record was held in March, 1822.

THE CINCINNATI MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Cincinnati Medical Association was founded February 21, 1821. Dr. John Selman was elected president, and Dr. James Buchanan, secretary. At this meeting a "Medical Police" (code of ethics), and rules and regulations

for the government of the association were adopted. A "Fee Bill," which covered every possible kind of service, was promulgated.

The members were: John Selman, Samuel Ramsay, Jesse Smith, Ebenezer H. Pierson, Coleman Rogers, John Moorhead, John Cranmer, Wm. Barnes, Josiah Whitman, Daniel P. Robbins, Joseph Buchanan, Ichabod Sargent, Oliver Fairchild, Edward Y. Kemper, Cyrus W. Trimble, Abel Slayback, Trueman Bishop, Wm. T. Crissey.

THE FIRST DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

The First District Medical Society of Ohio was instituted by Dr. John Rogers and others in 1824, under a law creating twenty medical districts with a medical society for each. The law called for a "Convention of Delegates" to be the executive body. The first convention was held in 1827.

In 1829 Dr. Drake was president; Edwin A. Atlee, vice president; Vincent C. Marshall, corresponding secretary; James Warren, recording secretary; Melanchthon Rogers, treasurer; Isaac Hough, librarian. Dr. Wooley was for several years censor.

During the session of 1833-4, the legislature repealed the laws regulating the practice of medicine, and thus abolished the district societies and the General Medical Society, which was composed of representatives from each district society.

THE CINCINNATI MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Cincinnati Medical Society (second of the name) was founded March 4, 1831, and incorporated in February, 1833. In March, 1833, the following officers were elected: Landon C. Rives, president; John F. Henry, first vice president; Charles Woodward, second vice president; John T. Shotwell, treasurer; William Wood, chairman; Stephen Bonner, secretary.

In 1835 its officers were: Landon C. Rives, president; Charles R. Cooper, first vice president; James M. Mason, second vice president; B. F. Williams, secretary; Israel S. Dodge, librarian; Isaac Colby, curator of herbarium; John S. Riddell, curator of cabinet of minerals.

The society ceased to exist in 1838.

THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI.

The Medico-Chirurgical Society of Cincinnati (second of the name) was instituted in 1848. The perturbed state of the profession in 1849 and 1850 nearly resulted in the dissolution of the society.

In 1850 Dr. Drake returned to the city. He immediately began the reorganization of the society. Dr. Drake was made president; Stephen Bonner, first vice president; William Threlkeld, second vice president; George Mendenhall, recording secretary; John A. Warder, corresponding secretary; Oliver M. Langdon, treasurer; J. P. Walker, librarian.

The society flourished for a number of years. In 1857, when the academy was in process of formation, the society was asked to merge with the new

organization. At first a number of members dissented, but through the efforts of Dr. R. R. McIlvaine the union was accomplished.

THE CINCINNATI MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Cincinnati Medical Society (third of the name) was organized November 18, 1851. At the preliminary meeting Samuel A. Latta presided and John H. Tate acted as secretary.

At the first regular meeting Dr. Wolcott Richards was elected president; Dr. W. S. Ridgeley, vice president; Dr. N. T. Marshall, recording secretary; Dr. John H. Tate, corresponding secretary; Dr. N. S. Armstrong, treasurer.

The society during its eight years' existence enjoyed a high degree of prosperity.

The presidents after the first year were: John Locke (two years), Charles Woodward, George Fries, Israel Dodge, Thomas Carroll and Leonidas Moreau Lawson.

An unsuccessful attempt to merge the society with the Academy of Medicine was made at the founding of the latter organization. In 1860, however, when Dr. R. R. McIlvaine, the founder of the academy, returned from Paris, he speedily brought about the union.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF CINCINNATI.

"At a meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society in February, 1857, Dr. R. R. McIlvaine, who had just returned from the east, told the members about the New York Academy of Medicine. He suggested that the interests of the profession and the community would be advanced by a similar organization here, and that the meetings should be held in a hall rented for the purpose rather than in the houses of the members."

The Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati was organized March 5, 1857, at a meeting held for that purpose in the lecture room of Bacon's building, at the northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. The following gentlemen were present and took part in the organization: Stephen Bonner, Wm. Clendenin, Cornelius G. Comegys, Henry E. Foote, A. E. Heighway, C. B. Hughes, Alex. M. Johnson, Jesse P. Judkins, Wm. Judkins, R. R. McIlvaine, John A. Murphy, Reuben D. Mussey, Wm. H. Mussey, Joseph B. Smith, Edward B. Stevens, J. T. Webb, Elkanah Williams, John F. White.

Dr. J. B. Smith was elected temporary chairman and Dr. C. B. Hughes, secretary. After the adoption of the constitution the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers during the ensuing year: R. D. Mussey, president; J. B. Smith, first vice president; R. R. McIlvaine, second vice president; C. B. Hughes, recording secretary; C. G. Comegys, corresponding secretary; Wm. Clendenin, treasurer; J. P. Judkins, librarian.

On the evening of April 6, following the organization, the academy commenced holding its meetings regularly in the lecture room of Bacon's building, which had been secured for that purpose at fifty dollars a year. It continued to meet there until March 7, 1859, when it began to hold its sessions at the office

of Dr. J. F. White, northwest corner of Fourth and Race streets, over the drugstore of Stevens & Snyder. From there it removed, February 6, 1860, to the hall of the Dental college on College street.

At the regular meeting held May 4, 1857, Dr. R. D. Mussey, the venerable president, delivered his inaugural address. On account of advanced age and infirmity, he did not preside again during the year. The secretary, Dr. Hughes, thus sketches the address:

"Professor Mussey then proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, touching upon what he understood to be the principal objects to be attained by the establishment of the academy, namely, the investigation and discussion of such subjects as vital statistics; public and private hygiene; the adulteration of food; progress of medicine and surgery; condition of the atmosphere in relation to epidemics; original observations of disease; the encouragement of medical scholarship, and of making the proceedings of the academy the basis of public opinion on matters pertaining to medicine. The doctor concluded by hoping that a love of truth would prevail over rivalry and dissension. It was this hope that had induced him to accept the honor that the academy had been pleased to bestow upon him."

At a meeting held March 8, 1858, the code of ethics of the American Medical Association was adopted.

At the same meeting Dr. C. B. Hughes offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the academy to confer with committees of the Cincinnati Medical Society and the Medico-Chirurgical Society—if these societies deem it proper to appoint such committees—upon the expediency of a union of them with the academy."

Drs. Almy, Clendenin and Hughes were appointed the committee.

On the evening of the 13th of the following September the committee, having reported that it had made no progress in accomplishing the object for which it had been appointed, was discharged.

The academy held its meetings monthly from the time of its organization until it removed to the hall of the Dental college, when it commenced holding weekly meetings—every Monday evening.

On the 30th of December, 1867, the academy was divided into seven sections, as follows:

1. Practical medicine.
2. Anatomy and surgery.
3. Obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
4. Materia medica, therapeutics and chemistry.
5. Pathology, general anatomy, morbid anatomy and physiology.
6. Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.
7. Hygiene.

At the regular meeting, held March 1, 1869 (a majority of all the members of the academy being present and voting in the affirmative), it was resolved that the academy be duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio, and Drs. R. R. McIlvaine, J. J. Quinn and J. P. Walker were elected trustees.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

(Received and recorded March 6, 1869.)

From the proceedings of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, March 1, 1869, for the express purpose of taking a vote to become a body corporate under the laws of Ohio.

"It was now moved that the society become an incorporated body under the name of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati." The question being presented by the chairman, Dr. John Davis, was decided in the affirmative by an unanimous vote, there being present fifty-nine (59) members, a majority of the enrolled members of the association. Three trustees, Dr. J. P. Walker, J. J. Quinn and R. R. McIlvaine were then elected to serve during the pleasure of the academy; these gentlemen accepted the trust. The secretary, Dr. John L. Neilson, was instructed to have so much of the proceedings as was required for the consummation of the act of incorporation entered at the recorder's office of Hamilton county, State of Ohio.

JOHN DAVIS, M. D., *President.*

[*Corporate Seal.*] JOHN L. NEILSON, M. D., *Clerk.*

HAMILTON COUNTY, STATE OF OHIO—ss.

I, Joseph T. Blair, recorder within and for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of Articles of Incorporation from Academy of Medicine of the City of Cincinnati.

Received and recorded on the sixth day of March, 1869, in Church Book No. 2, page 348, Hamilton county, Ohio records.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Cincinnati, this ninth day of June, A. D., 1909.

[*Seal.*] JOSEPH T. BLAIR, *Recorder.*

On the 25th of November, 1871, the academy removed to College hall, on Walnut street, above Fourth, and the time of meeting was changed to Saturday evening.

On the 5th of May, 1873, the academy again removed to Bacon's building, on the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, and the meetings were again held on Monday evening.

On the 26th of January, 1874, the academy returned to the Dental college.

On the 28th of February, 1876, the sections were abolished and a committee on essays appointed.

On May 1, 1882, the academy removed to Lancet hall, 199 and 201 West Seventh street.

On January 8, 1894, the academy moved to Lincoln hall, corner of Eighth and Race streets.

On April 8, 1895, the academy moved to Assembly hall, Odd Fellows' building.

On September 21, 1896, the academy moved to the Cincinnati Literary Club rooms, 25 East Eighth street.

UNION OF THE VARIOUS MEDICAL SOCIETIES WITH THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

On the 13th of February, 1893, an invitation was extended to the Cincinnati Medical Society, the Walnut Hills Medical Society and the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society to join the Academy of Medicine.

On the 27th of February, 1893, the following communication was received:

"CINCINNATI, February 23, 1893.

"T. V. FITZPATRICK, M. D., *Secretary of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati.*

"DEAR DOCTOR:

"At the last meeting of the Cincinnati Medical Society, the invitation from the Academy of Medicine to this society to unite with the academy was formally accepted.

"L. S. COLTER, M. D.,
"Secretary Cincinnati Medical Society."

The following resolutions were then adopted:

"WHEREAS, The Academy of Medicine has invited affiliating medical societies of this city to join the academy; and,

"WHEREAS, The Cincinnati Medical Society has accepted such invitation; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Cincinnati Medical Society be received into the Academy of Medicine as a body, without election or further ceremony than signing the constitution and by-laws of the Academy of Medicine by each individual member of the Cincinnati Medical Society.

"Resolved, That in case a member of said Cincinnati Medical Society is already a member in good standing of said Academy of Medicine, he or she shall not be required to again sign said constitution and by-laws, as it is taken for granted that such an act has already been performed."

The secretary of the academy was instructed to notify the members of the respective bodies of the union of the Cincinnati Medical Society with the Academy of Medicine.

On July 6, 1907, the academy became a member of the Cincinnati associated organizations.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

*BONNER, STEPHEN.
*CLENDENIN, WM.
*COMEGYS, C. G.
*FOOTE, H. E.
*HEIGHWAY, A. E.
*HUGHES, C. B.
*JOHNSON, A. M.
*JUDKINS, J. P.
*JUDKINS, WM.
*MCILVAINE, R. R.
*MURPHY, J. A.
*MUSSEY, R. D.
*MUSSEY, W. H.
*SMITH, J. B.
*STEVENS, E. B.
*WEBB, J. T.
*WILLIAMS, E.
*WHITE, J. F.

*Deceased.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

*Bartholow, Prof. R., Philadelphia.....January, 1879
*Bernard, Prof. Claude, Paris.....March, 1868
*Bettman, A., Cincinnati .....March, 1887
*Broca, Prof. P., Paris.....March, 1867
*Christopher, W. S., Chicago.....September, 1891
*Culbertson, J. C., Cincinnati..... 1908
Edwards, Prof. C. L., Cincinnati.....November 5, 1894
*Fore, P. G., Cincinnati.....June, 1868
Gad, Prof. Johannes, Prague..... ....
*Graham, Prof. J., Cincinnati.....September, 1873
Greenleaf, C. R., U. S. Army.....November 4, 1901
*Hart, Ernest, London.....September, 1878
Juler, H. Cundell, Cincinnati.....March, 1898
Le Conte, Prof. Charles, Paris.....March, 1863
*Mount, Wm., Cincinnati.....January, 1868
Owen, Wm. O., U. S. Army.....January 6, 1902
*Parvin, Prof. T., Philadelphia.....February, 1868
*Piorry, Prof. P. A., Paris.....March, 1867
Purviance, G., U. S. Marine Hospital Service....November, 1887
*Rives, L. C., Cincinnati.....April, 1867
*Roelker, F., Cincinnati.....December, 1868
*Seely, W. W., Cincinnati.....April 17, 1899
*Vance, Prof. R. A., Cleveland.....January, 1882
*Vaughn, Prof. D., Cincinnati.....July, 1867
Woolley, P. G., Cincinnati.....November, 1909
Wherry, W. B., Cincinnati.....November, 1909
*Wright, Prof. M. B., Cincinnati.....January, 1878

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Boyland, G. H., Baltimore.....May, 1872
Courtright, G. E., Lithopolis.....March, 1868
*Hunert, G., Cleveland.....March, 1882
Isham, Mary K., Cincinnati.....February, 1909
Miller, S. J. F.....December, 1872
*Sexton, S., New York.....October, 1870
*Smith, H., Cincinnati.....May, 1875

The present membership of the academy numbers more than five hundred. The total to date is about twelve hundred.

THE CINCINNATI MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Cincinnati Medical Society (fourth of the name), was organized October 9, 1874. The charter members were: Drs. John Davis, John A. Murphy, J. C.

*Deceased.

Culbertson, W. H. Taylor, Thomas H. Kearney, N. P. Dandridge, J. C. Mackenzie, Wm. B. Davis, Ephriam M. Epstein, Byron Stanton, J. C. Walker, F. Brunning, G. Holdt, C. P. Judkins, Wm. H. Mussey, A. C. Kemper, C. G. Comegys, Wm. T. Brown, T. C. Minor, and Wm. Carson. A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: A. C. Kemper, president; J. P. Walker, first vice president; W. H. Taylor, second vice president; Byron Stanton, recording secretary; J. C. Mackenzie, corresponding secretary; W. T. Brown, treasurer; Wm. Carson, censor; Geo. Holdt and Wm. B. Davis, trustees.

The first meeting place was the room of the Bar association. Later on the society met in Schmidt's hall, Seventh and Race streets, and in Lancet hall. On March 6, 1893, the society was merged with the Academy of Medicine.

THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI.

The Obstetrical Society of Cincinnati was organized in 1876, the original members being Drs. J. J. Quinn, C. O. Wright, J. W. Underhill, J. L. Cleveland, A. J. Miles, A. L. Carrick, W. T. Brown, J. C. McMechan, J. Trush, C. D. Palmer, and T. A. Reamy. The first president was Dr. J. J. Quinn, for many years a prominent practitioner. He was health officer of the city for some time, and a trustee of the Cincinnati Hospital. Dr. J. W. Underhill, was the first secretary. The officers are, a president, vice president, recording and corresponding secretaries, and treasurer. The society meets monthly at the residences of the members. The membership is limited to fifty.

THE CINCINNATI RESEARCH SOCIETY.

Recognizing medical science as the basis of medicine, and realizing the value of mutual aid in researches along this line, there was felt a need of an organization affording these advantages.

On Thursday, January 28, 1897, Drs. Joseph Eichberg, F. W. Langdon, E. W. Mitchell, W. E. Schenck, H. Freudenberger, P. M. Ashburn, A. H. Freiberg, E. H. Shields, S. Rothenberg, T. O. Edwards, H. W. Bettmann, and S. P. Kramer, met in the office of the last named, and formally organized the society for medical research.

Letters of approval were received from a number of other physicians of the city. The society was organized along lines similar to the Research Club of London, and the work of the society was intended to embrace the scientific side of medicine as embodied in gross and microscopic anatomy, pathology, bacteriology, physiology, physics and biology. The society was in no way to conflict with the work of the Academy of Medicine, but would devote itself exclusively to demonstrations of original research. Dr. S. P. Kramer was elected president, and Dr. H. W. Bettmann, secretary and treasurer.

Since its inception the society has enjoyed a most successful career, and is, probably, one of the most representative medical bodies in the city today. The meetings, on the first Thursday of each month, at the Cincinnati Hospital Laboratory, are well attended, and the interest in the proceedings has been sufficiently

active to render the discussion on every occasion highly instructive, and of great scientific value. On February 2, 1911, the name was changed to the Cincinnati Research Society, inasmuch as quite a number of papers are presented by scientific men who are not physicians, but who are nevertheless eligible to membership.

CHAPTER XIV.

INSTITUTIONAL.

CINCINNATI'S BENEFICENCES NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE—FOUNDING AND MAINTENANCE OF HOSPITALS AND ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS—THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION NOTED FOR ITS CHARITIES—BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS—LARGE-HEARTED AND GENEROUS MEN AND WOMEN OF THE CITY.

ORGANIZATION AND MAINTENANCE.

The Children's Home was organized in 1864 mainly by Murray Shipley, a merchant and minister of the Society of Friends. Associated with him as subscribers to the enterprise, were a number of people, but he himself built the first Children's Home at his own expense. The institution has always depended upon popular support. In its earlier days a committee of its trustees canvassed for funds but this entirely ceased long ago and the work has been maintained by the free will offerings of the people. The present structure was erected in 1877 at a cost not including the ground, of about $100,000. The annual contributions are about $12,000. The income from its invested funds is about $9,000. The annual expense is about $21,000. The annual number of children cared for is between 1,300 and 1,400.

It has been a matter of remark to many that the Childrens' Home should remain in its original location on Ninth street opposite the city building. A time will doubtless come when a branch will be established in the suburbs but hitherto it has seemed possible to accomplish more by being in the center of population. Here it is of much easier access to the poor and it is in a better situation to perform its diversified work.

NAME AND PURPOSE.

When the question arose as to what this institution should be called, Murray Shipley devised the name, using the word children rather than orphan, so that no child should ever be refused even if it is not an orphan. The child may be as much in need as an orphan because destitute, neglected, ill-treated. The Children's Home was the first institution to be so-called. Prior to that all similar work had in some way used the name orphan. But from that time forward, the new name became popular and hundreds of such institutions throughout the country are now called by the name Children's Home.

From the beginning the institution determined to do for each child whatever seemed best for the individual case. Therefore it has never had any written rules or by-laws. All of its work has hinged upon the idea that it would help

the poor to help themselves in whatever way would be best for the individual need.

In general it has three methods of operation. First, to care for children during temporary periods of destitution; second, to care for children who are in permanent need; third, to care for children by day, the mothers of whom are living alone and in need and are absent from their children at their day's work.

In connection with the above, it serves a general purpose as a clearing house for the children of the poor, to secure their proper distribution among other institutions, public or private. Children may be brought here until admission can be secured for them to other institutions to which it is desired that the children may be sent. Standing at the center of population, it holds itself always ready to give information or to lend its aid for the best settlement of every case of juvenile need which may be brought to its knowledge.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED AND RESULTS.

During forty-six years of its existence, it has cared for more than 33,700 children. Of these about 29,000 were kept for temporary aid or by day only. More than 4,000 have been permanently committed to its care and placed in adoptive homes. These were looked after and visited and their welfare assured until they have come of legal age. Of its permanent wards about seven-fifteenths were orphans or half orphans and about eight-fifteenths have been deserted or surrendered to the trustees or committed by the courts because they did not have proper homes.

The usefulness of the institution is not simply in the relief given to thousands during periods of temporary distress but more especially in the outcome of its permanent wards. Those who have been adopted in foster homes, have as a general thing developed into excellent citizens. Fully ninety per cent of the whole number have thrived and prospered. Among the number of these, there have been physicians, lawyers, ministers, editors, inventors, manufacturers, merchants, public office holders, many farmers. Some have accumulated wealth. Many of the girls are happy wives of good men. Yet practically all of these children have come up from the depths of poverty and misfortue. One single item will show in strongest light the good which has been accomplished. Of more than four thousand children reared in adoptive homes only seven have ever been in prison for felony. This is far better than could be expected and is eloquent testimony to the value of placing such children in selected homes.

THE ECONOMY OF ADMINISTRATION.

The economy of administration has been a remarkable feature. If four thousand permanent wards had been reared in the institution, they would have cost an average of $1,200 each. But being placed in adoptive homes, they were reared at an average cost to public charity of only about $50.00 each.

OFFICERS.

Murray Shipley, the founder, was the first and only president until his death in 1899. Associated with him as vice president and later elected president was John Longworth Stettinius until his death in 1904. The third in order was Dr. William H. Taylor, who was its physician from the beginning in 1864 and remained such until his death in 1910. He was elected a trustee in 1882 and was elected president in 1905. Edwin R. Stearns was elected secretary in 1875 and in

1887 he was also made treasurer, holding both positions until 1910. After the death of Dr. Taylor he was elected to the presidency of the institution. Edward Ritchie was then elected secretary. Other trustees, not to name them all, but naming some who were especially distinguished, were Robert W. Burnet, who gave the most of the ground upon which the institution stands. H. Thane Miller, widely known as an evangelist and educator; John Shillito, the well known merchant; Larz Anderson, Elliot H. Pendleton, Sr., and Robert Allison. The present board consists in addition to those named above of C. W. Shipley and D. B. Gamble, vice presidents, N. Henchman Davis, Harry F. Woods, D. DeMott Woodmansee, Fred A. Geier and John L. Stettinius.

The Children's Home employs a visitor whose time is devoted to visiting the children in their adoptive homes. He first visits the family and makes careful inquiry to ascertain that the home is desirable, then he places the child in the foster home and afterward goes occasionally to see the child and its foster parents and does whatever needs to be done on behalf of the child until it comes to its maturity. This officer for six years past has been the Rev. R. A. Longman.

The Children's Home Monthly Record has been published for forty-three years. The present editor who has held the position for sixteen years is Miss Grace Davidson. The superintendent and matron are Mr. and Mrs. Meigs V. Crouse, who have been in this work for twenty-nine years. The assistant superintendent is the Rev. A. L. Copeland.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WORK DONE.

The first boy ever received into the institution has since been well known as Col. John H. Carroll of St. Louis. He was an orphan ten years old and had been earning his living in the streets of Cincinnati as a newsboy making his home in a heap of empty dry goods boxes at the rear of the John Shillito store. Under the fostering care of the Children's Home he grew to manhood and has since been a distinguished attorney, man of means, and a very helpful friend to the children of the poor. As a memorial to Mr. Shipley, Mr. Carroll wrote the following:

"I never think of Murray Shipley without being filled with gratitude. He it was who found me sitting in a box in Baker alley tying up my frozen feet. He stopped long enough to inquire about my troubles, and when I told him my story, he asked me to go with him and he put me in the Children's Home. I had been wandering in the streets for a long time and had tried to tell my story to a great many men. But for some reason that I never knew, he was the first man in two years that I saw on the streets in Cincinnati, who waited long enough to hear my story. And when I had finished, he took me in his arms and carried me away to the Children's Home."

A GRATEFUL GIRL.

Another example was of a little girl friendless and forlorn. The Children's Home took her and placed her in a good adoptive home. There she received

an education and in time became the wife of a judge of a United States court and a splendid woman every way. From her home of wealth and high social rank she wrote:

"I am the girl Julia so kindly taken by the Children's Home and so happily placed in the hearts and home of my foster parents. Those two best people in all the world, who will ever hold in my heart of hearts the place of real parents. Their people are my people, their home my home., their God is my God. And this all is true notwithstanding my very happy marriage. I write this letter to express and record my profoundest thanks to the Children's Home which has been instrumental in bringing all this happiness to me."

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

John Koch was a little orphan received by the Children's Home and placed in a foster family near Bellefontaine with a Quaker minister who supported himself by farming. John grew up and when he became a man went west and worked hard for ten years, saving his money. Meantime, the old foster father devoting much labor to the ministry, had fallen behind in worldly prosperity, and became unable to meet his financial obligations. As a result the old people were to be turned out from their home and the farm to be sold at sheriff's sale to satisfy judgment. On the day of the auction, among the bidders was John Koch, who had come back from Nebraska for the purpose. He purchased the farm and kept his foster parents there in their old age, as they had kept him when a little homeless lad.

PROTESTANT HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS AND FOUNDLINGS.

Up to the year 1855 there was no institution in Cincinnati that offered shelter to the poor and unfortunate women. Prior to that time Mrs. Mary J. Taylor and Mrs. R. M. Bishop were the pioneer workers among women whom misfortune had thrown upon the cold charity of the world. No attempt at organization was made until January, 1855, when a meeting was called at the residence of R. M. Bishop, a leading citizen and philanthropist. Here the society was created and its future work emphasized. The name was then "The Home for the Friendless and Female Guardian Society;" its object, to assist as far as possible the homeless, the distressed and those whom confiding nature and adverse circumstances had driven to absolute want and despair. The first location was on John street where one room was rented, serving as an office where applicants could call and arrangements could be perfected to procure situations or returned to their homes. The field for doing good grew apace and soon this little office was found inadequate and on January 10th, 1860, the society known as The Protestant Home for the Friendless and Foundlings was inaugurated. One year later a house on Court street was acquired by purchase, serving its purpose until 1864, when the adjoining property was bought and the present building of the society was erected. In 1891 a large addition was built in the rear consisting of nursery, dormitory and laundry, so that at this time the house has forty-four rooms and can comfortably accommodate fifty women and twenty-five children. The in-

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS, WEST COURT STREET

stitution has assumed proportions never dreamed of by its founders; is particularly fortunate in securing an efficient board of managers and an excellent board of trustees, men of the highest integrity and business qualifications have taken charge of its finances and bequests have been judiciously and profitably invested and the income from these and subscriptions from friends enable the lady managers to carry out successfully the object of the home which is today the great department charity of Cincinnati.

During each year more than five hundred admissions are recorded. Sometimes something like a proportion of two hundred remain but one night. Some of these are seeking friends, some are too late to find the situations promised, all are without means. Most of them are guided to the home by the city's police force, who thus save many innocent girls, who under different circumstances might fall an easy prey to the human beasts that infest the streets and by-ways. A couple of hundred situations a year are secured for inmates, showing that an excellent intelligence office is part of the home. A number of infants are found homes each year. This part of the work is accomplished in conjunction with the Children's Home; that institution housing and caring for no child under a year old, persons desirous of adopting a young baby are referred to the Home of the Friendless and Foundlings.

The soup house connected with the institution has proved a godsend to many a hungry wayfarer. More than twelve hundred meals are furnished each year, to men, women and children irrespective of color or creed, besides large numbers of lunches prepared for them that proposed going elsewhere. The home is the veritable clearing house for the hospitals; women, old and young, who have been treated in the free wards of these dispensaries, go the home during convalescence and make efforts to recuperate sufficient strength to go forth and renew the struggle for existence.

Many hospital cases are received each year, some of them young mothers with infants in their arms varying from two to three weeks old. Many women are helped to rejoin their friends, some of them married women with little children, whose husbands are out of employment and whose friends, while able to assist them, refuse them transportation. The home is also a way station for the pitiable subjects for the county infirmary. These go direct from the mayor's or magistrate's office and are accorded kind treatment, food and shelter until the conveyance makes its weekly call. The ages of the inmates vary from young girls of fourteen to old ladies of seventy. To none is admittance denied and while it is only a temporary home and cannot be classed with reformatory institutions, the kindness and good advice received during their limited sojourn makes them happy for a brief period and in many instances the turnstile of their lives.

There is a summer home at Glendale, under the same management, where a delightful retreat is afforded as many of the women and sick children as room can be found for.

CINCINNATI RELIEF UNION.

Cincinnati Relief Union was a society for the relief of the worthy poor and was founded in 1848. It was sustained by interest on bequests and by voluntary

contributions. Its operation was almost entirely in the winter time, and the work was done through ward managers. Those in charge were business men, and the greatest care was observed that none but the deserving come within its benefits. This has now been merged in the associated charities.

THE HOME FOR INCURABLES.

The Home for Incurables, a strictly non-sectarian charity, was an outgrowth of the need felt for a place in which to shelter persons of both sexes and all ages afflicted with non-contagious incurable diseases, who have no other place in which to be properly cared for. It was organized by a little band of ten women and five gentlemen, the latter acting as trustees, and in 1890 opened its doors to the public in a rented room on Mt. Auburn.

The struggle for success was a hard one, and discouragements were many; but the institution managed to exist, and in 1893 was removed to Kemper Lane, Walnut Hills; here new interest was awakened, and not only encouragement given to the managers, but much sympathy shown to the inmates. The present home is on Beechwood avenue, Walnut Hills. Many of the patients are such as suffer with paralysis, chronic rheumatism, diseases of the nerves, locomotor ataxia, blindness, tumors, chronic stomach troubles, and in fact all cases in which medical and surgical advice can be of no further benefit.

One boy, taken from the Children's Hospital, had been paralyzed from infancy, but sat patiently in his chair all day long, never complaining and always wearing a smile. As can be easily imagined he was a great favorite with every one. If space permitted many instances could be given of cheerful endurance under suffering which could scarcely be credited.

The home, however, is what its name implies, and although caring for the comfort and happiness of its inmates is not conducted as a hospital, nor is it designed to care for that class of patients who as a rule enter an infirmary, but its prime object is to make a home for those who have been accustomed to better surroundings in former years, to whom the atmosphere and tender care of a home are all that can solace their afflicted lives, which appeal to the sympathy of the public at large without regard to sectarian opinions of any kind.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

This retreat for the sick is located in a quiet part of the city on Mount Auburn, an elevation of more than four hundred feet above the level of the Ohio river. It has ninety beds for patients, and all its appointments are first-class. Those in charge of this hospital aim to furnish the conditions most favorable to the sick and do the best work possible, in short operate an up-to-date hospital in every respect. They cheerfully refer to the several thousands of patients that have been treated therein as to its superior merits.

The medical staff is an exceptionally able one. The nurses are all members of the Deaconess Sisterhood of the Methodist Episcopal church who are not only conscience governed but carefully trained by the medical staff and the best head nurse that could be secured.

All these advantages are given to the suffering, irrespective of their ability or inability to pay for such care, treating all within their means, yet requiring all to pay up to the measure of their ability.

The purpose of the managers of this institution is to provide for the worthy sick poor, that is the self respecting, industrious and sober, yet unfortunate people, but not to pauperize any one or offer a premium on pauperism.

This institution is growing in favor with the medical profession as well as the public. It is often crowded and pay patients are declined repeatedly. Each year it treats more than five hundred patients. In one year, out of 561 patients, 218 were in the pay department, 93 paid in part and 250 were free patients.

THE WIDOWS' HOME.

This institution for aged and indigent women is an asylum and was established more than sixty years ago. It has a splendid location in the beautiful suburb of Walnut Hills, at McMillan and Ashland avenues. The idea of such a home was first suggested by Mrs. Elizabeth Mansfield, who with it donated the sum of $300. Of the first official board Mrs. Lyman Beecher was first director, Mrs. Yorke, second director, Mrs. David B. Lawler, treasurer, and Mrs. Rufus King, secretary. A house on Everett street, city, of nine rooms and a kitchen was the first home. The Mt. Auburn home was built in 1851, and was partially destroyed by fire in 1869. Helpful sympathy readily rebuilt the house, but applications for admission so rapidly outgrew the accommodations that plans were considered for new and larger quarters on Walnut Hills. One half of the grounds occupied by the Old Men's Home on McMillan street was offered at cost with twenty years in which to pay for it. The purchase was made and the corner stone was laid July 2, 1879. A fair was held in Music Hall in March, 1880, which realized the munificent sum of $29,751. Financial stresses have several times been met and overcome, and the annual festivals and holidays abundantly prove that the public does not forget the home. No person under sixty years is admitted, except in rare instances of premature helplessness. The charge for admission of those from sixty to sixty-five is $250; from sixty-five to seventy, $200; over seventy, $150. This is for the purpose of sustaining a furnished room.

THE OLD MEN'S HOME.

The Old Men's Home is delightfully located next that just treated. The great building is occupied conjointly by the Widows' Home, and both are under one management. It is here that the aged who have passed from the time of labor to the time of rest may pass the evening of their days in every real comfort with the best of the city's noble women to look after their welfare.

Applicants for admission to the home must be persons of respectability in reduced circumstances and not under sixty years of age. The charge for those from sixty to sixty-five is $300; from sixty-five to seventy is $250; over seventy, $150. This is for the purpose of sustaining a furnished room. The rules, regulations and by-laws are the same as those of the Widows' Home. The health of the old people is simply marvellous considering the advanced age at which they can be admitted. It would not be surprising if all were invalids; and yet on the contrary illness is the exception and comfortable health the rule. No one can

visit this home without a feeling of thankfulness for the protection that is there afforded. The turmoil and strife of the busy world find no lodgment within its walls. Those who have homes here have arranged their affairs and when they entered left their cares outside.

Music is a special feature in the home, and is in charge of a competent lady who has given her loving service for many years. Church services are held every Sunday afternoon by the chaplain, and there the old people from both wings assemble, thus testifying their reverence for Him and appreciation of His services.

Generous remembrances always make Thanksgiving and Christmas days red letter days indeed; the gifts of good things comprising every delicacy and luxury that the market affords.

There is always an annual festival for the various enterprises of love and duty throughout the city of which the home receives a prorated portion.

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

The Order of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, of which Cincinnati has three branches, and Newport, Kentucky, one, has a record of more than two hundred and fifty years of usefulness. At present there is an aggregate throughout all parts of the world of nearly three hundred houses, four thousand, five hundred Sisters of the Good Shepherd, one thousand, two hundred Magdalens, twenty-five thousand penitent young women and nearly thirty thousand homeless female children. There are over forty of these houses in the United States.

On February 26th, 1857, a branch of this order was established in Cincinnati. The annual average of inmates cared for by the sisters in the four houses, in and around Cincinnati, for the past fifteen years, numbers between seven and eight hundred. The Bank street house sometimes has upwards of one hundred penitent young women; the Baum street house in the various departments has two hundred inmates; the Newport, Kentucky, home has over one hundred and fifty inmates, and the home at Carthage, which is the provincial motherhouse for four states, has three hundred and twenty-five inmates and one hundred and fifty sisters.

The purpose and aim of the work of the Good Shepherd Sisterhood is twofold: First to bring back to the pathways of virtue the unfortunate young women who have strayed therefrom; and second, to shelter from peril young girls, both white and colored, as yet innocent perhaps of sin, but sorely exposed to it by untoward social environments.

The Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd is one of the many sisterhoods of the Catholic church; its members are Catholic in faith, inspired by the influences of the Catholic church; but its work being a work of charity, of charity for God and for God's children, is coextensive with the realms of charity itself; knowing neither Jew nor Samaritan; limited neither by creed nor by color; embracing all children of God, who are willing to come under its tender touch. In many cases the sisters have to begin the work of training which is proper to childhood. Very many young women and grown up girls have never been surrounded by the care and guardianship which society associates with developed character. Added to

this, many of the poor creatures have been so badly born as to place them beyond the reach of any hope save from those whose faith forbids them ever to despair; this delicate and difficult work calls for real true, lifelong consecration.

The Good Shepherd Sisters of Carthage have built a large public laundry, which cost in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand dollars. Its purpose is to give work to penitent young women, and to earn an income for the support and extension of the various departments. There are two departments in the reformatory. The first comprises the Sisterhood of the Magdalens; those among the penitents chiefly who elect to remain for life with the Good Shepherd Sisters as the surest way to persevere in virtue. They must undergo a probation of five years. If, after probation, they still persevere in their resolution to remain, they are permitted to enter the Magdalen Sisterhood for life. Their lives are spent in peaceful retirement and fervent penance; their time is divided between prayer, intellectual work and finest needle and art work. These Magdalens execute the fancy needlework so much admired by the cultivated ladies of the world. The second department of the reformatory comprises girls and women of blemished character. In this department the sisters must show great love, patience and tact in order to compel vice to make room for virtue and moral regeneration. Complete isolation from previous associations is necessary. Idleness must likewise be prevented, and the reform pupils must become accustomed to labor, and to labor well that they may be safe from peril in the future.

The sisters have been favored by many city firms and by members of private families with orders for custom work and various kinds of sewing. This variety of work together with patronage of the laundry keeps this department constantly busy. The next important charges of the sisters comprise two industrial departments for white and colored children; each department being conducted in separate buildings. These children are mostly taken from impoverished homes, or are entirely homeless; they receive a common school education and are instructed in needlework and useful home industries. The most capable among them are trained in higher education, music, etc. Each department is managed by a local superior. Some of these children upon reaching maturity, elect to remain with the sisters and are given special charges, management of work, etc.; others are placed with good, reliable people and others still are taken by friends, or find honorable positions in which they prove the fact of their convent training. Over all the various departments the Sisters of the Good Shepherd preside. These sisters, in order to become eligible to membership in the order, must have honorable lineage, and a continuous record of social standing, education and refinement.

The demands of the work are continually increasing, and for want of accommodations many have to be refused admission who are sorely in need of it.

THE CITY INFIRMARY.

Previous to 1852, the dependent poor of Cincinnati were cared for, under a law of 1821, at the old Commercial Hospital and by an expensive system of our-door relief. During the fiscal year 1849-50, the cost of medical attendance, medicines and provisions furnished the needy was $10,197. The firewood provided cost $11,124. The total for these supplies was $21,322. In 1851-52, be-

fore the directors took charge under the new plan, the cost for items as above was $21,601.

The infirmary was built in 1851-52, and was opened for inmates in 1852. During the first year of its existence, the cost of provisions was $3,920, of medicine and medical attendance, $2,815; and of fuel, $6,735. For the years 1849-50 and 1851-52, the expenses of the Commercial Hospital, including provisions, medicines, wines, liquors, dry goods, fuel, groceries, oil, and not counting expense of pest house, orphan asylum, interments, salaries and other wages, were $24,411 and $20,432. For the following year, the expense of the City Infirmary, including amounts paid the Commercial Hospital, cost of conveyance to the infirmary, fitting it with stoves, bedsteads, bell, etc. ($4,766 for these items), was only $13,271.

Under the old arrangement there had been obtained by taxation and duties upon auctioneers, these sums for relief of the poor of Cincinnati: In 1844-45, $29,965; 1845-46, $30,609; 1846-47, $33,422; 1847-48, $39,174; 1848-49, $61,988; 1849-50, $61,074; 1850-51, $65,570. In 1852-53, under the new order in full operation, the whole cost of in-door and out-door relief, at hospital and infirmary, not counting expenses of permanent improvements, was $25,892.

Although the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum had for several years received considerable sums from the poor fund, the directors of the infirmary declined to allow this claim, because of lack of legal authority.

The general assembly passed an act March 23, 1850, entitled, "An act to authorize the city of Cincinnati to erect a poorhouse, and for other purposes." Under this act, the board of directors of the infirmary came into office. The law of March 11, 1853, announced that their further duties were "to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages." In such corporations, the offices of township clerks and township trustees were dispensed with.

The city council on January 14, 1857, passed an ordinance "to regulate the management of the City Infirmary, Commercial Hospital, pesthouse, City Burying Ground, and the granting of outdoor relief to the poor. The council ordered that directors of the infirmary should be elected according to the acts mentioned, give bonds of five thousand dollars each, guaranteeing faithfulness to their duties, have the care of charities indicated in title of the ordinance, and that they should appoint the officers of these institutions and other necessary officials, subject to approval of council."

On April 15, 1864, council passed a like ordinance limiting authority of the directors to charge of the infirmary, of the City Burying Ground, and providing outdoor relief to the needy.

By the rules of 1852-53, each city ward was to provide food for the poor, and a contract was made with a grocer in each ward, from whom supplies were to be bought, at prices charged his regular cash customers. Six medical districts were arranged for, in each of which two or more physicians were appointed to look after the sick. One physician in each district should be a German. Medical visits were to be paid for at twenty-five cents each. One of the infirmary directors, of whom there were three, was to look after two medical districts. Each of the medical districts was to have an undertaker, for care of deceased poor, and identical sums in all districts were to be paid for such services.

In 1864, the city was divided into seven districts. In each there was one overseer of the poor, whose whole time was given to this work. Each district was to have a physician, preferably one who could speak both English and German. In any district where a majority of the people used German, the physician must know both languages. One druggist was appointed for each district, if one could be found willing to provide medicines at the rates fixed upon for the outdoor poor.

Three directors' districts were formed from the seven districts. In each, when practicable, an undertaker was appointed to care for the deceased poor.

Arrangement was made for a soup house, "to be kept in operation as long as economy and circumstances warrant it."

As the city grew, the overseers' districts increased to twelve. A reduction to six was however made in 1880.

The City Infirmary is located near Hartwell, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the Dayton Short Line Railways. It is about one mile distant from the Hamilton County Infirmary.

The Cincinnati Infirmary farm consists of a quarter-section of land. It lies west of the Carthage turnpike. Its front is on the Springfield turnpike. It is about half a mile from Millcreek. This land was at one time owned by Major Daniel Gano. The farm work is done by the infirmary inmates. The land provides most of the food required for the table.

The inmates manufacture clothing, brooms, mops, etc., a large part of such things as are needed by the institution.

The original buildings of 1851 were added to in 1898. They have a frontage of 380 feet and each wing has a depth of 250 feet. These structures were erected at a cost of $350,000. There are three acres of flooring surface. Twelve hundred inmates can be accommodated.

The infirmary, at first dependent upon wells and cisterns, has now its own waterworks. It has also gas works. It has a new fifteen ton refrigerating and ice-making plant, considered one of the best in the state. It has a new dynamo and engine, and the whole institution is wired for electric lights.

So far as possible, some kind of employment is given all who are capable; the farm, garden, grounds, laundry, machine shops, kitchens, stables, dairy, etc., furnish work for men; and laundry work, ironing, sewing, kitchen and household duties for the women. The large numbers of inmates have been maintained at a per capital rate of 20.86 per day.

Several years ago, the then Superintendent Bogen, gave a few interesting conclusions from experience with inmates. He found that the old adage is only too true that "One poor old mother can care for twelve children, but twelve children will not care for one mother." There is another class who live up to their salaries as employes, and when old age comes they find themselves displaced by the younger and better equipped in the race of life. There are others, also, who spend their money freely for the benefit of their children, perhaps in educating them, and have no savings; and when these are forced aside they have to seek the infirmary for shelter, and the children permit it.

In numberless cases he found that parents had been sent there to die and be buried without the presence of a sympathetic face, except that of strangers.

while the child holds a life insurance policy collectable on the death of the unfortunate parent. Ohio laws have long made it obligatory upon the parent to maintain a child up to a certain age; but there was not, until recent years, a scratch upon the statute books that the child should give support to the parent when it is most needed.

In asking whether pauperism can be avoided, the superintendent cited what the paternal governments of the old countries are doing. They have compelled by statute the compulsory life insurance of the working class of people, and this compels the laying away of a given amount of money which may support one in part at least in declining days. While this might not be possible under the free institutions and conditions of this country, yet he thinks the problem will be solved even here some day, so that the immense burden of pauperism shall be transferred from the state to the individual.

THE BODMAN WIDOWS' HOME.

The Bodman German Protestant Widows' Home, Highland avenue and Stetson street, Mt. Auburn, was founded in the summer of 1881 by Mrs. Lauretta Bodman Gibson. She was prompted by her own charitable disposition and by a desire to carry out her late father's wishes, to give the Germans of the city a home for their aged widows.

On the 9th of November, 1881, the home was opened with nine inmates, and the number has steadily grown, until it now reaches fifty-six, the full capacity of the house.

The home is under the management of twenty-eight ladies, constituting the board, whose earnest efforts have secured to the home an endowment of $65,000. The interest of this fund, as well as the dues of the associate members, the entrance fees of the new inmates, $300 each, and such sums as may be realized from fairs, luncheons, etc., go to pay for the maintenance of the house, the total cost of which averages $5,000. A board of fiscal trustees, seven gentlemen, help the ladies in managing the endowment fund. Mrs. Hartman has been for many years the efficient president of the lady managers.

The home has, in its limited way, done a great deal of good, giving home and shelter to many German widows, who, at their time of life, are unable to accustom themselves to the life in this country and find a congenial home among their own countrywomen.

THE GLENN INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The Glenn Industrial Home, at 641 West Fourth street, is now in its twentieth year of usefulness. Every room is occupied by missionaries and workers, or by young women who have sought the shelter of a Christian home during their sojourn in the city. The Sunday School is held regularly every Sunday morning, with an enrollment of more than a hundred. Evangelistic services are held every Thursday evening. The educational department consists of three kindergartens; one at the home, another at the corner of Front and Fifth streets, and

a third at Riverside. One hundred and fifty little ones have come under this loving training during the past year.

The industrial department provides a sewing school for younger girls, and the older girls are taught plain sewing. Forty young women have given their sewing class the name of The Young Ladies' Industry Club. These also do embroidering. There have been twenty-five boys in the technical class at the mission rooms at Fifth and Front streets, and their happiest hours are those spent in the "carpenter shop." A music class was opened in 1898. It prospered and was given to one of the young women domiciled at the home, and who has chosen music as her life work.

The ministry of work is believed in at the Glenn Home, and no one comes under its influence who is not given the joy of loving service for others. The Glenn Home auxiliary meets every week, and something is learned about missionary work. The children call their missionary band "The Willing Hearts," and they put many of the children of wealthy homes to shame by their enthusiastic labors for the missionary cause. The church will never call in vain for missionaries so long as such practical training is given the children. The mothers of the children of each of the kindergartens have been formed into Mothers' clubs, and while receiving help themselves, they give a helping hand. The social features are not forgotten, and there are entertainments, excursions and celebrations at the holidays, notably Christmas and Washington's birthday. The Glenn Home is the special work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HOME FOR DESTITUTE AND FORSAKEN FEMALE CHILDREN.

The Home for Destitute and Forsaken Female Children is in charge of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy. The motherhouse, House of Mercy, is in Dublin, Ireland, and was founded by Catherine McAuley. In 1858, Mrs. Sarah Peter, of Cincinnati, went to the motherhouse and brought over eleven sisters to help found branches and continue the work here. There are branches also in Urbana, Bellefontaine, London, Piqua, Delaware and Hamilton, Ohio. They are all under the supervision of the archbishop. They are homes for girls of good character and destitute children, although pay is accepted from those who are in any way able. They are given instruction, and homes and occupations are found for them as rapidly as possible. A laundry is in connection with the home and proves a source of revenue. Funds are raised for the work by contributions of citizens and by the teaching of the sisters in parochial schools.

ALTENHEIM.

The German Protestant Home for Aged Men, is one of the most elegant and modern of its kind in existence. In location it is superb, having an outlook of many miles in extent over the beautiful suburban hills of Cincinnati. It was opened in April, 1881. Forty-four are being cared for at the present time. An applicant must have attained the age of sixty years, and have been residing at least five years in Hamilton county, Ohio, or the cities of Covington and

Newport in Kentucky. The admission fee is $150. Funds are supplied for its maintenance through the Society of the Deutsches Altenheim, the annual dues being $3. The society has at present a membership of 367. The mayor of the city is the president of the institution. This home was brought to reality through the united philanthrophic efforts of many of the city's wealthy and noble citizens. It is located at Burnet and Elland avenues.

WESLEY CHAPEL HOME.

This is the result of the Ladies' Aid Society, of Wesley Chapel, Methodist Episcopal church, to care for the helpless aged of its own congregation, and it has developed into a home for young working women, who pay $2 per week, which aids in a measure to keep it self-sustaining.

CONVENT OF ST. CLARE.

This institution is at Third and Lytle streets, and was formerly the home of Mrs. Sarah Peter, who deeded it to the sisters, reserving only rooms for her living, and as long as she lived she was its stay and support. This is a provincial house and novitiate of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, the motherhouse being in Aachen, Germany. These sisters also have charge of the St. Mary's Hospital on Betts street, more familiarly known as the Betts Street Hospital. They are devoted too, to the care of the outdoor sick, and poor families are given aid.

SACRED HEART WORKING GIRLS' HOME.

The Sacred Heart Working Girls' Home, at 414 Broadway, is for homeless working girls who are respectable and self-supporting, and also an abiding place for girls out of work. This is indeed a place for strange girls to go who have decided to earn their livelihood in the city. It is generally the first few days in a great city that are the most dangerous in temptation; but surrounded by the conditions of home, such as they will find here, they are the better equipped to find useful and honorable employment that will not only enable them to support themselves, but perhaps lend a helping hand to others.

LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

This work is carried on by Sisters of Charity. There is one branch of the work on the Montgomery road and another on Biddle street in Clifton. The aged of both sexes are cared for. The Home for the Aged Poor, Florence avenue, near Desmoines street, is also conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. There are 267 branch houses throughout the world.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The Associated Charities occupies a commodious building at No. 304 Broadway, which was the generous gift of Mrs. Sarah W. Bullock in 1894. The or-

ORPHANS' HOME, MOUNT AUBURN

BOYS' AND GIRLS' HOUSE OF REFUGE, 1910

ganization was effected in 1879 through the efforts of the Woman's Christian Association. Its support is derived entirely from voluntary contributions.

As set forth in its constitution, the society endeavors to accomplish the following objects:

1. The promotion of cooperation between public and private charitable institutions, benevolent societies, churches and individuals. This includes a careful registry of the dependent, defective and delinquent persons of the city, and skilled agents for prompt and sympathetic examination of conditions.
2. The maintenance of a body of friendly visitors to the unfortunate.
3. The encouragement of thrift, independence and industry.
4. The provision for temporary employment, and industrial instruction.
5. The collection and diffusion of knowledge on all subjects connected with the relief of distress.
6. The prevention of imposition, and the diminution of vagrancy and pauperism.

The work of the society is represented by the departments of the administration, the Golden Book, the labor yard, the work room, the provident fund and the home lending libraries.

The department of administration includes:

1. The registry. This contains as far as obtainable the names and addresses of those members of the community who have applied for charitable aid, and a record of relief given them, together with such other facts as will be helpful to those who are trying to promote the welfare of the poor. The registry contains the facts learned by the agents of the society and by the corps of volunteer friendly visitors.

Since the organization of the society more than thirty years ago, something like a hundred thousand cases have been recorded, and a couple of thousand of new cases are added to the registry during each year.

The registry is open except on Sundays and holidays, from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and is accessible to other societies, to churches and to all individuals who desire information for the purpose of helping those in distress. Inquiries may be made by mail or telephone.

2. Investigation. When the information in the possession of the society concerning the applicant is not sufficient to enable a fair judgment to be formed, agents make careful investigation by visiting the home and by conferring with friends and relatives. The facilities of the society in this direction are cheerfully placed at the disposal of other societies and of citizens who desire to obtain as complete a knowledge as possible of those whom they expect to help. Several thousands of investigations are made each year by the agents of the society.

3. Friendly Visiting. It is the desire of the society that families and individuals whose misfortunes have compelled them to seek assistance, should have the benefit of friendly counsel. About 175 men and women have volunteered to visit one or two families each, under the direction of the society, for the purpose of helping them through the establishment of friendly relations.

The visitors are organized into six conferences that meet once in two weeks. The names of these conferences and their places of meeting during a recent year are as follows: The Walnut Hills Conference at the Widows' and Old

Men's Home, Walnut Hills; the Mt. Auburn Conference at Christ Hospital; the Wesley Avenue Conference, at the Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home; the West End Conference, at the Hotel St. Clair; the East End Conference, at the office of the Associated Charities; the Eastern Avenue Conference, at the homes of the members.

The best means of helping the different families, assigned to the visitors, are discussed at these conferences. Several hundreds of families are taken up for visitation by these volunteers each year.

4. Employment Bureau. A list is kept of those individuals who are seeking employment. An effort is made to secure a knowledge of the character and trustworthiness of each applicant. Through the officers, the corps of friendly visitors and the friends of the society, an effort is made to find employment for all who need it. Temporary employment is found each year for several hundreds of persons and many permanent positions are also found.

5. Advice and Legal Aid. It frequently happens that poor people need nothing so much as counsel and advice. The officers of the society are ready at all times to do what they can to protect the interests and promote the welfare of those who are helpless. Assistance is readily given in maintaining or defending their rights or in directing them to the sources from which such aid as they need can be procured. Judicious service of this kind is often far more effective than more material aid.

The Golden Book is a fund for providing temporary relief until some permanent disposition of the case can be made. The purpose of the society is to make the applicant self-supporting, or to put him in touch with some institution, church, relative or friend, or other natural source of assistance. During each year the amount expended from this fund reaches from three to five thousand dollars. This includes moneys placed in the hands of the society for special families and for specific purposes.

The Labor Yard was established in 1893 for the purpose of providing employment for destitute married men and to furnish homeless men with the means of earning meals and lodgings.

1. Married men. The married men are employed at making kindling wood and at tearing down old buildings for which the society takes contracts. It is not the purpose to give men steady employment but enable them to earn enough to meet their pressing needs until other work can be found. Orders for kindling wood and for wrecking are earnestly solicited. During each year several thousands of days' work are given to married men. It is the desire so far as possible to find regular work for these men, and a special effort is made to supply workmen on short notice to any who need their services.

2. Homeless men. The labor yard undertakes, in the second place, to give homeless men an opportunity to earn meals and lodging and thus obviate the necessity of begging on the streets and elsewhere. They are employed at making kindling and in helping about the house. They receive no money. Their compensation is in meals, lodging and clothing. Each lodger is required to take a warm shower bath before retiring and have his clothing thoroughly sterilized. Tickets entitling their holders to the privileges of the labor yard may be had for distribution by citizens upon application to the general secretary. About a

thousand homeless men are cared for in the labor yard annually. The number of meals reaches yearly toward ten thousand, and the number of lodgings from two to four thousand.

The work room for women was established in 1890 to give employment to destitute women who are the breadwinners for their families. They are employed at sewing carpet rags, weaving carpets and rugs, at all kinds of plain sewing, repairing garments, at cleaning, at laundry work, etc.

The women are paid in groceries and clothing and are given a luncheon at noontime. Family washings are done in the laundry and the rugs and carpets are sold, thus realizing some returns upon the labor.

Several hundreds of women each year work in the work room a total of several thousand days.

A creche is maintained in connection with the work room so that mothers who have children too small to be left at home can bring them along and have them cared for. In the neighborhood of three hundred days' care is given to children each year.

Women can usually be obtained at short notice through the work room to do housecleaning, washing, cooking, sewing, etc.

There is a provident fund to promote thrift among those who can save only in small sums. For this end, stamps have been provided, ranging in denominations from one cent to one dollar, which are sold to depositors and pasted in books which are given them for that purpose, with the understanding that the stamps will be redeemed at the pleasure of the depositor upon the surrender of the book.

Savings stations have been established in a number of free kindergartens, in sewing schools, and the social settlement, and the effect is believed to be very beneficial. Children are encouraged to save for specific purposes. The number of depositors during the year is usually above three hundred dollars, and the amount deposited above six hundred.

There is a home lending library. To develop the love of good literature among people in the tenement houses, libraries of ten volumes each, selected with the purpose of suiting different ages and tastes, are placed in neat cases and put in charge of reliable women in tenement houses where visitors regularly meet the children of the neighborhoods and by reading to them and telling them the stories in the books arouse a desire to know more of their contents. The books are then loaned to them to be read in their own homes. Much good has been accomplished in this way. Few things exercise a greater influence over young lives than the books they read.

YOUNG WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB.

This association was organized under the auspices of the Cincinnati section of the Council of Jewish Women, May 1, 1897, its object being to raise girls out of the sphere of factory life by organizing for them classes of instruction which will make them independent and useful women in the broader walks of life.

The task of procuring members was, in the beginning, a very difficult one, but the club has grown and is self-supporting. Each member is taxed fifteen the vestry rooms of the Plum street temple, and a social meeting occurs at the cents per month. Meetings are held every Monday night from 7:30 to 9:30 in same place on the first Sunday afternoon of each month.

The work is divided into six classes of English and literature, grammar, spelling and conversation. There is a class in dressmaking, where instructions in cutting, fitting and sewing are given; there is also a class in embroidery.

The first twenty minutes of the evening are devoted to talks, which alternate each week, from the topic of the Bible to that of hygiene. Gymnastic exercises are a part of the evening's work, in which exercises for walking, standing and breathing properly are given. At the social meetings a business meeting is held and dues are collected, the rest of the afternoon being devoted to pleasure.

The officers consist of a president, chosen from the working girls, a vice president, usually a member of the committee, a secretary and treasurer. All officers are elected by ballot, the object being to give the girls a knowledge of parliamentary proceedings. The working year begins in October and ends in June.

THE WORKING BOYS' HOME.

The Boys' Home of Cincinnati was founded in 1885, and incorporated in 1895, to protect, educate and shelter newsboys, working boys and homeless boys generally. The above few words record the object of an institution which occupies a unique place among the charities of the Queen City. The work is one of common humanity and as such should appeal to all men. Differences of religion are lost sight of in realizing the duty all have toward childish innocence.

The first impulse on beholding wretchedness is to alleviate it for God's and humanity's sake, and any thought that seeks to narrow this prompting may well be banished when the touching appeals of the young and unhappy break upon our ears. Christ himself, in the parable of the Good Samaritan, placed no bounds to compassion and love of the helpless and friendless. We should not, therefore, place any conditions or limit to charity.

The Working Boys' Home should be heartily supported by the charity of the people of Cincinnati—

1. Because no share is given it from any collection or orphans' fund. Charity from individuals alone sustains it.

2. Because its work is to prevent crime by saving our poor boys from the streets and evil company.

3. Because we must provide for these boys, or else they come to be inmates of the state reformatories.

Entirely dependent on the charity of the public, this institution gets no state aid. It has no connection with any other institution, here or elsewhere.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Cincinnati was founded in 1868 to meet a demand which was even then beginning to be strongly felt, and

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING ON WEST EIGHTH STREET

which has become more imperative with every year. Regret, denounce, deride the fact as we may, the number of detached girls, girls often impelled by noble purposes and controlled by sterling principles, deprived either by poverty or death of the safe shelter of a home, and forced to assume the full responsibility of their own acts, increases constantly.

For such as these the boarding home of the association was established, first in two rented houses, and afterwards in a building purchased and fitted up for the purpose at No. 100 Broadway. Here more than forty young women could be accommodated at one time, and during the twenty-three years of its occupancy many hundreds found in it the best available substitute for a real home.

In the attempt to supply the elemental need for food, shelter and protection, demands for other kindly efforts soon became apparent. A summer resting place for working girls was provided in 1880 at Epworth Heights, through the gift of building lots from the Cincinnati Camp Meeting Association, and of money from Mrs. Gibson of Mount Auburn.

At a cost of only three dollars per week, some seventy-five girls have enjoyed, in the course of each summer, a fortnight's outing, with pleasant views of the windings of the Miami, and the healthful air of groves and open spaces. The effort to find work for the unemployed brought early to notice the necessity for industrial training. The yearly reports of the association show from the very beginning a determination not merely to deal with symptoms of distress but to master the whole problem of woman's work.

It would have been a superficial charity merely to supplement by low-priced board the small wages of a few, instead of giving the means of industrial education to the whole class. The educational and industrial department was organized in 1885, in a separate building from the home, and in 1910 the house at 26 East Eighth street was acquired by purchase. Here classes have been held in stenography, bookkeeping and all the elementary English branches; in plain sewing and embroidery; in cooking, both for sick and well people, and in physical culture and delsartean principles, which has added greatly to the health and happiness of many young women restricted to the narrow life of offices and shops. Moderate prices are paid for all lessons excepting the most elementary. Though complete self-support has not been reached, it is an aim kept more or less strenuously in view in the departments both of board and instruction. In that of entertainment, pure good-will finds its opportunity, and the rewards are of the unlimited kind. Every Monday evening the parlors are filled with a happy company.

The Travel Club meets fortnightly under charge of a superintendent, who with the aid of friends brings much of the refreshment and delight of wide wanderings in distant lands to those of more limited opportunities.

The alternate Monday evenings are occupied by entertainments provided by members of the board of directors in their turn. Music, recitations, stereopticon pictures, ices, sweets—whatever serves to make a merry evening with guests at home—finds place in these social occasions. Friends remaining at their city homes during the summers have given great pleasure by lawn parties,

trolley excursions and visits to the Art museum, planned for from fifty to seventy-five of the girls at a time.

Other features of the association's work are an employment bureau, which finds places for many each year; a noonday lunch served to forty-five or fifty women and girls each day; a limited provision for emergency guests, of whom a couple of hundred each year enjoy the shelter of the home, and to whom more than a thousand meals are served each year, a travelers' aid, organized to meet trains and guide the inexperienced or bewildered to safe shelter; and a regular visitation of hospitals and places of detention and reform.

Comparatively few people appreciate the great work that the Young Women's Christian Association of Cincinnati is doing at its building at 20 East Eighth street. Any woman of moral character may become a member. One of the most useful functions of the association is the assistance it extends to strange young women who are seeking employment, and who also wish to find rooms and boarding places. For women who are forced to take luncheon downtown, there is a good wholesome meal served from 11:30 to 2 p. m., and there is also a comfortable rest room where they may spend part of the noon hour.

The Young Women's Christian Association is also solicitous concerning the manner in which its members pass the evening. There is a library provided with papers, magazines and books, and classes in all branches of educational work, some entirely free and some for which a small tuition is charged, are held every evening. A culture club and class in social economics alternates on Monday evenings with a social entertainment. One of the delightful features of the association is the club for young girls, which meets every Friday night.

The facilities of the Young Women's Christian Association include religious instruction and worship for those who desire it. There are Bible classes three nights a week and every Sunday afternoon at four o'clock there is a song and gospel service, followed by a social hour. When the warmer weather comes the association does not forget its members. On every other Saturday, during the summer months, there is an outing, which is a pleasant memory to the present members and is keenly anticipated by them. The present commodious building is provided with fine baths, for which tickets are sold at the rate of $1.00 for twenty baths and single tickets for five cents.

The forty-second annual report of the Cincinnati Y. W. C. A., 1911, makes a splendid showing. Miss Elizabeth Attee, general secretary, in her report cites the fact that the house has been full the entire year with always a waiting list. Notwithstanding the many opportunities offered students by the board of education, through the night schools, the Y. W. C. A. has had a busy year in its educational department. The enrollment has been in the free classes: Bible study 127, mission study 18, choral 49, English literature 24, English grammar 25, elementary English 8, plain sewing 41, total 292.

In the paid classes in cooking 168, dressmaking 123, millinery 76, art 70, embroidery 31, commercial 48, elocution 19, French 8, German 12, piano 26, voice 10, gymnasium 226, juniors 115, total 1,227. The loss of the vacation house by fire was a calamity that as yet has not been remedied, but by the courtesy of the park commission Mount Echo park, Price Hill, has been placed at the disposal of the Y. W. C. A. members on Saturday afternoons. Places for

tennis, croquet, hammocks, etc., have been provided and a tennis club formed and the girls have delightful afternoons and sunset suppers. The junior department, under the efficient direction of Miss Elizabeth Atkins, has done well, but needs more class room. No woman comes to the Y. W. C. A. who fails of receiving the help in the power of the management to bestow, or if the case be beyond its province, who is not taken or directed to the proper source of assistance. The work is protective, not reformatory. The lunch department is a great feature of the association, week days serving on an average of 615 meals a day and one month 8,447 were served at lunch. The department of religious work has three branches, mission study classes, vesper services and Bible classes. Miss Helen Taylor has conducted the mission study class faithfully once a month throughout the year.

Miss Mary Lehman is the Bible secretary. The extension department has presented its four branches of the association, recreation, music, health and education, by varied programmes. This year the work has covered twelve factories, in one of which we have helped the girls furnish a rest room.

The department of physical culture, under Miss Dorothy Tucker; the domestic science, taught by Miss Edith Voight, and the domestic art, by Miss Mabel McDonald, have all been well attended. Among the teachers are Misses Morrison, Mosby, Henly, Hilton, Barrett, Hamilton, Ida and Gertrude Kroger, Boise, Sellew and Mrs. M. L. Kirkpatrick. Their time has been freely, lovingly given, and the girls, both seniors and juniors, are better prepared to take their places in the industrial world and will be happier, better women for having been under Christian influence at the association. The law department has had the benefit of lectures by A. H. Morrill, T. M. Hinkle, R. M. Ochiltree, William P. Rogers, Judge J. R. Sayler, M. F. Galvin, R. C. Pugh, Judge H. C. Hollister and Judge Otto Pfleger.

The officers for 1911 and 1912 are: President, Mrs. J. E. Baldwin; vice presidents, Mrs. I. Burnet Resor, Miss Elizabeth Torrence, Mrs. Chauncey D. Palmer, Mrs. George H. DeGolyer, Mrs. Edward Mills, Mrs. Henry L. Benham, Mrs. M. B. Farrin; recording secretary, Mrs. Smith Hickenlooper; corresponding secretary, Miss M. E. Thalheimer; assistant corresponding secretary, Miss Helen Crane; treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Dolph.

PROTECTORY FOR BOYS.

This institution was founded in 1868 for the purpose of offering a home to neglected boys and to educate them in order that they may become good Catholics and useful and honest citizens. It is under the management of Brothers of the Third Order of St. Francis, whose motherhouse is at Aachen, in the Rhenish Province Bleyerheide (Holland) near Aachen! Four of those brothers came to this country in 1866, and first offered their services to the Franciscan Fathers at Teutopolis, Ill., but were soon induced by the Archbishop of Cincinnati to lay the foundation of a Protectory for forsaken boys. In July 1868, a house was rented and homeless boys were taken into it. The house soon proved too small, and then the archbishop offered them a forsaken hospital, (St. John's) on Lock street, which gave accommodation to about 200 boys and twenty brothers. The

brothers took possession of it on March 19, 1869. By means of benefactors a farm, six miles from the city, was bought. The change of habitation took place in May, 1871. The erection of a needed building brought great pecuniary embarrassment, which was only finally relieved by the generosity of two benefactors, the Messrs. Joseph Nurre and Reuben Springer of Cincinnati. A new building was finished in July 1889, and a new spacious chapel was begun in 1893 and finished in June 1894. After many exertions and sorrows this institution is in a flourishing condition.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Anyone who wishes to have his heart made glad by visible proofs of what can be done for boys and girls who have appeared, to some degree, rebellious or badly disposed, should visit the Cincinnati House of Refuge. The work being done there would require a considerable proportion of the commendatory adjectives of the English language to characterize it. These young people are being trained to be useful and strong men and women. They are happy, wonderfully so. The superintendent, Mr. Allison, is a phenomenon in his understanding, management and sympathy for these young people in his care. There is no more touching sight to be beheld in or about Cincinnati than the Sunday afternoon meetings when these boys and girls gather in the main hall for services, march like drilled soldiers, sing so cheerily and rousingly as to make their music ring in the hearts of visitors for days afterward. All the while the affection of the young people for their superintendent shines out, and his own face beams as if they were all his children. A very great and important work is being done there, and it will do any one good to get in personal touch with it.

For more than fifty years this House of Refuge has stood as a bulwark between society and the growth of criminal and pauper classes. It has taken boys and girls who, but for its guidance, would have graduated into the army of the vicious or helpless, given them a home, supplemented by mental, moral and physical training, and sent them out into the world well equipped for life's battles.

During its early history, when it was unjustly considered a penal institution only, it was indeed a correctional, industrial and educational home, although reformatory discipline was then in its infancy. It was not thought by people generally that a boy or girl could be punished, if need be, in ways that were uplifting as well as corrective. For instance, solitary confinement in a dark room was considered a necessary form of punishment. No matter what a child now has done, it is not subjected to treatment that hardens and left to brood over misdeeds or fancied grievances. Sunshine, pure air, good books and elevating associations, instead, are the influences used to touch the heart and awaken the conscience. The spirit of progressiveness, and of tempering discipline with kindness, is emphasized in the present work of this home.

It has kept pace with advanced methods. It has been the public at large that has not kept pace with the institution, and if its work is misunderstood in this latter day it is by those who do not visit it or seek to acquaint themselves with its good works. Except a rear wall, which would not be necessary if the Refuge were located well beyond the city limits, there is nothing about or in the Home that is at all forbidding or even unpleasant. The school rooms, read-

ing and dining rooms, dormitories are all bright and cheerful. From the moment that a child becomes an inmate the greatest of care is given to its refinement. The treatment is most humane; as mild as is consistent with good discipline. Work and recreation are equally mixed in healthful doses. As soon as possible a child is put on honor, and after a little of this wholesome teaching there is as fine a presenting of bright featured boys and girls as is to be found in our public schools.

A walk through the Refuge,—seeing the boys at work, or play, or drilling, and the tot girls in the kindergarten, or the larger ones sewing, doing housework, or playing,—and one does not go away with heart depressed in sadness, but it is rather lightened and gladdened that such a large and happy family is gathered under that broad paternal roof.

There have been about 20,000 boys and girls admitted since the opening of the Refuge in 1850. The proportion of boys to girls has been about four to one. There have been several thousands established in permanent country homes.

The course of instruction in the industrial and manual training departments is on the most practical lines. For the boys there are the printing, tailoring, shoemaking, woodworking, masonry, carpentry, painting, (glazing, etc.) floriculture, gardening, engineering, steam heating, electric lighting and bakery departments. The average age of the boys is fourteen years. Think of a fourteen year old boy learning all the intricacies of the printers art, getting out the official organ of the Refuge, *Our Companion,* or printing the annual report of the institution, letter heads, bill heads, etc., and in as fine and tasteful form as in a city printing office. Think of boys fourteen years old who can make coats, trousers, caps, overalls, aprons, shoes, slippers; or who can do work in wood turning, or carving that would make even a high-priced "jour" lift his hands in surprise, the Sloyd (Swedish) system of wood-workings being used. Think of a boy of fourteen being entrusted with a full set of the brightest and sharpest tools. It is enough to make the average boy outside the Home turn green with envy. The boys first begin by whittling with a pen knife, and as they improve they advance to the turner's table or carpenter's bench and the complete set of tools. Think of boys of fourteen laying brick or stone walls, cement pavements, drain pipes, or making repairs in the building, laying floors, putting up partitions, making benches, tables, sash, blinds, and then doing the painting and glazing needed. Think of them becoming adepts in floriculture and gardening; of gathering practical knowledge in engineering, and the running of electric light plants, of being able to make any thing from a cake to a loaf of bread, and a fine one at that. Each year these juvenile bakers turn out of the ovens about 50,000 three pound and 20,000 one pound loaves, 25,000 small cakes, 6,000 pieces of ginger bread; this is not all—only enough to whet your appetite.

A word about the girls. They are taught the work of the kitchen, the laundry, the sewing room and general housework. In the kindergarten department, (four to eleven years) there are made yearly nearly 1,000 pieces, consisting of aprons, bibs, bath towels, pillow cases, roller towels, etc.

The boys and girls go to school half a day, the other half being given to their appointed work. Nor is it all work and no play at the home, only each has its proper time. Music forms a part of the education received.

There is a military department. Every boy is a soldier as well as a gentleman. There is a battalion of four companies, a military band, fife, drum and trumpet corps. The boys wear cadet gray all the time, except when at work in the shops. The gymnasium and the drill make full-chested, manly little fellows. Homes and situations are found as rapidly as possible. The average time of the inmates in the institution is less than two years. Boys and girls of good behavior and trustworthiness are sent out on parole, and are required to report only at stated intervals and in this way are kept track of and it is also seen to that they are properly cared for in their new fields. The children are really committed until they are of age, and the Refuge is responsible for them, and the return of a paroled boy or girl is always attended with deep interest by those in charge. Often the officials go out to meet these paroled ones. During one week forty-three were thus visited in Kentucky, and there was not one unpleasant report upon their return.

But children are never separated from fathers and mothers where there is a prospect of reform on the part of the parents. Some have fought sickness and poverty until all failed, and with no means of support or hope of a brighter future they have given up their children or have been forced to part with them, perhaps through intemperance or dissoluteness. Children are often sent back to their homes on probation, and investigation made at certain periods, and in many instances they are permitted to remain with their parents where there is sufficient indication of ability to care for them or that affection is stronger than habit. There are instances where children have gone back to the parents with the good seed of the Refuge so strongly implanted in their little hearts that they have been the means of reforming father and mother, literally fulfilling the words of Holy Writ that a little child shall lead them.

The half has not been told, only enough to give insight and furnish an incentive to visit the Refuge and personally absorb the good points of its noble work.

THE CINCINNATI UNION BETHEL.

The Cincinnati Union Bethel, located for years at 306-312 Front street, has been an evolution. It started about seventy years ago in a small building, afterwards transferred to a boat near the Public Landing. It has gone steadily forward through the years, changing its methods to meet the new conditions as they have appeared from time to time until today it occupies a large and important place in the Christian and philanthropic forces of the city.

The two great lines along which the institution makes its deepest impression upon the city are the great Sunday School which meets at 2:30 p. m. and the daily charity distribution in connection with the visitation of experienced missionaries who carefully investigate all applications for aid, keeping constantly in view the principle of self help. The Sunday School being one of the largest in the world brings under religious influences multitudes of neglected children who otherwise would be destitute of such instruction and of high ideals of good citizenship, while the distribution of food, clothing, fuel and medicine opens the way for an exemplification of the teachings of the Man of Galilee who went

OLD FOLKS HOME, McMILLEN STREET, WALNUT HILLS

THE OLD UNION BETHEL ON RIVER FRONT, 1895

about doing good and whose mission seemed preeminently to be to the common people.

While conventions and conferences spend much time in discussion of the question how to reach the masses, the work of the Bethel illustrates in a very practical way how to do it. As a business basis, this splendid philanthropy through the generosity of Mr. David Sinton and others, had a fair endowment; this ought to be largely increased in order to meet the pressing demands of a rapidly changing situation. New conditions are appearing of which the founders of this institution never dreamed, and these must be met with Christian statesmanship and enlarged liberality.

The Rev. M. Swadener, who assumed control as the general superintendent January 1, 1899, brought to the administration of the office splendid platform and preaching ability, and ten years of practical training gathered on the field in many of the large cities of the country. Under his administration the institution increased in vitality on the legitimate lines for which this institution for the masses was organized. Mr. Wright was the next in charge and had a very successful management.

Under his successor the Rev. Mr. White, the work has broadened and deepened still more. Numerous gifts have been received from generous philanthropists. Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft have been exceedingly liberal. A new home at 501 East Third street has been provided.

This institution is one of Cincinnati's chief points of interest and is visited annually by large numbers from other states and cities, who carry away a careful study of the methods employed, inspiration for larger usefulness along lines of forward movement work. The Bethel is undenominational, having a board of directors composed of representatives from all Evangelical churches, a fine body of representative, professional and business men, who devote their time to the business side of the work, purely from the love they have for the neglected.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft were the donors of the New Settlement House of the Bethel, as well as of the Anna Louise Inn. The Anna Louise Inn is a home for working girls. It was opened in June, 1909, and within six weeks it was filled. It has a capacity for one hundred and twenty-five girls, with one hundred and twenty single rooms. Experts from other cities have pronounced it the best thing of its kind in America.

In the new lodging house on Front street, over sixty thousand men are lodged in a year. Thirty-eight thousand, five hundred baths were given in a recent year. In the nursery more than eight thousand children have been given a day's care during the year. There have been five thousand patients at the dispensary.

For the Anna Louise Inn, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Taft contributed about $40,000. A host of friends gave sums varying from $3,000 down to $100, and down to $5 and $1.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is the representative charitable organization of laymen in the Catholic church. Although named after St. Vincent de Paul, that great apostle of charity who lived and labored in the seventeenth century, it was not organized until May, 1833. Then Frederic Ozanam (who was

born at Milan of French parents in 1813, and was thus at the time but twenty years of age), and seven associates, decided to prove by actions as well as by arguments to their companions in Paris schools that their Christianity, which had been so glorious in the past in works of charity, was still living and active, and banded themselves together to serve the Almighty by relieving the distress of His poor. They began so vigorously seeking out the destitute and bringing them relief in person, that their labors soon drew upon them the attention of the whole of Paris, and the recruits that flocked to their standard were so numerous that in a short time a number of conferences, or branch societies, were formed, each of which had its own organization yet strictly followed the rules adopted by the original association.

From this small beginning the St. Vincent de Paul Society has grown rapidly and steadily until now it has conferences in India, China, Egypt, South Africa, Australia, the islands of the Pacific, the countries of Europe, the states of South and Central America, and all sections of Canada and of our own country. In all, there are 5,500 conferences, with 90,000 active members and 100,000 honorary members, all engaged in the same work, all conforming to the same rule and all under the direction of the council general at Paris. The active members of the society, who do the active work, must be Catholic laymen. The honorary members also must be Catholic laymen; they contribute a fixed sum annually. Other benefactors, who may be men or women, Catholic or non-Catholic, are called subscribers.

The conferences, occupied in practical works, are the foundation of the society; over the conferences of a town is the particular council, composed of representatives from all the local conferences. The particular council reports to a central or superior council, which, in fine, reports to the council general in Paris, the center of the whole association and a bond of union among the many branches.

The methods of the society are simple and thorough. Every conference meets regularly once a week. Then all applications for relief are brought before it and referred to a committee of inquiry. This committee visits the applicant at his home, investigates his circumstances as thoroughly as possible, and at the next meeting of the conference submits its report and recommendations. In the family is found deserving, the society authorizes the payment of a certain sum weekly in the form of tickets which are accepted for groceries at designated stores in lieu of cash, and are afterwards redeemed by the society. These relief tickets are distributed every week by subcommittees, which visit the families in person once a week, keep a close watch on their condition and report to the society any change in their circumstances. As soon as any family is considered capable of caring for itself, relief is discontinued. Every endeavor is used to encourage parents, educate the children, and make the family self-respecting, self-reliant and self-supporting.

When needed, shoes and clothing are furnished. During the winter coal is supplied. Occasionally rents are paid; rarely is any cash given. Some conferences conduct a store-room and at stated hours every week issue groceries to the poor on presentation of the relief tickets. The society further seeks to find homes for orphans and neglected children, to place the aged and afflicted in institutions

and to procure employment for its charges and other applicants. Besides the actual relief of the destitute, special works are often undertaken; such as the visitation of hospitals and institutions of correction; the placing of orphans and foundlings in good homes; fresh air work, boy's clubs, and the like.

The funds of the society are mainly derived from a secret collection at every meeting, from donations of honorary members and subscribers, and from lectures and similar entertainments. There is practically no expense whatever connected with the work of relief. No salaries are paid; the use of the meeting room is nearly always free; occasionally there may be a charge for stationery or postage. Almost every cent received goes directly to the poor.

All the work of the society is done quietly; the rules forbid that the condition of its charges should be made public. Annual reports are issued, but all is done in the name of the society and not in the name of the individual. The organization is not secret, but impersonal.

As the Vincentians consider themselves the dispensers of the gifts of God who is the common Father of Mankind, they feel that their love for their neighbor should be without respect of persons. The title of the poor to their commiseration is their poverty itself. They are not to inquire whether the poor belong to any particular party or sect, whether they are white or black, Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant. All who need help are to be the beneficiaries of their Christian charity.

The Cincinnati conferences relieve each year several hundreds of families, more than a thousand individuals and pay more than 5,000 visits to the homes of the poor. When it is considered that the total receipts of the society throughout the world are annually about two million dollars and the disbursements the same, some idea can be formed of the work that is being done by the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, not for any material remuneration but for the love of Him who said, "Amen, I say to you, as long as you did it to one of these my least brethren you did it to me."

MATERNITY SOCIETY.

This society was founded about twenty-six years ago by Mrs. Robert B. Bolwer, and its purpose is to provide infants' clothing, aid and comfort for destitute women in child-bed. It is carried on by women of the Episcopal church. The aid covers a period of not less than two weeks nor more than two months. The society has its headquarters at 525 E. Liberty street. Applications may also be made to the officers at any time.

About 1,000 visits are made each year by the trained nurse and several hundreds of friendly visits are made by ladies of the society, and numbers of Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners are furnished for families. Several thousands of garments are made and distributed yearly by active members and the sewing circles. There are also given out about a thousand new garments and several hundreds of such as are slightly worn. Nearly four thousands of new garments and more than a hundred toilet bags are given out for infants' outfits. The medical staff is of the best.

While some of these women are poor because of their inability to be anything else, that class forms but a small per cent of the beneficiaries of this society. In the past few years, especially, most of them have been of a better class; many of them had never received charity before, but owing to loss of work in financial depressions, and similar causes, come into temporary straits that have to be tided over. The object is always to raise the family to a little higher level if possible, and to encourage the olders members of the family to help themselves, and to this end a large active membership is desirable. Volunteers are wanted for the visiting committee. Valuable cooperation is received every season from the Fresh Air Society, the Flower Mission, and sometimes from the Army and Navy League.

KINDERGARTENS.

The first meeting of Cincinnati women interested in establishing free kindergartens in this city was held December 13, 1879. At a subsequent meeting held December 19, the Cincinnati Kindergarten Association was organized with Mrs. Alphonso Taft as its first president, Mrs. Robert Hosea as treasurer and Mrs. J. D. Branna as secretary.

The first kindergarten was opened in the old Spencer House on the river front March 1, 1880, with six children present. This number rapidly increased to sixty as the work became better known in the neighborhood.

A training school for kindergartners was organized at the same time, and the four pupils who entered for the training were placed as assistants in the kindergarten under the direction of Miss Sallie Shawk of St. Louis. As the success of the first kindergarten became demonstrated, it was decided to open another in the extreme northern part of the city, and these two were soon followed by one in the western and another in the eastern part of the city. These kindergartens were known respectively as the South, North, West and Gilbert avenue kindergartens, and were placed under the direction of pupils trained in the school. They, with the training school, derived their entire support through the association by means of voluntary subscriptions, donations and the proceeds of entertainments, etc., there being no tuition charged at that time.

Later, in order to encourage the formation of kindergartens, without assuming an additional burden of expense, the association volunteered to organize and supervise kindergartens supported by other organizations or individuals, free of expense, and to supply them with pupil assistants for the training school. A mothers' meeting or association has been organized in each of the kindergartens, holding monthly meetings for child study and social intercourse, and these again have been united, forming a general association, holding mass meetings once a month during the year. Four kindergartens owe their existence and entire support to the earnest desire upon the part of several groups of hard working mothers who realize the advantages of the kindergarten training for their children and an endeavor to provide them with it. A few years ago a bill was passed at Columbus, authorizing boards of education to set aside part of the contingent fund to establish and maintain kindergartens in connection with the

public schools, for children between the ages of four and six, or to provide an additional sum for kindergartens by the levy of a tax not exceeding a mill. The development of the training school has been the chief object of consideration during the past few years, as the realization has become more general that the value of the kindergarten depends entirely upon the character, ability and thorough preparation of the kindergartner for her work. The course of instruction now covers a period of three years; the first year prepares the pupil for the position of assistant, the second for director, while the third prepares the director for higher responsibilities and clearer insight into the work she has undertaken.

The kindergartens are open only in the mornings, the afternoons being devoted to training classes, directors' meetings, lectures, etc., with the exception of Thursday afternoon, which is reserved for mothers' meetings. The average number of children in a kindergarten is fifty, and endeavor is made to place with each director assistants from the senior and normal classes, giving the juniors a period of observation and preparation before they are formally installed as assistants. Necessary changes in the location of assistants are usually made just after the Christmas and Easter vacations, in order that there may be as few interruptions as possible to the trend of thought and preparation carried out in the kindergartens at those seasons.

Many graduates of the training school are now filling satisfactorily important positions in various localities, and are in constant communication with the training school, which aims to keep in close touch with their work.

Free scholarships are granted to deaconesses and to workers in the social settlement. There are now fifty-nine kindergartens associated with the Cincinnati Kindergarten Association. The total number of children enrolled is nearly 3,000. Average attendance 1,558. Largest attendance, 2,041. Number of visits to homes, 7,604. Number of visitors, 3,862. Number of mothers enrolled 2,051. Number of visitors to meetings, 2,179.

The annual expenses are more than $9,000. There is usually a small balance in the treasury.

RESCUE MISSION.

Life Saving Station—These are the words in great letters of black, that can be seen for squares, painted upon a building on George street near Central avenue. One usually associates the idea of a life saving station with those who go upon the sea and of those who are rescued from it, and the simile certainly holds good here for it is indeed the mission of those in charge to rescue the erring and lost from the sea of sin. The mission was founded about fifteen years ago by the Rev. Sherrard and Mrs. Beatty, and was opened in an old gambling house on West Fifth street. Its object was to rescue men and women from drink and sin and to help them on the way to a good life.

Ten regular meetings are held every week in the Mission hall; the open air and street work begin with the opening of warm weather. They make a special point of prison work, and look after prisoners who have been released from the work house; also the house of detention, which is visited every Sunday, and

hospital patients who need merciful help. The police court is watched, especially for those who have been arrested for the first time, and these and others when released by the court are turned over to the mission. Three thousand homeless men are given lodging each year. Several thousands of dollars are expended each year in this work; no special appeals are made for money; no collections are taken in the meetings; often those in charge have sat down to the last meal they had in the house, not knowing from whence the next would come. But it came, as help has always come, and the work has prospered. Although the mission assumes charge of those who come out of the police court or workhouse, no help comes from the city except in the way of passes to get the erring ones back to their homes. Rich people are not helping the mission. Its funds come from the great class of wage workers and from those who have been helped up.

Attached to the mission is a Rescue Home for erring women, where they are cared for free of charge and where homes and situations are provided for them when thought best to leave the home. Many girls have been returned to parents. Each year several hundreds of girls are cared for, and half of these are returned to their families and friends. Hundreds have been provided with homes where they can earn an honest living. Quite a number have been married and have become happy wives.

No salaries are paid to any persons connected with the mission. Dependence is placed entirely upon voluntary offerings. When the present building was erected, it was chiefly through the aid of a few personal friends. This is truly a Life Saving Station, from whence the life lines are being daily and hourly thrown out. A visit to this place will more than repay any one.

THE FRESH AIR SOCIETY.

This society has existed for more than twenty years, as an unsectarian movement for providing glimpses of country, woods and fields to these persons, resident in Cincinnati and its tributary cities across the Ohio river, who need help in obtaining such vacations.

The society recognizes no distinction of race or complexion in the bestowal of its bounty, having one or two farms where negro women and children are received. For most of the years of its activity it has distributed its vacation subjects upon several farms situated among the hills surrounding Cincinnati, within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles. Later its operation had received modification, by the gift from a lady and a gentleman of benevolence, who desired to establish a memorial of an only son who had died, of a farm of sixty-three acres of beautiful woodland and tillage, situated ten miles from the city, upon the Little Miami branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. To the commodious buildings already standing there were added eight large cottages, of eight sleeping rooms each, and a dining room for two hundred inmates.

While the scattered farms are in some measure still used, the Home at Terrace Park receives the larger part of the society's beneficiaries. The houses are so separated that invalids and persons of refined tastes have rooms apart from the noisy children who constitute the majority of recipients of the country outing.

The aim of the society is not alone to care for poor women and children, but to invite to a vacation of two weeks, or longer, if special need arises, saleswomen, teachers, bookkeepers and others of limited resources.

As in case of such fresh air societies, the most satisfactory results of the charity have been shown in the restoration of the sick to comparative and often entire health, by the magic medicine of good air and wholesome food.

PROGRESS WORKING GIRLS CLUB.

The constitution of the Progress Working Girls Club, organized in 1894, declares its purpose to be the "mutual enjoyment and improvement of the members." Their aim always has been to be self-supporting and self-governing. Instruction is offered in subjects desired by the members. There are classes in embroidery, calisthenics, English, elocution and vocal music. Occasional lectures or series of lectures on educational or practical matters and social meetings twice a month form an enjoyable feature of the club work.

The club rooms are open for classes three evenings in the week and on Sunday afternoons, from September to May. During the summer months the members come together in out-door meetings at the Zoo, Eden Park or some pleasant farm not far from the city.

OHIO HUMANE SOCIETY.

This society exists for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and for the Protection of Children. This association was organized in 1873, incorporated in 1875, and reincorporated in 1878. The objects of the society are to create public sentiment among the people of Ohio in favor of enacting laws for the prevention of cruelty, especially to children and animals; to prosecute persons found violating such laws; to compel fathers, who have abandoned children, to provide for them, and to compel adult persons having aged and infirm parents to assist in providing for them.

It is the province of the children's department of this society to receive and investigate all reports of cruelty or neglect of children. Laws have been enacted, by the legislature of Ohio, for the protection of children, which authorize this society to prosecute the cases and otherwise carry out the provisions of such acts, so that the society is a powerful instrument in the rescuing of little ones from neglect, squalor, vice, cruelty and destitution, and in providing shelter and homes for them.

The officers and agents of the society seek out the abodes of crime, the dwelling places of infamy; and innocent young children are rescued from the corrupt atmosphere by which they are surrounded, and placed in homes, under good influences, where better training will fit them for the battle of life.

As the gravest crimes necessarily engage the attention of the police force in all large cities, the especial delegation of a friendly hand like the Humane Society to shield the helpless ones is very effective.

In this department, each year a couple of thousand cases, involving the welfare of twice as many children, many of them related to cruelty and neglect,

and many to truant fathers, are cared for. In the cases of truant fathers, sometimes amounts reaching in totals to large sums are compulsorily contributed. A few such fathers disappear, others are sentenced, warned or otherwise disposed of, while others are awakened to their duty. Several hundreds of neglected and abused children are each year provided with good homes.

The records of the various courts will bear testimony to the faithfulness of the society's officers in bringing offenders to justice. It is the policy of the society, without fear or favor, to prosecute all persons found violating the laws against cruelty and against failure when other means fail to secure the object desired. The courts and the officers of the city, county and state cooperate most earnestly in the enforcement of these laws.

Another feature of the work is the enforcement of the act passed April 13, 1898, which provides that "any adult person, a resident of Ohio, having a parent within the state of Ohio, said parent be destitute of means of subsistence and unable, either by reason of old age, infirmity or illness to support himself or herself, who neglects or refuses to provide said parents with necessary shelter, food, care and clothing, being possessed of or able to earn means sufficient for the purpose, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by imprisonment etc. Many cases under this law are prosecuted with success.

In the animal department, about two thousand cases a year are complained of and investigated; few complaints fail of being sustained, while most of the complaints are found to be cases of aggravated cruelty. In some cases a complaint involves many head of horses or mules or cattle. These cruelties consist of overloading, overdriving, torturing, tormenting, beating, needlessly mutilating, cutting, stabbing, abusing, docking tail, working with sore shoulders or back, or lame, spavined and crippled and otherwise unfit for work.

CINCINNATI SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

In seeking to express what the University College and Social Settlements have contributed to philanthropic effort, it may be said that they have used the synthetic method. The very simplicity of the relation of the Settlement to its neighborhood makes it the most binding, imposes responsibilities that are well-nigh universal. Just as there is no limit to the fatherly relation, because it is so simple, so absolute, so the Settlement stands morally pledged. The value of the Settlement work comes largely from the fact that it is constantly tested by the anxious questioning of the Settlement worker, and each new step is undertaken as a result of his direct observation of conditions that are very near and pressing.

The Cincinnati Social Settlement stands on the corner of Broadway and Third street, on the brink of a tenement neighborhood heterogeneous in character. Of the six hundred and fifty families affected by the Settlement, fully one half belong to the respectable, wage-earning class, and represent an average weekly income of ten dollars. The family is housed in four or three, oftener two rooms, paying an average rent of eight dollars a month. The children have no playground but the street or a narrow court, and they are invariably taken from school at an age ranging from twelve to fourteen years and placed in

factories. There are many virtues among these families,—endurance, self-denial, cheerfulness, self-respect; but the housing of them so near each other makes it necesary to keep as distinct as possible, and so it is that they are generally suspicious and there is little social life either in the family group or in the house group of families. The remaining one-half of the Settlement families live upon a weekly income below ten dollars, seven for the better-to-do, and all the way down for the others. These pay an average rent of six dollars a month. The grade of morality is inevitably lowered by the condition of the tenement in which they are forced to live, and as in all classes, there are inherent vices. The mental vision is pitifully narrow.

The Settlement effort is, then, to reinforce the good element in this neighborhood, strengthening them from without and mobilizing them within. The constitution of the Settlement Woman's Club, borrowed from the Woman's Club of the Chicago University Settlement, states its object to be the visiting of women of different nationalities and different creeds that shall help every woman to be a better wife, mother, sister and citizen. Through the kindergarten, the classes in wood-sloyd, sewing and embroidery, the bank, the library, story groups, social and dramatic clubs and reading circles, an activity is obtained that proves itself to be salutary, even inspiring. During the year lectures are given. Lectures on cooking, with demonstrations are given. There has been much good music, and well chosen plays have been successfully rendered by the Settlement Club. The social clubs have grown noticeably in membership and influence, and in self-growing power. The Woman's Club has maintained a benefit fund, kept a store of linen for the sick, and given relief in food when necessary, in so neighborly a spirit that giving seemed honorable and good, no shame to the recipient or the giver. Many little children have been taken to throat and ear and skin specialists, and many serious discussions have taken place at the Settlement on the transmission of disease, and the dangers lurking in ill-smelling courts and alleys. The Settlement sees a new social movement in its community; it is what Jane Addams calls the up-draught, and those who are caught in it find themselves carried into a new contact with the finer elements of civilization, and able themselves to contribute as citizens to the best activities of the city.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1848, for the purpose of giving young men a good start. It has a splendid gymnasium. This gives a good start physically.

The Cincinnati organization was the first of its kind in the United States. On the 8th of October 1848 there was called together a meeting of the male teachers of the first Mission Sunday School of the Central Christian church. It was declared that they met for "the purpose of taking into consideration the formation of a society for mutual improvement in grace and religious knowledge." Shortly afterwards the society called itself The Young Men's Society of Inquiry. Again the title was changed to "The Cincinnati Society of Religious Inquiry." In April 1849, the first Mission School was founded, it being on

Cherry street. In August 1849 a second Mission School was established. Two years later rooms were rented for a library at 130 Walnut street. In 1853 the organization again changed its title to The Cincinnati Society of Religious Inquiry and Young Men's Christian Union. In 1858 the title was abbreviated to Young Men's Christian Union. In 1863 the title "Young Men's Christian Association" was selected.

While the Civil war was being waged the association was almost at a standstill. Shortly after the close of that conflict a new spirit was infused into the society. In 1865 the association met for some time in the Seventh Street Congregational church. Later it took rooms in Fourth street. Its quarters were changed in 1867 to a corner of Elm and Sixth streets.

Mr. David Sinton, in 1874, generously presented the association with the munificent sum of $33,000. Close to the end of the Nineteenth century, the Y. M. C. A. was deeply in debt and made earnest appeals for help. Alexander McDonald responded with a contribution of $20,000, and David Sinton came forward with another large gift, $13,000.

A building for headquarters of the association was erected in 1891 at the corner of Walnut and Seventh streets. This fine edifice cost $200,000.

It has an evening college, with an enrollment of above 600 pupils. There are classes in arithmetic, bookkeeping, penmanship, shorthand, electricity, photography, physiology, elocution, English grammar and composition, French, Spanish and English literature, music, drawing, and architecture. One can prepare here for admission to the Cincinnati University, receiving instruction in Latin, Greek, Algebra, History and English literature. There is a night law school, founded in 1893. The Eclectic Medical Institute branch is at the corner of Plum and Court streets.

The social life forms a special feature of the Y. M. C. A. and diversions are carefully planned. Receptions, concerts, lectures, etc., are among the many attractions. There is a baseball club and athletic team; the annual camp usually comes in July, and special inducements are given to lead members to rest and recreation at lake and mountain.

There is a literary society which meets every Saturday evening; also a Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club, a Glee Club and Camera Club. On the first Thursday evening of each month there is a members reception. During the winter there is a star course of entertainments, presenting the best talent in special lines. A boarding house register is kept for the benefit of members and strangers. There is an employment department, organized especially to help members to employment; and while members of the association are first considered, the committee aims to help all worthy young men, no differences being made because of nationality or creed.

In the law department there are usually more than one hundred enrolled. The tuition fee of $17.00 entitles the holder to all other privileges.

In the devotional department there is a Sunday afternoon musicale and lecture at three o'clock. Bible classes are held during the week. Evening prayers are conducted every night, except Sunday, beginning at 9:40. The boys' department offers special inducements to boys of twelve to sixteen. What the Sunday School is to the church, the boys' department is to the general associa-

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

tion. A special secretary is in charge, and every means is used to advance the welfare of the boys.

A restaurant is located on the fourth floor. It occupies three beautiful, light and airy rooms, reached by elevator. The cooking is done on the floor above, so that there are no odors of the kitchen in the dining rooms. The bill of fare is very reasonable in price. This restaurant is sought by business men because of its cleanliness and comfort.

The Y. M. C. A. railroad departments are at Third and Baymiller streets and the Union depot. The statistics of these branches for one month are interesting; 341 visits to rooms per day; 61 baths taken; 32 letters received and written; 31 beds used in dormitory per day; 101 men attended religious meetings; 785 visits by secretary to men in round-houses, offices, yards, etc.; 8 visits by secretaries to sick and injured men.

A branch has been established at Northside. This is the first push into the suburbs. Sixty-two of the most prominent women of Cincinnati are enrolled in the Woman's Chapter of the Y. M. C. A. The object is to broaden the work of the association among young men, and to make the building as homelike as possible, in order to meet the needs of the great number of young men who are rooming and boarding in the city.

The half century anniversary of the association was celebrated more than ten years ago with appropriate exercises. The history of the Cincinnati association had always been one of success because it has had the staunchest of friends. Among the best of these was Mr. David Sinton, one of the city's wealthiest citizens. He first gave the lot and building at Sixth and Elm streets. Greater accommodations were needed and Mr. Sinton gave $20,000 in addition to the amount raised by the sale of the old property, and when another great call was made for public help he gave $14,000 more. When asked why he took such an active interest in the work of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Sinton replied: "When I came to Cincinnati practically without friends or money, I found no place to welcome me. No place where I could spend my evenings among good companions or at evening studies. There was no place where a poor boy could spend his time among books, and I determined that if ever my position justified it I would lend my aid to the establishment and support of an institution that would supply the wants I so keenly felt when I was a young man."

Feeling the need of funds for special purposes, the Y. M. C. A. in the early part of December, 1910, started a ten days' whirlwind campaign to raise $75,000, by the famous big clock plan.

They were more than successful, obtaining $80,000. The money thus raised is being devoted to needed repairs on the Central Y. M. C. A. building; paying off a certain amount of indebtedness; assisting the state committee; refurnishing rooms of the railroad branch on West Fifth street, and maintaining the general work for the next two years.

Following the announcement of the offer made by Julius Rosenwald, head of a large commercial house in Chicago, to give to every city in the United States $25,000 for a negro Y. M. C. A., provided the citizens raise $75,000, a movement has been started in Cincinnati to procure the necessary money and to found such an institution here.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

St. Joseph's Catholic Orphan Asylum fronts on Cherry street, north of Blue Rock street, in Cumminsville. The building and the grounds occupy about ten acres, the location is pleasant and healthful with ample sewerage facilities and abundance of fresh air. The structure is of modern build and presents quite an imposing appearance, a large new wing having been erected within late years at a cost of more than $12,000. The interior of the buildings combines convenience, comfort and healthfulness, the rooms are large and commodious with abundance of light and air and are heated by steam. The spacious grounds of the asylum form a beautiful park where in fine weather after school hours the children have the opportunity to engage in healthful exercise, and this accounts for the general health of the inmates, which is most excellent. No contagious diseases, or in fact, disorders of any sort become prevalent. Here are maintained in decency and comfort from three to four hundred poor orphan children of both sexes, ranging in age from three to fifteen years. The management of this institution is in the hands of the Sisters of Charity, and it is needless to say that love, kindness and tender care prevail where these good ladies are in control. The St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum is regarded as one of the model institutions of this city. New class rooms have been established and the greatest attention is paid to the thorough education of the children according to the most modern methods, from the kindergarten to the higher studies. When the boys and girls have attained a proper age, situations are sought for them in families of respectability or in stores or offices and a sister from the asylum visits the children who are placed out, from time to time, to see how they are progressing and in what manner they are treated, thus exercising a parent's tender care over these fatherless ones until they have sufficiently matured as men and women. How many boys and girls are being saved to society in this manner who otherwise would have drifted into the slums, becoming outcasts and criminals.

As the children of today are to be the men and women of the next generation, in whose hands will be placed the destinies of our great nation, what nobler work can engage the humanitarian or the patriot than to give a generous support to institutions such as this, where the children of the poor are reared and educated and the principles of virtue, morality and patriotism are instilled into their minds and hearts.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Colored Orphan Asylum of Cincinnati was organized in 1844 by an association of ladies and gentlemen who were led in their efforts by Mrs. Lydia P. Mott, an aged member of the Society of Friends. Associated with her were Salmon P. Chase, John Woodson, Christian Donaldson and others.

The asylum was chartered in February, 1845, the act of incorporation having been drawn up by Salmon P. Chase, whose personal influence was brought to bear upon the members of the legislature to secure its passage.

In 1845 the trustees contracted with Nicholas Longworth to purchase a building on Ninth street, between Elm and Plum, which building was occupied by the asylum until 1866. For many years after the purchase of the building on Ninth street, the asylum fell into a very low condition. Many times there was neither food, clothing nor persons to care for the children, nor money to hire or purchase. In this condition of affairs, in 1852-53 and 54, Levi Coffin and his wife went to the asylum and took charge as steward and matron. Through their influence the institution was kept alive and many friends were found for it.

In 1866 the trustees sold the Ninth street house and lot and with the funds purchased six acres of land in Avondale. From 1866 to 1896 the asylum was kept in an old dilapidated building on Shillito street. In the autumn of 1896 a new and beautiful building, the gift of Thomas Emery's sons, was erected on the Shillito street lot. The colored people of this community can never forget Thomas Emery's sons, for they have been their greatest benefactors.

Now each year about a hundred children are cared for, at an expense of about $4,000, which includes food, clothing, help, care of the building and improvements.

The endowment fund of the asylum represents $9,000, invested in first mortgages. There are no debts. Voluntary contributions are generous but demands increase, and money is always needed. The trustees express gratitude to the churches and charitable people of the community for kindly remembering them in their donations, and they hope for a continuance of this friendly interest in a needy institution.

GERMAN PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The German Protestant Orphan Asylum is one of the largest and most splendidly equipped institutions of the kind. It has a superb location on Highland avenue. In the neighborhood of two hundred children are cared for each year, many of them orphans and many half-orphans. When dull times and continued enforced idleness of the laboring classes render a father or mother helpless to care for their little ones the children are received here. Sometimes these little ones are an obstacle to their father or mother in getting work, as they cannot leave them at home without some one to care for them, and the nature of such employment calls such parents away. It happens too that these parents often become ungrateful for the assistance afforded and are unwilling to pay the small sum required for support, even when well able to do so.

There is always a yearly spring festival given under the auspices of the Ladies' Society, and the means thus accrued help very materially in meeting the demands which are yearly becoming heavier. The anniversary of the nation's birthday is generally celebrated, when the children sing patriotic songs, play war games, and are treated to fireworks in the evening. Easter and Pentecost are also celebrated. For some years past there has been a mid-summer excursion on the Ohio river to Coney Island. The principal support comes from a General Society, of which there are about one hundred members. There is also a branch Covington Society.

CINCINNATI ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The charter for this excellent charity was granted January 25, 1833. The inspiration thereto was awakened by the horrors of the terrible cholera season of 1832, when so many little children were left destitute and homeless. The good work was inaugurated by twelve heroic women, with only eight dollars in the treasury, under most disheartening circumstances, without any reliable source of revenue, oftentimes uncertain how to provide food day by day, this "foster child of the city" grew into the sympathies of the public.

The butchers of Cincinnati, after their market hours, gathered up the remnants of meat on their stalls to be sent to the orphans; the vegetable gardeners on their return to their farms deposited baskets of produce within the asylum gates; the bakers found many spare loaves of bread for the hungry children; and this was all done, not by continued importunity, but as a free-will offering.

From all business associations, choral societies, theaters, jurors fees, Masonic lodges, fire companies, Ohio volunteers, gate money from ball and billiard games, numerous fairs and festivals, these continuous offerings came in the hour of need.

The smallest donations ever received was six and a quarter cents (the old fip-penny bit) given by a very poor woman in 1835, a sincere heart offering like the widow's mite. The largest sum contributed was the handsome bequest of Charles Bodman in 1878, of $25,000.

For more than seventy-five years this work has been continued with the blessed assurance of great good accomplished. Many thousands of children have been sheltered, clothed, fed and educated until able to go out into the world and do battle for themselves.

Mr. Henry Probasco filled the position of president of the board of trustees for thirty-five years, the longest term served by any one member.

The continued prosperity attending the growth and development of this benevolence is largely due to the admirable financial management controlled and judiciously discharged by the various bodies of experienced business men composing the board of trustees.

The orphan children attend the public schools, receive religious instructions in the Sunday Schools and churches, are invited pupils of the Turnverein gymnasium and are recipients of very many kindnesses.

Homes are found in country families mainly, and the numbers are no sooner reduced than the ranks are speedily filled. The average number remaining within the asylum is about one hundred.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

This institution was founded in 1891 by Dr. Robert Sattler, and is located on West Twelfth street. Eye and ear treatment is here given to the poor and needy.

JEWISH HOSPITAL.

The Jewish Hospital, located at Burnet and Union avenues, Avondale, is a free general hospital, non-sectarian in character. It was organized in 1845 and was located in a two-story brick building on Betts street, near Cutter.

JEWISH HOME AND HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, AVONDALE, 1907

EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, MOUNT AUBURN, 1906

The first president was the late Abraham Aub, and the first physician in attendance, who gave his services free, was the venerable Dr. A. Bettmann. One of the first secretaries was Gustav Mosler, deceased, the father of Henry Mosler, the renowned artist. Mr. Harmon Mack, deceased, was the next president, and he was succeeded by Mr. James Lowman. Louis Kramer occupied the position of recording secretary and legal adviser of the board of directors for many years.

The institution was removed to Third and Baum streets, after several years of existence on Betts street, as its usefulness out-grew its surroundings. The beautiful institution is now located on the suburban hills.

Having established a Training School for Nurses, and the charity patients increasing, an annex was built. The fund for construction and furnishing was contributed by friends of the institution, a large part being given by Mrs. L. J. Workum, in memory of her deceased sons, Jephtha L. and Ezekiel L. Workum.

THE CINCINNATI HOSPITAL.

The Cincinnati Hospital was established in 1821, under the name of The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum for the State of Ohio, with a provision for the admission of sick boatmen on the Ohio river who were residents of the state, and those of other states reciprocating by providing similar accommodations for Ohio boatmen. Hence the name "Commercial" Hospital. This provision for sick boatmen anticipated by many years the establishment of the Marine Hospital by the government.

The first hospital was established largely through the efforts of Dr. Daniel Drake, distinguished pioneer, scientist and author, who personally drew the plans for the first buildings, for which service he was paid ten dollars by the township authorities. The old hospital buildings were demolished in 1867, and the present buildings were occupied January 7, 1869. The administrative offices, forming the front of the institution, are on Twelfth street. There are six pavilions, three stories in height. Three of the pavilions are on the western and three on the eastern side of the block. Each pavilion contains three wards, one on each floor, those in the central pavilion containing thirty-six beds each, and the rest twenty-four each, allowing ample space for each bed. The pavilions contain also twenty-four private rooms.

In the central buildings at the rear fronting on Ann street are the Pathological museum, mortuary, etc. In the same building is the accident ward, convenient of access, and fully equipped for emergency at all hours of day or night.

The establishment is heated throughout by steam. Heat for the wards is supplied from coils of steampipe placed in chambers in the basement. From these chambers, pure air, warmed to the proper temperature, passes into the wards, while the halls and other rooms are heated by direct radiation from the steam coils placed therein. There are also open grate fires in the wards. Portions of the building are ventilated by a downward draught into a large air duct under the pavilions, which terminates in a large chimney of the boiler room.

The walls of the entire building are composed of brick, with freestone finishing around the angles, etc. The upper stories are finished in French style, with

Mansard roof of slate. The wards of the hospital are divided into surgical, medical, obstetrical, ophthalmological, venereal, gynaecological, and childrens, and in attendance upon these are four surgeons, six physicians, four obstetricians, two ophthalmologists, two neurologists, two dermatologists, two pediatrists, and two pathologists. One half this number is on duty at the same time.

Clinical lectures are delivered in the amphitheater two hours each working day, commencing October 1st and ending March 31st. In aid of the medical staff are twelve internes, who are graduates and are selected by a competitive examination.

The nursing in all wards, except three, is performed by nurses and pupil nurses of the Cincinnati Hospital Training School for Nurses. The course of training covers a period of two years.

Every part of the hospital is in direct communication by telegraph and telephone with the superintendent's office. The hospital is connected with all police stations by telephone. There are three ambulances, in addition to the ten police patrol wagons of the city, which insure prompt conveyance for sick and injured persons at all times. Strangers or other persons of means wishing to avail themselves of the best appointments for proper care, can have private rooms and trained nurses, and they can choose their own medical attendants. They are not restricted to the medical staff.

During the year 1897, a branch hospital for contagious diseases was established one mile beyond the city limits. Consumptive patients especially are treated there. The premises include fifty-three acres, situated on a high plateau, and having every natural advantage of healthful location.

The city of Cincinnati is just now engaged in planning and constructing a new hospital on a large scale. The commissioners in charge of these plans for the new and greater institution have already completed the contagious group of buildings, which are now open. The buildings which have been completed include an administration building, three pavilions or ward buildings, a building for private patients and unclassified charity cases, and the disinfecting station of the new general hospital, which, for the present, will be used as a temporary power plant. It is the little child that the trustees have first remembered. The three ward buildings are dedicated to the treatment of the three diseases that especially afflict children,—measles, diphtheria and scarlet fever. The city already had branch hospitals for smallpox and consumption, but not until the present time has it had facilities for isolating and specially treating other contagious diseases.

The new buildings are situated on the tract of twenty-seven acres which fronts on Burnet avenue and overlooks the surrounding suburbs. They are constructed of yellowish-brown mottled brick with sandstone trimmings and tile roofs. The administration building is a three-story structure. The first floor and basement contain offices, staff rooms, drug and store rooms, a central kitchen for the entire plant, and several dining rooms for the nurses, officers and attendants. The latter are so arranged that the attendants on the various diseases do not mingle with each other. Each pavilion is devoted to the treatment of one disease. The structure is largely of cement and tile, so that wards, room hallways and stairways may be flushed and cleaned in the modern sense of the word.

There is also an elaborate vacuum cleaning system in all the buildings. At the southern end of each building is a solarium where the convalescent children may receive the beneficial effects of direct sunlight. The three pavilions are connected by a two-story, tile-floored porch, which affords ease of communication and a "fresh air cut off" between the buildings, thus securing isolation to the several diseases. Architecturally and in their surroundings the new buildings are said to be without a peer among the hospitals of the world.

Dr. Holmes, the noted specialist, was sent abroad to make an investigation of the best hospitals of Europe and to suggest plans for Cincinnati's new hospital. The city authorized bonds to be issued to the amount of $2,300,000 to carry out these plans. There are to be eighteen buildings in the group when completed. When these plans are carried out, Cincinnati will have one of the best and most complete hospital systems in the world.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

The hospital of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Southern Ohio was incorporated in November, 1893. At that time there was no institution in the diocese devoted especially to the alleviation of the suffering of helpless childhood. Hence the chief purpose of this act of incorporation was "to provide medical and surgical aid for sick, infirm and disabled children between the ages of one and fifteen years."

For four years the hospital occupied a rented house on Walnut Hills, with a receiving capacity of fifteen patients. The generous gift of Messrs. T. J. and J. J. Emery enabled the institution in November, 1897, to take possession of a new and permanent home on Locust street, Mount Auburn. Here, although outside the city proper, yet easily accessible with its receiving capacity increased to forty-eight, the hospital was enabled to treat annually nearly two hundred patients. By the establishment a few years ago of an out-door department, this number is now increased to over three hundred, while there is always a lengthy waiting list. During its twenty-five years of existence several thousands of children have been treated. A large proportion of these have been discharged as cured.

Although under the auspices of the Episcopal church, the tablet on the front of the institution furnishes the key to its broad humanity, "No patient excluded on account of creed, color or country." Consequently within its wards are to be found children black and white, of all nationalities, of every religion, and of no religion. The advantages of care and nursing are freely given, for the articles of incorporation read, "this corporation is not created for profit, but will rely for its maintenance upon voluntary gifts of the charitable and humane."

Frequently, however, the friends and relatives of patients have it within their power to make some small donation and these free will offerings are received, as it preserves the self-respect of the donors and makes them willing to receive that which pride prompts them to refuse. It is estimated that $10,000 is necessary for the yearly support of the hospital; $175.00 maintains a cot for one year, and to endow it in perpetuity, $3,000 is required. The total of the endowment fund is $80,826.

The management of the institution is in the hands of a board of trustees and a board of managers. The Cooperative Society does the important work of soliciting subscriptions of money, and donations of supplies and material for the hospital support. A staff of eminent surgeons and physicians freely and faithfully give their services.

A deaconess superintends both the house and the wards. In these departments she has the assistance of eight nurses and eight employes. The school room for the benefit of the convalescent children is in charge of a competent governess. The policy of maintaining this department in charitable institutions is approved by the most eminent authorities on the subject. A speaker before the National Assembly of Charities and Corrections, at a meeting held in New York, said: "Teaching is a necessary part of the treatment of crippled children, and such teaching will make them useful members of society in manhood and womanhood."

The Children's Hospital, as it is familiarly called, is well worth a visit. This work appeals to all, whether they approve it because of the wisdom of preventing, assuaging or giving relief to any disease or deformity which neglected leaves the subject a life-long burden upon the public, or because they believe that "of all created things the loveliest and most divine are children."

HOMEOPATHIC FREE DISPENSARY.

The rooms of the Pulte Medical College, where medicine and advice are given gratis to the poor, are crowded daily. Its annual reports show that totals of about six thousand cases, nearly two thousand visits, nearly ten thousand prescriptions in the medical department, nearly one thousand new cases treated and operated on in the surgical department, seven hundred in the eye and ear, and 600 new cases in the throat and nose departments, are attended to annually.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

The St. Francis Hospital, Queen City avenue, is also in charge of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, and is mainly intended for chronic patients. The hospital property, which had served as a cemetery for a number of years, had been deeded to the Sisters in 1874, in order to settle questions of long standing. The principal condition of the transfer was the erecting thereon of a charity hospital. Want of means deferred the carrying out of this obligation for twelve years, until the generous bequest of the late Hon. Reuben Springer enabled the Sisters to have the preparations begun in 1886. The cornerstone was laid July 2, 1887, and the hospital opened on the 27th of December, 1888. The building consists of the hospital proper, the boiler house, stable, etc. The main or center building is 296 feet long, 100 feet deep and 70 feet high, has three stories and a mansard roof and basement. The boiler house stands about 60 feet distant from the east side of the hospital and forms a 60 feet square building, with basement for boilers and coal shed and two stories for laundry and other purposes. The corresponding building on the west side contains stables, workshops

and rooms for help. The hospital accommodates about 300 patients; the average number annually admitted varies between 850 and 900.

HOME OF ST. JOSEPH AND SCHOOL OF REFORM.

This institution is conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. There are two departments: The Industrial School at 120 Kilgour street for orphans; girls received from six to eighteen; sewing and domestic work; and the School of Reform for Girls at 77 Baum street, for the reception and reformation of wayward girls.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHILDRENS HOME.

St. Joseph's Childrens Home is located at Hartwell, and is a free home for destitute children. It is supported by voluntary contributions.

BETHESDA HOSPITAL AND GERMAN METHODIST DEACONESS HOME.

This home and hospital was the outcome of the idea and effort of the Rev. Christian Golder, of the German Methodist Episcopal church. It was organized in 1896. Although he gave the initiative, he was warmly aided by philanthropic men and women of the church, who have ever since kept their shoulders to the wheel and have met the expenses of carrying on the work. The institution is most pleasantly located at the junction of Oak street and Reading Road, in the building formerly occupied by the Dr. Reamy Hospital. The principal support comes from the Bethesda Society, which counts its members in every part of the United States, and of which there are 2,000, each paying $1.00 a year. There are no salaries paid in any part of the work, a certain amount being allowed only for expenses. There are thirty deaconesses or sisters, who are instructed in nursing, and their work also extends to the outside poor. It is in no sense sectarian. Pay patients are received as well as those who are unable to pay. A homeopathic staff of fifteen is in attendance. There are branches of this home in Milwaukee and Terre Haute, and nursing is also done at the hospital at Louisville. The institution has had fine contributions towards carrying on its work and rooms have been furnished by both individuals and societies.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

The United States Marine Hospital of Cincinnati is situated on the corner of Pearl, Kilgour and Third streets, and was opened for the reception of patients March 14, 1884. The property was at one time the residence of the Kilgour family. The hospital has capacity for 100 patients, is well ventilated, heated by steam, has an ever ready ambulance service and every facility for surgical operations, disinfection and the treatment of disease. The buildings are of brick and wood, and from their position on the hillside afford a healthful site for a hospital. The hospital is operated for the relief and care of sick and disabled seamen of the merchant marine, also for the officers and crews of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service. The duties of the officers of the U. S. Marine Hospital are to examine pilots for color blindness, physically examine the crews of the Revenue Cutter Service and the keepers of the Life Saving Service; to

physically examine immigrants under the law excluding those afflicted with contagious diseases; to conduct scientific investigations into the causes of disease, the suppression of epidemic diseases and enforcement of the inter-state quarantine laws, and the investigation of reported contagious diseases, including bacteriological examination and local quarantine regulations. There are nineteen hospitals and eleven quarantine stations belonging to the service, and there are officers of the service stationed at all the principal shipping ports of this country, including Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Honolulu and other foreign ports, doing quarantine duty to protect this country from contagious diseases.

ST. ALOYSIUS ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This is a refuge for German orphans and for homeless children of German parentage, one or both of whom may be living. It is supported by the German Catholic Orphan Society. St. Aloysius is on the Reading road, near Bond Hill.

ST. JOSEPH'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND INFANT ASYLUM.

This institution was founded by Mr. Joseph C. Butler in 1873, to provide a home for poor women soon to become mothers, and for foundlings and destitute children. The practical work consists in caring for unfortunate girls before and during confinement, in providing for little foundlings and children abandoned by or bereft of their parents, and in sheltering married women during accouchement who cannot get proper attention at their own homes. None are excluded because of race or religion. Young women who have no homes or friends are induced to remain to nurse their babes till they can be weaned, and homes are sought for the children and suitable employment for the girls. In 1898 a ward for poor colored women was opened.

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The Free Public Employment office was established by act of the legislature in April, 1890. The state pays the office expenses and the city council, or board of legislation, the salaries of a superintendent and clerk. There are several of these bureaus throughout the state. They come under the department of the commissioner of labor statistics. The Municipal Labor Congress, an organization composed of all the labor and trades unions of the city, started the agitation which resulted in their establishment. The law creating them was an experiment. The result has been a success, and these offices stand well in the eyes of employers and have also the confidence of working men and women. Each year there are more than a thousand applications for places from men; about two hundred applications for help wanted; and several hundreds of situations are secured. From women there are nearly two thousand applications for situations; nearly a thousand cases of help wanted; and well toward a thousand situations are secured.

TRANSPORTATION FUND IN THE HANDS OF THE MAYOR.

This is an amount set aside by the mayor from his contingent fund for forwarding indigent persons to their destination who may be stranded in the city.

OHIO MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

The Ohio Mechanics Institute is one of the oldest and most praiseworthy of Cincinnati's educational agencies. It was founded in 1828. The primal intent of its organization was to afford means for enlightening and training working people, especially mechanics. But it has come to be a school where the son of the millionaire elbows the toiler in the factory, all bent upon acquiring some special knowledge under the most democratic of conditions. John D. Craig, a prominent business man of the city in those days, was the first to suggest such an institution. The idea took root, and classes were organized in chemistry and geometry and arithmetic. The institute was incorporated February 9, 1829. During the years of precarious existence up to 1838, various places about the city were occupied, but on the 4th of July, 1848, the cornerstone of the building long in use at Sixth and Vine streets was laid and the School of Design was permanently organized. In 1883 the title was changed to that of the Industrial and Art School. The institute possesses a reference library, and the reading room, (open free to the public) is well stocked with periodicals, the list of those of a scientific character being very complete.

Cincinnati is the mother of expositions, and it was with the Mechanics Institute they had their beginning. The first of these was held in May, 1838, in what was known as Madam Trollope's Bazaar on Third street. The second was held in June, 1839, and they were continued annually until 1859, the Civil war interfering with their continuance. In 1870 they were resumed, and then followed that splendid series which culminated in the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States in 1888, being also the centenary of Cincinnati. Many of the boys who in earlier days toiled in machine shop and mill during the day and went to night school at the institute were the men who were foremost in spreading the fame of the city through her expositions. Thus the Mechanics Institute has been a tremendous working force for good in the years gone by, and it is still educating those who in their turn will take their place in the ranks of the best citizenship, ready to do whatever comes to their hands for the honor and upbuilding of the city.

There have been as many as 600 pupils enrolled during the winter term of the night school, extending from October to March and more than 15,000 in the fifty-three years of the school's existence. There are four departments, mechanical, architectural, electrical and artistic, with instruction in each from the elementary to the finishing grades. A special department of arithmetic, algebra and geometry has been engaged by which students may bring up any deficiency in order to carry on successfully their respective studies. A summer school has also been added, beginning its sessions in May. There are free classes in free-hand drawing, water color, oil painting, china and glass painting, tapestry and silk painting, and mechanical and architectural drawing.

In the institute's schools there are pupils ranging in age from twelve to fifty years. Ladies are admitted on equal terms with men. The regular tuition fee is $3.00, but no worthy or ambitious ones are denied because they cannot command that amount. The teachers comprise a corps of competent, self-sacrificing men who are actively employed in various industries during the day and who give up the hours of evening for the helping of all who are anxious to help themselves. The annual commencement in April are seasons of great interest which the best people of the city attend. There are no essays read. Every pupil has his or her essay in specimens of work on exhibition, for drawing in its various forms and applications is the world-speech of modern industry. The designer records his ideas and wants in this graphic language, and the skilled mechanic or artist must be able to read and understand the same. Drawing is largely a basis of all trades and the foundation for technical education, and upon the walls of the commencement hall are to be seen the practical essays of graduates and pupils, written with the weapons of their craft. The industries represented in the night schools of the Mechanics Institute comprehend nearly all of the occupations of man which go to make up a city's greatness. Through the great liberality of Mrs. Emery, the institute has recently entered into new and greatly improved quarters.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The Technical School of Cincinnati is a manual and training school with "high" and "intermediate" departments. It is located in the Power Hall of the Music Hall building. The object of the school is to furnish pupils instruction and practice in the use of tools, mathematics, mechanical and free-hand drawing, English language and the natural sciences. It is a school in which the effort is made to develop evenly all the faculties of the pupil. To accomplish this end it combines in a proper proportion the studies of the intermediate or high school with instruction in shop work, such as can be done in a carpenter, a blacksmith and a machine shop, thus developing the mind by use and practice of the physical powers, as well as by storing away knowledge and awakening the understanding by the use of books. This school is in line with the strong modern tendency to reform school work so that it will conform to the requirements of modern life.

A leading idea of the Technical School is to treat pupils as individuals and not as a mass. Individual treatment does not mean special instruction, but consists in applying to each student such encouragement or restraint as a careful study of his needs and his character may warrant. The time is divided between the school room and the shop. Some fine engines have been turned out of the machine shop, and the specimens in carpentry and joinery and blacksmithing are most creditable. Candidates must be fourteen years of age, and should be prepared for entrance to high school.

The Shut-In Society has its rooms in the Oddfellows' temple. This beautiful work of brightening the lives of lonely invalids is in its organized capacity still in its beginnings in Cincinnati, but the local society has already accomplished much and is planning for larger achievements. Miss Edith Taylor is the presi-

THE CHILDREN'S HOME ON WEST NINTH STREET

dent of the Cincinnati organization. The society started its work in July, 1909, and as little was accomplished until November it was decided to have the business year begin in the latter month. The leaders of the work began with two invalid members, but soon reached the number of twenty-two regular members. In addition to systematic work for their members, the visitors seek out others and reach them with literature and by personal calls. In some cases as many as twenty-five ladies have visited one invalid member, thus keeping up systematic attentions calculated to relieve the loneliness and dullness of the invalid's life. The regular visitors have in every case one or more invalids for whom they are responsible to the chairman of the visiting committee. The birthdays of invalids are especial occasions that are remembered by calls, little gifts, letters and cards. At Christmas each invalid is remembered by a card and by more substantial help from the visitors. The society owns some wheel chairs, but is in need of more. One of the chairs is used by a woman sixty-two years of age, who has but one foot and whose other hip has been broken. By the use of the wheel chair she can get about her room and do her work of making aprons for the society's exchange. She runs her sewing machine with her hand.

At present the society has thirty-six consignors to the exchange; some of these are invalids in other parts of the country who have not a large enough sale for their work elsewhere. When invalids become members of the society, each one is asked what he or she can do in the way of making things for the exchange (unless they are ill or have a contagious or infectious disease). If they cannot make salable articles they are taught how to do this, in order that work may take their thoughts off themselves and that they may not feel entirely dependent on others for support. The society holds Christmas and Easter sales, but the work of the invalids is on sale at the society's rooms at all times. The society at present has about a hundred persons who contribute to the support of their work. As the Shut-In Society of this city becomes better known among charitably inclined persons it will expand in scope and be generally supported. It has a special mission and place not filled by any other of the organizations for the comfort and help of the sick and enfeebled. The general society, with branches in most parts of our land, has its own publications and literature, and has accomplished a vast amount in cheering the lives of hosts of those who are shut-in.

The Bethany Home, Glendale, is in charge of the Sisterhood of the Transfiguration, Episcopal, and is a home for orphaned boys and girls.

The Cincinnati Vigilance Society is an organization that has for its objects the suppression of the "White Slave" traffic and cognate evils in this city. Dr. Robert Watson is the president; E. P. Bradstreet is vice president; Lawrence Mendenhall, treasurer, and Leonard A. Watson, secretary. Supporting members pay $1 per year; active members $5; honorary members $25; and life members $100. The office of the society is in the Oddfellows' temple.

Another Cincinnati charity organization, to be known as the Children's Country Homes Association, has been started by such well-known philanthropic workers as William Cooper Proctor, J. J. Buchenal and others. The purpose will be to aid all orphan children until suitable homes can be provided. Papers of the incorporation have already been prepared.

The organization will purchase a large tract of land and will erect buildings in which the young unfortunates will be housed. There will be certain studies given those who are old enough to go to school. A playground will be established and some farming will be taught the boys.

There will be a separate building for the girls where domestic science will be taught. The association will take in all classes of children who are not over eighteen years of age.

In order that the association start on the right plane H. D. Clark, who has been connected with the Children's Aid Society, New York city, has been engaged to look after the work. Mr. Clark has been field secretary for the Children's Aid Society for the past twelve years.

Such institutions have been in vogue for the past fifty-five years. They were first started by a Congregational minister, named C. L. Grace, who started working among the criminal classes, but after finding out there was little progress to be made with those of a mature age took up the cause for children.

HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Clovernook is a home for the blind, located in the former residence of the famous Carey sisters.

The Society for the Welfare of the Blind is an active organization, of which Julius Fleischmann is treasurer. In addition to other plans, the society has just leased the premises known as 140 West Court street, where it will install a workshop and sundry articles will be manufactured by the blind for the maintenance of the organization.

The Cincinnati chapter of the Red Cross Society has a large membership, interested in the well known work of that great organization. This chapter, composed of more than eight thousand members, has undertaken, among other activities, to raise $36,500, the city's proportionate share of the fund of two million dollars which is being subscribed in the United States as this country's share of the World's Red Cross Society fund for the alleviation of suffering in times of disaster. It has been the experience of the Red Cross Society that immediate help given in cases such as the Messina earthquake and the San Francisco fire is of much greater benefit than succor at a later period, and this fund, now amounting to several millions of dollars in Europe, will be turned over to the treasurer of the United States for use in times of disaster.

HOME FOR BIRDS.

Cincinnati is to have the first city bird preserve in the United States, through the generosity of Mrs. Mary Emery, widow of Thomas J. Emery, who gave $500,000 for the erection of a new home for the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, now under construction. Mrs. Emery has purchased a tract of about one and one-half acres on the north side of Evanswood Place, in Clifton, as a home for birds, the preserve to be established under the supervision of H. M. Benedict, associate professor of biology in the University of Cincinnati.

There is a pretty little story in the establishment of this refuge for the feathery folks, to be unique among the cities of this country. It means the carrying out of a long cherished dream of Professor Benedict's. The ground adjoins the professor's home and he has been fighting for three years to preserve it for the use of birds. When he was told by Mrs. Emery that she had acquired the ground and would lease it to him at a nominal sum for an indefinite period, and would defray the expense of building a fence that would be boy proof and cat proof, he was the happiest man in Cincinnati.

Professor Benedict has announced plans for stocking the preserve, for the building of an observation tower, with a private approach, and of arrangements for feeding the birds and distributing material for nesting. Students of the university will study the birds.

"Classes will be admitted in charge of teachers," said Prof. Benedict. "They will be able to see more different kinds of birds within half an hour than they would find in a half day's tramp through the woods.

"We are in a new field as yet. We must study the best way to induce birds to congregate and nest in a locality where every safeguard has been prepared for their protection against dogs, cats, and not the least by any means, the American boy. This action of Mrs. Emery, which is the first of its kind to our knowledge, will undoubtedly be followed in every community of any size in the country. Every step in the upbuilding of a great city makes it more difficult for birds to remain and find safe nesting places. And yet where the people and children are thickest the birds are needed the most. President Roosevelt, while in office, established some fifty national bird preserves, but these are in remote places—beyond the reach of the majority of the people.

"The establishment of the 'Mary Emery City Bird Preserve' marks the beginning of a movement which will be continued until every community shall have its own city bird preserve. These small areas in the heart of the community, planted with trees and shrubbery, securely fenced, alive with native song birds, singing their sweetest in their new security, will shortly become the most highly prized possession of the town. It will be a constant center of eager interest for the children, storing their minds with pleasant memories and most interesting knowledge and teaching as nothing else could the lesson of protecting the weak and preserving the good.

"A childhood which is not interwoven with nature's beauties and bird songs is sad to think of. The mission of the 'City Bird Preserve' is to bring the most delightful of nature's treasures into daily touch with the great masses of population in the towns and cities."

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The Anti-Tuberculosis league of this city has the general purposes and plans of similar organizations that exist in many cities. The league has its day camp on Lick Run pike. It is now caring for 235 patients, forty of whom make the trip to and from the camp daily, while eleven remain the entire time. Miss Sadie Herbert is in charge. She is also active in teaching children different forms of sanitation. She had under her care a class which she is teaching the proper care

of the teeth; each of the little ones has been provided with a tooth brush and is taught its proper use. The league is trying to secure the passage of a $350,000 bond issue to provide funds for the caring of tuberculosis patients and the prevention of the disease.

Annually in the city at Christmas time a large company of the business men of the city undertake the role of Santa Claus among the poorer districts. This is one of the most beautiful of the city's charities. Many of the leading men of the city take part personally in the raising of needed money, purchase of candies and presents and the distribution of these. Cincinnati at such times opens its pocket book wide and hundreds of homes are cheered by the visitors and their gifts.

The Plant, Flower and Fruit guild has for its president Mrs. Elliott Pendleton. The work of the guild is to distribute plants, flowers, vegetables and fruits to the poor of the city. During the seasons of fresh vegetables and fruits in the gardens and orchards of this region, many of the suburbs and neighboring villages have committees of ladies that receive fruits and vegetables, pack them in baskets and ship them to the Associated Charities and to the several homes and hospitals for the poor. The railroads and express companies carry these gifts free. In the course of a season many hundreds of baskets of fruits and fresh vegetables in this way reach those to whom they are most welcome.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army carries on in its Cincinnati branch the usual charities associated with the great work of that noted organization. It has its shelters, labor bureau, baths, as elsewhere.

The Cincinnati Protective and Industrial Association, an institution devoted to the protection of colored women and children has purchased a fifteen-room house at 649 West Seventh avenue, to be used in widening its work along these lines. The house, which is a part of the James Lowman estate, is situated on a 50x140-foot lot and extends through to Barr street. A stable is also on the premises, which the association will have remodeled and use as a children's nursery.

It is the intention of the association, according to Miss Alma C. Leach, the organizer, to establish an employment bureau and otherwise take care of the self-supporting colored women of the city and those who are constantly coming into the city.

"At present," said Miss Leach, "there are no hotels which will admit colored women and practically no place where they can go. We have proposed this plan as the one way of taking care of the colored women of this city and also transients who are willing to help themselves. The building was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1911 when a formal opening was held.

"Several thousand dollars was spent in repairing the building, which cost $8,500. Prominent citizens of the city who have been interested in the project have donated liberally, among whom are James N. Gamble, J. G. Schmidlapp, Mrs. Mary Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft, Peter Thomson and others."

The Central Conference of Charities and Philanthropies of Cincinnati and Hamilton County has been recently formally organized, for the purpose of promoting the efficiency, cooperation and economy of local charitable institutions. A constitution has been adopted and a committee of twenty-five chosen to study the charity situation in Cincinnati and report back methods of securing greater cooperation and effectiveness. Frank N. Miner of the University Settlement stated the case: "There has been overlapping of work in the charity field of Cincinnati, some fields have not been covered enough and others too much. To secure better system and greater efficiency the central body has been organized."

JUVENILE COURTS.

The Juvenile court, which ranks both among the benevolent and educational forces of the city, is represented ably in Cincinnati. This modern movement for the saving and guidance of more or less rebellious young people is well known throughout the nation and needs no detailed account of it here. Judge Caldwell is the man in charge of it here, a man of profound sympathy and winning personality who is doing a vast amount for the classes of young people who come under his control and advisement in this respect. The judge is backed up in this work by the universal sympathy and help of the people of this city. The Juvenile court is to be ranked among the very foremost movements here for the saving of youths and their guidance into capable and righteous lives and character.

CHAPTER XV.

INDUSTRIES.

FIRST ENTERPRISE IN CINCINNATI THE MANUFACTURE OF EARTHENWARE—THE PIONEER SAWMILL AND GRIST MILL—DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES SOON IN THE FIELD—GREAT MARKET FOR FURS, TOBACCO AND PORK—ACQUIRES THE NAME OF "PORKOPOLIS"—IN 1880 CINCINNATI HAD THIRTY HUNDRED MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The manufacture of earthenware is declared to have been the first industrial enterprise undertaken in Cincinnati. William McFarland was the man who, in October, 1799, began to make earthenware. The same work was, in February, 1801, carried on by James and Robert Caldwell.

Where a mighty city was in a few decades to be situated and to engage in the manifold and complex industries of modern times, these men began their simple work.

Citizens of Cincinnati speedily undertook other manufactures while locating their shops some distance from the village itself. Messrs. Lyon and Maginnis advertised in a newspaper of July 9, 1800, that they were making desks, escritoires, dining tables, etc. Their shop was located eleven miles out on the Hamilton road.

A very few years, however, saw the rapid rise of many enterprises. John Melish, an English traveler, visited the town in 1811, and wrote in regard to Cincinnati: "This is next to Pittsburgh the greatest place for manufactures and mechanical operations on the river and the professions exercised are nearly as numerous as at Pittsburgh. There are masons and stone cutters, brick makers, carpenters, cabinet makers, coopers, turners, machine makers, wheelwrights, smiths and nailers, coppersmiths, tinsmiths, silversmiths, gunsmiths, clock and watchmakers, tanners, saddlers, boot and shoe makers, glovers and breeches makers, cotton spinners, weavers, dyers, tailors, printers, bookbinders, rope makers, comb makers, painters, pot and pearlash makers.

"These branches are mostly all increasing and afford good wages to the journeymen. Carpenters and cabinet makers have one dollar per day and their board, when they board themselves they have about four dollars per one thousand. Other classes have from one to one dollar, twenty-five cents per day, according to the nature of the work.

"Wool and cotton carding and spinning can be increased to a great extent; and a well organized manufactory of glass bottles would succeed. Porter brewing could be augmented, but it would first be necessary to have bottles, as the people here prefer malt liquors in the bottled state. A manufactory of wool

hats would probably succeed, and that of stockings would do remarkably well, provided frame smith work were established along with it—not else. As the people are becoming wealthy and polished in their manners, probably a manufactory of piano fortes would do upon a small scale.

"There are ample materials for manufactures. Cotton is brought from Cumberland river, for from two to three cents. Wool is becoming plenty in the country and now sells at fifty cents per pound, and all the materials for glass making are abundant. Coal has not been found in the immediate neighborhood, but can be laid down here at a pretty reasonable rate; and it is probable the enterprising citizens will soon introduce the steam engine in manufactures. Wood is brought to the town at a very low rate. There is a very considerable trade between New Orleans and this place, and several barges were in the river when we visited it. One had recently sailed upwards over the falls."

Richard Fosdick came to this place in 1810 and became the first pork packer. This is a significant statement in regard to the town that became known afterward as Porkopolis.

In 1813 George C. Miller became the pioneer plow maker in this region. When he began this enterprise he was accustomed to hammer the shares out upon his anvil. He then was compelled to submit them to Bran, a weaver at Madisonville, to be stocked. In 1825, Miller built the first gig with steel springs ever used in this town.

A large steam mill was put up on the river side in 1812. George Evans, one of its owners, made the plans and William Greene, mason and stone cutter, built it. The foundations, on limestone rock, were sixty-two feet by eighty-seven and ten feet thick. The height of the building on the water side was one hundred and ten feet. The limestone used was quarried from the river bed and of this six thousand, six hundred and twenty perches were used. Ninety thousand bricks were employed; eighty-one thousand, two hundred cubic feet of timber, and fourteen thousand, eight hundred bushels of lime. There were ninety windows and twenty-four doors.

Part of this building was used as a flour mill, and parts for woolen and cotton mills, linseed oil and fulling mills. A seventy horse power engine was the motive power. The flour mill was capable of producing seven hundred barrels of good flour per week.

Dr. Drake wrote of this structure that it was the "most capacious, elevated and permanent building in this place." It was completely destroyed by fire November 3, 1823.

In 1815 the manufacture of red and white lead was carried on extensively by the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company. The works produced about seven tons a week of its materials.

There was also a steam saw mill on the river bank. Its buildings were three stories high, and measured fifty-six feet by seventy. The Evans steam engine was used, which saved fuel by pouring a current of cold water upon the waste steam, thus heating water for the boilers.

Among other manufactures at this time were nails, cut and wrought, tea kettles, copper vessels, stills, tinware, rifles, fowling pieces, pistols, dirks and gun locks. Cotton and woolen machinery, saddlery and carriage mountings were

"NASTY CORNER." FIFTH AND VINE STREETS ABOUT 1883

FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS—HORSE-CAR PERIOD, 1889

manufactured. There were clock makers and watch repairers. Pottery for the home market was produced while all kinds of stone cutting were done. The making of window glass, hollow ware and white flint glass had begun. Cabinet furniture of all sorts, gilt settees, varnished wagons, carts, drays, coaches, phaetons and gigs were produced.

A mustard factory was in operation. Distilleries produced liquors for local use. Thirty thousand bushels of barley were used yearly for beer, ale and porter.

Men of skill in their line were here for the painting of signs as well as ornamental painting, engraving on copper of seals, address cards and vignettes.

In 1809 the first cotton and wool manufacturing had been begun. In 1815 one factory had twenty-three cotton spinning mules and throstles, with thirty-three hundred spindles, seventy-one roving and drawing heads, fourteen cotton and ninety-one wool carding machines, and one hundred and thirty spindles for wool spinning.

In 1816 a large woolen factory was opened by the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, capable of producing sixty yards of broadcloth daily.

Four small cotton spinning factories existed, with twelve hundred spindles, which were run by horse power.

Dr. Drake notes that while little had been produced in the way of fabrics, yet several persons had had pieces of carpeting, diaper, plain denim and other cotton fabrics made.

There were four shops for the manufacture of tobacco and snuff. An establishment existed for the preparation of artificial mineral waters. In the latter part of 1815 a sugar refinery was opened. There were six tanyards. Trunks covered with deerskin or oilcloth were made. Gloves, brushes, blank books, bookbinding, fur hats, ropes and yarn were produced. Jewelry and silverware were turned "after the most fashionable modes," Dr. Drake states.

Great progress had been made in coopering by means of a machine invented and patented by William Baily of Kentucky. Horse power took the place of man power in shaving and pointing shingles, and dressing and jointing staves, so that one man and his horses could in a day of twelve hours prepare the staves for one hundred barrels. This invention meant a good deal to Cincinnati, for it made possible the rapid production of dressed staves for use here and for export to New Orleans and other points on the river.

In 1805 there had been but three brickyards, but by 1815 the large influx of population had encouraged the development of this industry so that at that period there were eight places where bricks were made.

In 1817, a traveler noted that he found here two factories for making glass, a saw mill operated by two yoke of oxen by treading an inclined wheel, a large foundry and a second in process of construction, an air-furnace under construction, several distilleries, several brickyards, and many factories operating with grain, skins, wood and clay.

The manufacture of fur hats was on so considerable a scale that large quantities of these were exported.

It is said that the invention of running small mills by means of oxen treading on inclined wheels was due to Joseph R. Robinson of this city and that the ox-saw mill in operation here in 1819 was the first of its kind. About two thousand

feet of boards were being sawed in this mill per day. The same device was soon adopted in several other mills in Cincinnati and its neighborhood.

In 1817 William Greene set up the Cincinnati Bell, Brass and Iron Foundry. In 1818 he received into partnership General Harrison, Jacob Burnet, James Findlay and John H. Piatt, the firm title becoming William Greene and Company. So greatly did this foundry flourish that in 1819 the establishment occupied almost a square. One hundred and twenty employes were at work, forty thousand bushels of coal were used yearly and three thousand pounds of castings were made per day.

The Phoenix foundry was established in 1819.

The Directory for 1819 states that there were at that time six makers of tinware, four coppersmiths, nine silversmiths, three whitesmiths, two gunsmiths, one nail factory, one maker of fire engines, a copper plate engraver a gilder, a maker of sieves, a maker of lattice-work, a patent cut-off nail-maker. There were fifteen cabinet shops, with eighty-four employes, nine coach and wagon makers, sixteen cooper shops, four chair makers.

There were about one hundred boss carpenters and joiners, with nearly four hundred apprentices and journeymen. There were several ship carpenters and boat builders, employing seventy men. There was an ivory and wood clock factory. There was one maker of saddle trees, another of pumps and blocks, another of ploughs, one of spinning wheels, one of window sashes, one of bellows, one of combs, one of whips, one of the fanning mills, and one maker of "Rachoon burr mill stones."

There were twenty-six shoemakers, twenty-three tailors, eleven saddlers, six tobacconists, and five hatters. Twenty-five brickyards were now in operation and six tanyards. There was one steam grist mill and two horse power grist mills.

Fifteen bakeries were in operation, two breweries and nine distilleries. There were three potteries, two stone cutting shops, three rope walks, seven soap boilers and tallow chandlers, two wood turners, five bookbinders, five painters and glaziers. There were two brush makers, two upholsterers, two last makers, one hundred brick layers, thirty plasterers, fifteen stone masons, eighteen milliners, ten barbers, a dyer, ten street pavers.

The value of products in Cincinnati for the year 1818-1819 was considerably above a million of dollars.

Drake and Mansfields Cincinnati in 1826 reports great progress in Cincinnati industries. It had become a city in which the manufacturers and mechanics were more prosperous than any other classes.

A large region of the surrounding country drew upon this city for its products. Steamboats made here were upon many rivers. The manufacturers of hats, caps, furniture, castings, steam engines, brushes, sieves, whips and so on found ready markets in the neighboring states and in the states bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi.

The Phoenix foundry, the Franklin, the Etna, the Eagle, Goodloe and Harkness copper foundry were flourishing.

There were now in prosperous activity Kirk's and Tift's steam engine and finishing establishments, Green's steam engine factory, Allen and Company's

chemical laboratory, the Cincinnati and Phoenix paper mills, a powder mill, the Wells type foundry and printers warehouse.

There were three yards for building steamers, with two hundred employes. There were nine printing establishments, and seven hat factories. There were eleven soap and candle factories, eleven tanneries, thirteen cabinet factories, four rope walks, two breweries, twenty-nine boot and shoe shops, two wall paper factories.

There were ten saddle and trunk factories, three tobacco and snuff factories, nine tin and coppersmiths, one oil mill, two wool carding and fulling mills. There were six chair factories, three wood turners, eleven cooper shops, one clock factory, three plough factories, eight carriage and wagon factories, two potteries.

There were two small woolen and cotton factories, two boot and shoe tree makers, two plane-stock, bit and screw makers, two comb factories, one looking glass and picture frame maker, five chemical laboratories. There were six book binderies, seven silversmiths, ten bakeries, one paper mill, twenty-two smiths, five hundred carpenters, thirty painters, thirty-five tailors and clothiers, one cotton spinning factory, one brass foundry, one mattress factory, one white lead factory. There were four stone cutting works, one hundred and ten bricklayers, stone masons and plasterers, one distillery.

The sugar refinery was flourishing. There were three copperplate engravers, one miniature painter, three portrait painters, one cotton and wool carder, two steam saw mills, four carpet and stocking weavers, one powder mill, two crockery and stoneware factories, one wood carver, forty milliners, two brush makers, one wheat fan factory, one pump and bell maker. There was one saddle tree maker, one sash maker, two piano makers, one organ builder, five shoemakers.

Pugh and Teeters glass works at Moscow, Dewalts paper mills at Mill Grove and three cotton and spinning factories, that were all outside the city but owned and managed by citizens of Cincinnati, should also be included.

The value of the manufactures of Cincinnati for 1826 amounted to one million, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In 1815 the water traffic of Cincinnati was conducted by means of flat-bottomed boats, keelboats and barges. Steamboats were beginning to be used on the Ohio and Mississippi.

The chief export was flour. Next to this came pork, bacon, lard, then whiskey, peach brandy, beer and porter. Exports also included pot and pearlash, cheese, soap, candles, hemp, spun yarn, walnut, cherry and blue ash sideboards, cabinet furniture and chairs. Kiln dried Indian meal was sent to the West Indies.

Imports were received from Philadelphia and Baltimore. These consisted of many sorts of goods from Europe, New England and the East Indies.

Dr. Drake, at that period expressed his conviction that the West would receive most of its imports through New Orleans. He noted the difficulties of bringing goods over the Alleghanies, and that at that very time coffee, salt fish, claret and other wines, copperas, queensware, paints, mahogany and logwood,

sugar, molasses, cotton, rice and salted hides were being brought by way of New Orleans.

The government at that time was projecting the National Road, and this, when completed, would make land transportation easier. New York state was also planning its great canal, and this in time would also simplify importation into this region.

At that period the imports from Missouri were lead, peltry and skins. There came from Tennessee and Kentucky cotton, tobacco, saltpetre and marble. The imports from Pennsylvania and Virginia were millstones, bar iron, rolled iron and cast iron, coal, salt, glassware, pine timber and planks.

The furs came from the region of the Big Miami, the Wabash and the Maumee.

In 1815 the imports were valued at $534,680. In 1816 they amounted to $691,075. In 1817 they had risen to $1,442,266. In 1818 they amounted to $1,619,030.

Exports from Cincinnati from the month of October, 1818, to March, 1819, were $1,334,080. $650,000 of this sum was from flour at $5 a barrel. $150,000 was from pork at $15 a barrel. $22,080 was from hams and bacon at eight cents a pound; $46,000 from lard at 11 cents a pound; $66,000 from tobacco at 11 cents a pound; $40,000 from whiskey at 50 cents a gallon.

The directory gave the names of sixty-three steamboats, from 25 to 700 tons burden, plying between Pittsburgh, New Orleans and St. Louis.

About one-fourth of the boats at that time on western rivers had been constructed at Cincinnati or neighborhood within a period of two years.

The first steamboat made on these waters as a passenger boat exclusively was the "General Pike," built at Cincinnati in 1818.

The largest boat mentioned was the "United States," 700 tons, constructed at Jeffersonville in 1819.

The canals through the Miami region were being discussed. The Cincinnati and Hamilton Turnpike Company had been incorporated January, 1817, for the building of a turnpike from Main street to Hamilton. The Cincinnati and Dayton Turnpike Company had been incorporated in 1817 to make a turnpike from Cincinnati to Dayton, through Franklin.

The Cincinnati society for the promotion of agriculture, manufactures and domestic economy had been organized. William H. Harrison was president; Andrew Mack, first vice president; Ethan Stone, second vice president; Zaccheus Biggs, third vice president; Stephen Wood, fourth vice president; Jesse Embree, secretary; James Findlay, treasurer; James Taylor, Ephraim Brown, Daniel Drake, Jacob Burnet, William Corry, Gorham A. Worth, Isaac H. Jackson, James C. Morris and Jacob Broadwell, standing committee.

This organization aimed to improve agriculture and home productions to counteract the ill results of introducing so much foreign materials. It declared itself in favor of reduction of the cost of living as a means of lessening financial straits, and recommended citizens to decline to buy or allow to be used in their families imported liquors, fruits, nuts, preserves. It advised against the wearing of black as a sign of mourning; against expensive and merely ornamental articles of dress, abstinence from use of imported goods of any kind

when practicable, and giving preference to home manufactures; advised refusal to buy either food or dress of an extravagant kind; advised rigid economy in all respects and the making of purchases for use rather than for ornament. This course, the members believed would further the prosperity of the country.

The directory for 1826 had much to say of steam navigation and boat building and claimed that no city had built more boats than Cincinnati. It declared that the coming of steam navigation had "wrought a change in the appearance and nature of commercial transactions which the most active fancy could a few years ago have scarcely conceived."

Sixty steamboats, of 11,225 tons, had been built here.

There arrived and departed from Cincinnati twenty-one boats of 4,117 tons, from the 5th to the 12th of February, 1827.

In 1826 the imports were $2,528,590. The exports were $1,063,560. The larger part of the latter was taken to the West Indies and South America.

The value of the flour exported was $165,000, while there was $100,000 of whiskey and $100,000 of pork.

From 1811 to 1829, 81 of the 314 steamboats built on western waters had been put up in Cincinnati.

From March to June of 1829 there were 497 steamboat arrivals carrying 8,318 cabin passengers and 14,160 deck passengers.

The directory of 1829 observes "the gratifying fact that the pork and bacon and beef of Ohio have undergone a very considerable improvement since the introduction and liberal use of rock salt. There is now no substantial reason why these staple articles should not be as well cured in Cincinnati as in any part of the world, or why the hams of Ohio should not be held in as high repute as those of Boston or Westphalia, saving the very savoury difference between an exotic and a domestic production."

The Miami Canal was completed in November, 1828. The first boat went from Cincinnati to Dayton during March, 1829. The canal was in length 67.75 chains and 96 links. These figures include the Hamilton cut and the Miami and Mad river feeders, in which were twenty locks. The cost of the canal was $746,852, an average cost of about $11,000 a mile.

During April, May and June of that year, the canal tolls received were $3,515. The freight carried was 6,101 tons. The number of passengers was 2,302.

More manufactories had risen. One of these was the Cincinnati Cotton Factory, Miller and Company, owners, at Seventh and Smith streets. The Covington Cotton Factory had also come into being. There had also grown up the Hamilton Foundry and Steam Engine Factory, owned by Pierce, Harkness and Voorheis, the steam engine factory of Goodloe and Borden, the steam engine factory of West and Stone, and the steam flour mill of Fox.

It was about 1828 that a great boom in the building of steam engines came in this city and region. The reputation of Cincinnati for engines and machinery spread. Cist in 1851, commenting on the fact that between 1846 and 1850 about eighty per cent of the engines and sugar mills put up in Louisiana were manufactured in Cincinnati, prophesied that within a few years every sugar mill or engine made for Texas, Louisiana and Cuba would be built in Cincinnati,

Cincinnati could deliver machinery in Louisiana ten per cent cheaper than could eastern makers.

Cincinnati for many years was known throughout the land as "Porkopolis," a name perhaps not much coveted by the citizens of the Queen City but justified possibly by the large pork interests centered here for several decades.

Richard Fosdick, in 1810, was the pioneer in this industry. Pessimists had told him that beef and pork could not be satisfactorily cured in this climate, but he disproved their prophesies, and opened up what became a vast industry.

John Shays was engaged in this business here in 1824. Cist writing in 1845 states: "I well recollect cart loads upon cart loads of spare ribs, such as could not be produced anywhere at the east or beyond the Atlantic, drawn to the water's edge and emptied into the Ohio, to get rid of them. Even yet a man may get a market basket filled with tender loins and spare ribs for a dime."

The industry of pork packing grew here very rapidly. In 1826 it had already become so extensive as to be declared larger than that of Baltimore, or perhaps than at any other point anywhere.

Forty thousand hogs were packed here from November, 1826, to February, 1827.

For many years the slaughter houses were chiefly in the valley of Deer Creek, and the waters were in consequence terribly polluted. The houses for packing were scattered about the city. At present the slaughtering and packing establishments are chiefly up the Millcreek valley. Up-to-date processes have done away with much of the offensiveness formerly connected with this business.

In 1843, forty-three per cent of the pork packing of Ohio was done in Cincinnati. In 1850-51 this had increased to eighty per cent.

It was now the chief hog market of the world. This fact arose from the situation of Cincinnati in a vast grain raising and hog growing region.

In 1832, the number of hogs packed was 85,000; in 1833, there were 123,000; in 1834, the number was 162,000; 1835, 123,000; 1836, 103,000; 1837, 182,000; 1838, 190,000; 1839, 195,000; 1840, 160,000; 1841, 220,000; 1842, 250,000; 1843, 240,000; 1844, 173,000; 1845, 275,000.

In 1850, the number had increased to 324,539. For several years the average was 375,000. During one year, 498,160 were packed.

At that time in this city there were thirty-three large pork and beef packers and ham and beef curers, besides several smaller operators.

Cist, in Cincinnati in 1859, said: "The hogs raised for this market are generally a cross of Irish Grazier, Byfield, Berkshire, Russia and China in such proportions as to unite the qualifications of size, tendency to fat, and beauty of shape to the hams.

"They are driven in at the age of from eleven to eighteen months old, in general, although a few reach greater ages. The hogs run in the woods until within five or six weeks of killing time, when they are turned into corn fields to fatten. If the acorns and beech nuts are abundant, they require less corn, the flesh and fat, although hardened by the corn, is not as firm as when they are turned into the corn fields in a less thriving condition, during years when mast, as it is called, is less abundant.

"From the eighth to the tenth of November the pork season begins and the hogs are sold by the farmers direct to the packers, when the quantity they own justifies it. Some of these farmers drive, in one season, as high as one thousand head of hogs into their fields. From a hundred and fifty to three hundred are more common numbers, however. When less than a hundred are owned, they are bought up by drovers until a sufficient number is gathered for a drove. The hogs are driven into pens adjacent to the respective slaughter houses.

"The slaughter houses of Cincinnati are in the outskirts of the city, ten in number, and fifty by one hundred and thirty feet each in extent, the frames being boarded up with movable lattice work at the sides, which is kept open to admit air in the ordinary temperature but is shut up during the intense cold, which occasionally attends the packing season, so that hogs shall be frozen so stiff that they cannot be cut up to advantage. These establishments employ as high as one hundred hands, selected for the business, which requires a degree of strength and activity that always commands high wages.

"For the purpose of further illustrating the business thus described, let us take the operations of the active season of 1847-48. There is little doubt that an estimate of five hundred thousand hogs, by far the largest quantity ever yet put up in Cincinnati, is not beyond the actual fact. This increase partly results from the growing importance of the city as a great hog market, for reasons which will be made apparent in a later page, but more particularly to the vast enlargement in number and improved condition of hogs throughout the west, consequent on the season's unprecedented harvest of corn. What that increase was may be inferred from the official registers of the hogs of Ohio, returned to the auditor of state, as subject to taxation, being all those of and over six months in age. These were one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand, being an excess of twenty-five per cent, or three hundred and fifty thousand hogs, over those of the previous year. Those of Kentucky, whence come most of our largest hogs, as well as a considerable share of our supplies in the article, exhibited a proportionate increase, while the number in Indiana and Illinois greatly exceed this ratio of progress.

"Of five hundred thousand hogs cut up here during that season the product, in the manufactured article, will be: Barrels of pork, 180,000; pounds of bacon, 25,000,000; pounds of lard, 16,500,000.

"The buildings in which the pork is put up are of great extent and capacity, and in every part thoroughly arranged for the business. They generally extend from street to street, so as to enable one set of operations to be carried on without interfering with another. There are thirty-six of these establishments, beside a number of minor importance.

"The stranger here during the packing, and especially the forwarding of the article, becomes bewildered in the attempt to keep up with the eye and the memory, the various and successive processes he has witnessed, in following the several stages of putting the hog into its final marketable shape, and in surveying the apparently interminable rows of drags which at that period occupy the main avenues to the river in continuous lines, going and returning, a mile or more in length, excluding every other use of those streets from daylight to dark. Nor is his wonder lessened when he surveys the immense quantity of hogsheads of

bacon, barrels of pork, and kegs of lard, for which room can not be found on the pork house floors, extensive as they are, and which are therefore spread over the public landing and block up every vacant space on the sidewalks, the public streets, and even adjacent lots otherwise vacant.

"These are the products, thus far, of the pork houses' operations alone. That is to say, the articles referred to are put up in these establishments, from the hams, shoulders, leaf lard, and a small portion of the jowls—the residue of the carcasses, which are taken to the pork houses, being left to enter elsewhere into other departments of manufacture. The relative proportions, in weight of bacon and lard, rest upon contingencies. An unexpected demand and advance in the price of lard would greatly reduce the disparity, if not invert the proportion of these two articles. A change in the prospects of the value of pickled pork, during the progress of packing, would also reduce or increase the proportion of barreled pork to the bacon and lard.

"The lard made here is exported in packages to the Havana market, where, being extensively used, as in the United States, for cooking, it answers the purpose to which butter is applied in this country. It is shipped to the Atlantic markets also, for local use, as well as for export to England and France, either in the shape it leaves this market or in lard oil, large quantities of which are manufactured at the east."

Pork packing has continued to be one of the great industries of Cincinnati; indeed the value of the pack is considerably greater than ever. But the relative proportion has not been maintained. The opening up of the great West, the westward movement of the center of population, the vast increase in corn production in the West, have caused the tremendous growth of hog raising and pork packing in other places. Today, Chicago is the real Porkopolis, while Kansas City, South Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Indianapolis, Cudahy, Wis., and St. Paul are ahead of Cincinnati in this respect.

Cist in his "Cincinnati in 1841," states that in 1840 there were two hundred and twenty-seven establishments working in wood. These employed one thousand, five hundred and fifty-seven men. The value of their product for that year was $2,222,857.

There were one hundred and nine iron factories, employing one thousand, two hundred and fifty men, producing $1,728,549.

Of establishments working in other metals there were sixty-one with four hundred and sixty-one hands, producing $658,040.

There were two hundred and twelve shops working in leather, wholly or partly, with eight hundred and eighty employes, producing $1,068,700.

There were twenty-four shops working in bristles, hair and similar substances, with one hundred and ninety-eight employes, producing $366,400.

Thirty-six establishments wrought in wool, cotton, hemp and linen, with three hundred and fifty-nine employes, producing $411,190.

Of establishments working in paints, drugs, chemicals, etc. there were eighteen, with one hundred and fourteen employes, with a product of $458,250.

Fifty-one establishments worked in earth, with three hundred employes, producing $238,300.

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, THIRD AND CENTRAL AVENUE, 1906

Forty-seven establishments worked in paper, with five hundred and twelve employes, producing $669,600.

One hundred and seventy work-shops dealt in food, with fifteen hundred and sixty-seven hands, with an outcome of $5,269,627.

Fifty-nine shops represented the fine arts and science, with one hundred and thirty-nine employes, producing $179,100.

Three hundred and thirty-two establishments represented building enterprises, employing one thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight men, with a product of $953,267.

There were also two hundred and fifty-nine miscellaneous establishments, with one thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three employes, producing $3,208,790.

There was a total of manufacturing employes of ten thousand, six hundred and forty-seven. The whole product was $17,432,670. The investment was $14,541,842.

Mr. Cist declared "Manufacturing is decidedly our heaviest interest, in a pecuniary and political sense, and inferior to few others in a moral one."

There were more than fifty steam engines in use. There were also five in Newport and Covington.

The iron foundries were among the chief industries. There were eight bell and brass foundries.

There were four manufactories for mathematical and philosophical instruments.

Stoves and hollow-ware were among the successful enterprises.

In 1835 one hundred steam engines were built here, two hundred and forty cotton gins, twenty sugar mills, and twenty-two steamboats.

In that year the combined products of Cincinnati, Newport and Covington amounted to five hundred millions of dollars.

A writer in the *Western Monthly Magazine and Literary Journal* of January, 1836, said that Cincinnati had "but few if any overgrown manufacturing establishments, but a large number of small ones, confined to individual enterprise and personal superintendence. These are distributed among all classes of the population, and produce a great variety of articles which minister to the wants and comforts and luxuries of the people in almost every part of the Mississippi valley. In truth, with the exception of Pittsburgh, there is no city in the west or south that, in its manufactures and manufacturing capacity, bears any approach to Cincinnati and her associate towns."

The investment at that time in commercial houses, in foreign trade and commission business was 5,200,000.

The capital in retail dry goods, hardware, groceries and other stores was $12,877,000.

The investment in the lumber business was $133,000.

October 22, 1839, the Chamber of Commerce had been established. Its monthly meeting place was the rooms of the Young Men's Mercantile Library.

There were in 1841 seven insurance companies; the Cincinnati Insurance Company, the Firemen's Insurance Company, Washington Insurance Company,

the Fire Department's Insurance Company, Canal Insurance Company, the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and the Equitable Insurance Company.

At that time the Miami canal, which had been completed to Dayton in 1828, had been continued to Piqua, and was being continued to Defiance. There it was to meet the Wabash canal. By this means there would be water connection with Lake Erie.

The White Water canal, then almost completed and twenty-five miles in length, joined Cincinnati at Harrison with the White Water canal of Indiana.

There were several locks being built to open the Licking river to navigation.

The Little Miami railroad was also in operation and formed a means of communication with the interior.

There were five important turnpikes, the Cincinnati and Hamilton, the Harrison, the Lebanon and Springfield, the Cincinnati and Wooster and the Covington, Georgetown and Lexington turnpike.

One thousand, one hundred and twenty-five miles of canal railroad and turnpikes centering in Cincinnati had been built or were being constructed.

In 1840 the bookmaking industry in this city had reached large proportions, almost a million volumes, valued at a quarter of a million dollars having been published in Cincinnati in that year.

Cist, in 1841, made a contrast between the appearance of Pittsburgh and the Cincinnati of that day dwelling upon the vast volumes of smoke hanging over the former city. "How different is all this from Cincinnati where the manufactures, with the exception of a few, are either set in motion by the water of the canal, or are in the literal sense manufactures,—works of the hand. These last embrace the principal share of the productive industry of our mechanics and are carried on in the upper stories, or in the rear shops of the warerooms, in which they are exposed for sale, in a variety and to an extent which can only be realized by a visit to the interior of those establishments." How unlike the Cincinnati of today, smoking like the forge of Vulcan!

At that same time, Mr. Cist argued for the use of coal as against wood, then the chief fuel. He declared coal easier to transport and convenient both to receive and to store; he said it "is much cheaper, coal being twelve and a half cents a bushel and wood $3.50 a cord; it is safer both in burning by day and keeping alive at night; it requires less care; it is more easily rekindled of mornings after having been covered at night." His fellow citizens were convinced, and we have a smoky Cincinnati.

Mr. Cist quotes from Horace Greeley, who had visited Cincinnati in 1850 and who said in the *New York Tribune:* "It requires no keenness of observation to perceive that Cincinnati is destined to become the focus and mart for the grandest circle of manufacturing thrift on this continent. Her delightful climate, her unequaled and ever-increasing facilities for cheap and rapid commercial intercourse with all parts of the country and the world, her enterprising and energetic population, her own elastic and exulting growth, are all elements which predict and insure her electric progress to giant greatness. I doubt if there is another spot on the earth where food, fuel, cotton, timber, iron can all be concentrated so cheaply,—that is at so moderate a cost of human labor in producing and bringing them together,—as here. Such fatness of soil, such a

wealth of mineral treasure—coal, iron, salt, and the finest clays for all purposes of use—and all cropping out from the steep, facile banks of placid though not sluggish navigable rivers. How many Californias could equal, in permanent worth, this valley of the Ohio?"

Between 1840 and 1850 the growth in manufacturing had been vast. In 1840 the number of employes engaged in manufacturing had been 8,040, and the product of their labors had been for the year $16,366,443. In 1850 the same class of workers numbered 28,527, producing $46,789,279.

There were 4,695 hands at work in the foundries. There were 2,450 in the pork, beef and ham curing factories. There were 1,310 in the tobacco establishments. There were 1,158 in furniture factories. There were 1,760 in the manufacture of boots and shoes. There were 2,320 carpenters and builders.

The imports in pork in bulk for 1850-51 were 14,348,204 pounds. Those of corn were 443,746 bushels. The imports of flour were 434,359 barrels, and of whiskey 199,248 barrels. 102,391 heads of hogs were brought in.

The exports of pork and bacon in bulk were 4,742,405. The exports of whiskey were 188,873 barrels and of flour 347,471 barrels.

The industry of raising strawberries had increased rapidly, and in 1848 the product of this kind was 7,000 bushels.

The culture of grapes was also receiving much attention. Mr. Longworth, Mr. F. H. Yeatman and Mr. Buchanan were notable among those who were engaged in grape production. There were 300 vineyards within twenty miles of the city, covering 900 acres and producing 120,000 gallons of wine.

Cist commented at length upon the suburban development. He noted that improved roads, omnibuses, stages and railway cars were binding outlying villages to the city.

In 1851 the chair factory of C. D. Johnston in this city was the largest of its kind in the world. The daily product of whiskey in the city and vicinity was 1,145 barrels. The annual product was valued at $2,857,900.

Nicholas Longworth had one hundred and fifteen acres in grapes. His wine cellar was forty-four feet by one hundred and thirty-five in size, and was four and a half stories high.

The wine industry employed five hundred persons and produced annually $150,000.

In 1850 the Cincinnati Type Foundry produced $70,000 annually and employed one hundred men. All kinds of type were made here.

Messrs. Guilford and Jones also employed twenty-one hands in the manufacture of type.

An important manufacture was oil cloth, the production of which had begun in 1834.

William Chambers, a noted publisher of Edinburg, visited Cincinnati in 1853, and commented in a book which he wrote about America: "Like all travelers from England who visit the factories of the United States, I was struck with the originality of many of the mechanical contrivances which came under my notice in Cincinnati. Under the enlightenment of universal education and the impulse of a great and growing demand, the American mind would seem to be ever on the rack of invention to discover fresh applications of inanimate power.

Almost everywhere may be seen something new in the arts. As regards carpentry machinery, one of the heads of an establishment said, with some confidence, that the Americans were fifty years in advance of Great Britain. Possibly this was too bold an assertion; but it must be admitted that all kinds of American cutting tools are of a superior description, and it is very desirable that they should be examined in a candid spirit by English manufacturers. In mill machinery the Americans have effected some surprising improvements. At one of the machine manufactories in Cincinnati is shown an article to which I may draw the attention of English country gentlemen. It is a portable flour mill, occupying a cube of only four feet; and yet, by means of various adaptations, capable of grinding with a power of three horses from fourteen to sixteen bushels per hour, the flour produced being of so superior a quality that it has carried off various prizes at the agricultural shows. With a mill of this kind, attached to the ordinary thrashing machines, any farmer could grind his own wheat, and be able to send it to market as finely dressed as if it came from a professional miller. As many as five hundred of these portable and cheap mills are disposed of every year all over the southern and western states. Surely it would be worth while for English agricultural societies to procure specimens of these mills, as well as of farm implements generally, from America. A little of the money usually devoted to the over fattening of oxen would not, I think, be ill employed for such a purpose."

In 1859, Cist said that manufacturing and industrial products had more than doubled since 1851. In 1859 these values were $112,254,400. Raw material was represented by $58,000,000 of this sum, while $54,000,000 represented labor and interest on capital.

The pork and beef packing industry produced $6,300,000.

The castings from the foundries represented more than $6,000,000.

The value of ready made clothing was $15,000,000, this industry being the largest business in Cincinnati.

The product in whiskey was valued at $5,318,730.

The wine business produced values of $500,000.

Boots and shoes represented $1,750,450.

Alcohol and spirits of wine were valued at $2,260,000.

The product in ale and beer was $1,500,000.

The year 1857 was one of wide spread financial panic, and there was a marked decrease in Cincinnati of both imports and exports, but there were very few total failures of business houses in Cincinnati. The imports of 1857-58 were $74,348,758. The exports were $47,497,095.

Cist in 1859 declared Cincinnati second only to Philadelphia in manufactures.

Cist catalogues at great length nearly two hundred of the industries of the city, with the number of hands employed and the value of their products. These range over almost the whole list of employments and manufactures for human needs and the gratification of the tastes.

It is noticeable that Cincinnati had a place in early photography. Cist noted in 1844 "Winter's Chemical Diorama.—Our townsman, R. Winter, has returned from the east with his chemical pictures, which he has been exhibiting for the last thirteen months in Boston, New York and Baltimore, with distinguished suc-

cess. He is now among his early friends, who feel proud that the defiance to produce such pictures as Daguerre's, which was publicly made by Maffel and Lonati, who exhibited them here, was taken up and successfully accomplished by a Cincinnati artist. Nothing can be more perfect than the agency of light and shade, to give life and vraisemblance to these pictures. They are four in number. The Milan Cathedral at Midnight Mass, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, Belshazzar's Feast and the Destruction of Jerusalem. These are all fine, each having its appropriate excellences; but the rich, yet harmonious coloring in the two last has an incomparable effect, which must strike every observer. But the pen cannot adequately describe the triumphs of the pencil; the eye alone must be the judge."

In 1859 the railway lines connecting this city with other places were the Little Miami, the Marietta and Cincinnati, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Cincinnati and Indiana, and the Ohio and Mississippi.

There was connection with three thousand, two hundred and thirty-two miles of railroad. There were also in process of construction four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine miles of connecting lines.

It was in 1846 that the Little Miami Railroad, to Springfield, was opened. This event, of course, marks one of the great epochs of the city's life, as it was its first railway. Thirty-five miles of this road had been graded in 1841. Contracts had been made for further grading. In 1843 thirty miles of the railroad were ready for use. There was then in possession of the company one eight-wheeled locomotive, two passenger cars and eight freight cars. Cincinnati manufacturers had constructed all these. July 17, 1844, the railroad was opened to Xenia. This was a distance of sixty-eight miles. August 10, 1846, the first train ran from Cincinnati to Springfield. The cost of construction to this date had been two million, two hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars. In 1848 connection with Sandusky was finished.

At that same date the road from Xenia to Columbus was completed.

After May 1, 1849, one train daily each direction had been passing between Cincinnati and Springfield. Passengers for the east going from Cincinnati were provided by the agent here with tickets by way of the Little Miami, and Mad river and Lake Erie railroads to Sandusky, by steamboat to Buffalo, and then by railroad to Albany and by steamboat thence to New York.

After the New York and Erie road had been completed, passengers could take steamboats to Dunkirk and then go by rail to New York.

Two trains each day left Cincinnati in 1851. One train left this city at 5:20 a. m. and the other at 2:30 p. m. Travelers on the afternoon train arrived at Sandusky at six o'clock the next morning. They could get steamboat connection at seven o'clock for Buffalo. There a train could be gotten for Albany, and thence a steamer for New York.

Passengers could reach Detroit by steamer connection from Sandusky. They could reach Montreal, Toronto and Quebec by steamer from Buffalo.

At Albany one could find railway connection with Boston, and at New York with Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The fare from Cincinnati to Springfield was $2.50, to Sandusky $6.50, to Detroit $8.00 and to Buffalo $8.80.

The fare from Buffalo to New York was $7.50.

The total fare from Cincinnati to New York was thus $16.30. The steamboats made no extra charge for meals and berths.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, chartered March 2, 1846, opened September 19, 1850. Mr. L'Hommedieu, in an address before the Pioneer Association, said: "It may be expected I should say something of the second railroad built in our city,—the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, or the Great Miami railroad. When this road was commenced in 1848, the question as to the superiority of railroads over canals had been settled in the public mind, and there was no such difficulty in raising funds as had been experienced by the Little Miami Company. The bonds of roads then under way,—such as the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Lake Shore and others,—were negotiated in New York, so as to net from eighty to eighty-five cents on the dollar. County, town and township subscriptions to capital stock were readily obtained, and railroads were built with comparative ease.

"The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, however, was built without the aid of any such subscriptions. Its stocks and bonds were sold at par, without the employment of New York or other brokers. Such was the faith at home in the enterprise, that within a month a cash subscription of three-fourths of a million was made by our merchants, manufacturers, and other citizens. New York capitalists took the remaining stock and the first issue of bonds at par. This was the first instance in which western securities had found a market in New York without making heavy sacrifices, and it took the New York city brokers by surprise at its presumption and success.

"The road was placed under contract and built in a little over a year's time. It was opened on the 19th of September, 1851, and for twenty years or more promptly met all its obligations, and, after paying interest on bonds, made fair average dividends to its stockholders."

The Ohio and Mississippi railroad was the next to come to Cincinnati. It was opened May, 1857. This road, which runs to St. Louis, is now a part of the system of the Baltimore and Ohio. Connections were made with what was at first the Atlantic and Great Western, afterward the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and with the Erie road.

In 1845, the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company was chartered as the Belpre and Cincinnati Railroad Company. It was merged in 1851 with the Franklin and Ohio River Railroad Company and began to construct a road from the vicinity of Parkersburg to Cincinnati. April 15, 1857, this line was finished to the Little Miami at Loveland. After taking in a number of other roads, the Marietta and Cincinnati Company was in 1883 reorganized as the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Road. The Baltimore and Southwestern Company was organized in 1889 and passed under the general supervision of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis road received its charter March 12, 1845. What was the original road, 138 miles, was finished February 22, 1851. The road between Springfield and Delaware was obtained in 1861. As an extension into Cincinnati, the Cincinnati and Springfield Company was

formed and the Dayton Short Line was finished July 1, 1872. The "Big Four" now owns this whole system.

By the census of 1860 we see that the number of pursuits followed in Cincinnati was at that time three hundred and forty. Of these two hundred and thirty were those of manufacturers, artisans and mechanics.

There were fifty more pursuits than in 1850.

Mansfield, state commissioner of statistics at the time, declared that twenty more pursuits were followed in Cincinnati than in Chicago and fifty more than in all Indiana.

The manufacture of tobacco in Cincinnati was begun in 1863.

In 1869, there were one hundred and eighty-seven kinds of manufactures produced in Cincinnati and vicinity. This output came from 3,000 establishments. These employed 55,275 hands. The capital invested was $49,824,000. The value of the product for the year was $104,657,000.

The gain over 1860 was one hundred and twenty-three per cent. The gain since 1840 was five hundred and forty per cent.

In 1869, the value of iron produce was $5,500,000; the value of furniture $17,000,000; meats $9,000,000; clothing $4,500,000; liquors, $4,500,000; soaps and candles, $1,500,000; mills of all kinds, $2,000,000; oils, lands, &c., $3,000,000.

Cincinnati in 1867 ranked third in manufactures among the cities of the nation. It stood fourth in the bookmaking industry.

In 1873 Cincinnati still maintained this rank in manufacturing. One third of the medals given at the Vienna Exposition to manufacturers in this country were awarded to Cincinnatians.

In 1873 the manufacturing products of this city were valued at $143,000,000.

The report of the Board of Trade for 1870 gave the following comparative statistics: Number of employes 1850, 28,527; in 1860, 30,268; in 1870, 59,354. The value of products in 1850, $46,789,279; in 1860, $46,995,062; in 1870, $119,114,089.

The year 1873 was that of a great panic. S. D. Maxwell said of this panic, in his report in 1876 as superintendent of the chamber of commerce: "Cincinnati, in the midst of this general depression, was peculiarly situated. Alone, among the great cities of the country, she was the center of a large district which had sustained tremendous losses from the storms of the previous harvest. In some places crops had been literally ruined and in others badly damaged. It was nothing short of a great agricultural disaster in nearly the whole locality upon which Cincinnati draws for her local trade. In the light of these circumstances must be read the detailed result of the year, for it reveals facts concerning the prosperity of this city which, if not exceptional among the great centers of business, are remarkable, and speak for the enterprise of the merchants of the city, the stability of our manufacturers, and the solidity of our commercial foundations so forcibly that it should silence all croakers and be a subject for general congratulation among our whole people.

"In volume the business of Cincinnati has not only suffered little diminution, but in some departments it has been more than maintained. The aggregate value is considerably less than the preceding year, but this grew mainly out of the steady and in many cases great shrinkages in prices. The number of pounds,

yards and packages, in general is the only fair test of relative trade, and with this measure there is little but encouragement to the business men of Cincinnati. The season certainly has not been a money-making one, but with constantly shrinking prices good profits could not be expected."

The actual volume of business during that trying year in coal and pig iron was the largest in the history of the city to that time, while there was an increase in the cotton business, a small increase in hog products, grain and certain other products.

In 1878, the total values of manufactures were $138,736,065.

There were 5,272 establishments at work. There were 67,145 employes.

The investment in manufactures was $57,509,000.

The school books trade of Cincinnati was now equal to that of any city in the world.

Only one other city surpassed Cincinnati in the law book manufacture.

The production of oleomargarine had begun here in 1877.

In 1880, Colonel S. D. Maxwell said in his report as superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce: "The aggregate value of the products of our manufacturing industry, the number of hands employed, the value of real estate occupied, the cash capital invested, and the number of establishments engaged in Cincinnati, for each year in which statistics have been compiled touching these particulars, will be found in the following table: Total for year 1840, hands employed 9,040, value of products, $16,366,443; 1850, hands employed, 28,527, value of products $46,189,279; 1860, $46,995,062; 1869, cash capital invested, $45,225,586, value of real estate occupied, $36,853,783, hands employed 59,354, value of products, $119,140,089; 1870, cash value invested, $51,673,741, value of real estate occupied, $37,124,119, hands employed, 59,827, value of production, $127,459,021; 1871, cash capital invested, $50,520,179, value of real estate occupied, $40,443,553, hands employed, 58,443, value of production, $135,988,365; 1872, number of establishments, 3,971, cash capital invested, $55,265,129, value of real estate occupied, $45,164,954, hands employed, 58,508, value of production, $145,486,675; 1873, number of establishments, 4,118, cash capital invested, $54,377,853, value of real estate occupied, $47,753,133, hands employed, 55,015, value of production, $127,698,858; 1874, number of establishments 4,469, cash capital invested, $63,149,085, value of real estate occupied, $52,151,680, hands employed, 60,999, value of production, $143,207,371; 1875, number of establishments, 4,693, cash capital invested, $64,429,740, value of real estate occupied, $53,326,440, hands employed 62,218, value of production, $146,431,354; 1876, number of establishments 5,003, cash capital invested, $61,883,787, value of real estate occupied, $51,550,933, hands employed, 60,723, value of production, $140,583,960; 1877, number of establishments, 5,183, cash capital invested, $57,868,592, value of real estate occupied, $47,464,792, hands employed, 64,709, value of production, $135,123,768; 1878, number of establishments, 5,272, cash capital invested, $57,509,215, value of real estate occupied, $45,245,687, hands employed, 67,145, value of production, $158,736,165; 1879, number of establishments, 5,493, cash capital invested, $60,523,350, value of real estate occupied, $48,111,870, hands employed 74,798, value of production, $148,280.

BEGINNING OF CINCINNATI SKYSCRAPER ERA ABOUT 1904

"It is a noticeable feature of Cincinnati that they who are managing our industrial establishments are generally men who are thoroughly acquainted with the practical features of their business. They are mechanics themselves, who did not commence to build at the top of the structure, but at the bottom, when they had small means. These oaks, whose great spreading branches now shelter so many families of working men, were once small producers, who have grown up by degrees, gathering skill with experience and strength with their skill. The result is a large intelligence in the prosecution of business. Then, as a sequel to this, we find that the capital used by our manufacturers consists largely of the accumulations from their business. Their surplus has not been committed to the treacherous waves of speculation, but has been turned into their business to enlarge their usefulness.

"Again, our manufacturers largely own the real estate which they occupy. Among the great producers, those who are manufacturing under the roofs of other people are limited in number. These conditions secure a stability which is not attainable under other circumstances, an endurance, during periods of financial distress which is peculiar, and an ability to accommodate production to reduced wants, without impairing in any way the capacity of the manufacturer for promptly and advantageously providing for increased demand, when such demand may be warranted by the improved condition of the country.

"We generally associate with the idea of manufactures colossal establishments, and in some districts the productive industry manifests itself before the world through such great agencies only. But these giants among producers are not all that exist. Manufactures, in their most comprehensive sense, embrace everything in which material and labor, more or less skilled, are combined for the production of something to meet the wants of men. The business may be conducted on a very small scale. It may be done by a single man, and yet such a man is a manufacturer. In this city the business is distributed to an unusual degree. It is not conducted by a few great firms or companies, that hold in the realm of production imperial sway, and whose failure would carry with them wide-spread disaster. To the contrary, it consists of a large number of establishments, many of them by no means large, not a few really small, that make up in their united industries the mighty aggregate which has given this city such a prominent position among the manufacturing districts of this country. The whole number of establishments in this city and immediate vicinity in the year ending January 1, 1877 was five thousand and three. In the city of Philadelphia in 1870 the whole number of establishments was eight thousand, two hundred and sixty-two; but these produced an aggregate value of three hundred and thirty-eight million, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand, four hundred and forty-six dollars, in comparison with one hundred and forty million, five hundred and eighty-three thousand, nine hundred and sixty dollars produced by the whole number in Cincinnati.

"We all recognize the fact that a diversity of production secures a more sure and steady prosperity. Here again is an element of strength at Cincinnati. Our manufactures extend to a great variety of articles, many of them entirely distinct from each other. They embrace productions from wood, stone, metal, animals, earth, paper, leather, grain, vegetable fibre, tobacco, drugs, and other articles

differing widely in their nature and in the wants and localities they are called upon to supply. The number of different kinds of goods made here is beyond the estimate of many of the best informed. If anything of a surprising nature were revealed by our industrial displays it was the scope of our production. The statistician finds it difficult to pursue the vocations. Men are working in their own houses. They are in obscure places. They are doing their business in a small way, but are swelling production. The kinds of manufactures are steadily increasing in number. You will hear of producers in unlooked-for localities, commencing the manufacture of new articles, doing it in an unpretending manner, but laying the foundation of great future usefulness to the city.

"The classes of goods manufactured here, without descending to the subdivisions of distinct classes, number one hundred and eighty-two. Embraced in each, in numerous instances, are many products which might with propriety have separate mention. Thus, in iron, though our manufactures extend to a great variety of articles, the classes number but thirty. Candles, soaps, and oils are embraced under one head. Many kinds of machinery are in one class, and so on through the list. In this department, the largest item is machinery, embracing stationary and portable engines, wood working machinery, sugar mills, steam fire engines, steam gauges, and an almost infinite variety of articles of a like nature. In wood working machinery, including machines for planing, moulding, mortising, sawing, boring and working generally in wood, Cincinnati has no superior if she has a peer. She had, in 1878, three establishments producing annually of these goods alone about five hundred thousand dollars. Over two hundred different kinds of machines are manufactured, which find a market not only in this country generally, but, with two or three minor exceptions, in every nation in Europe, in Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, South America and the West India islands. And for their qualities have received distinguished recognition wherever exhibited or known.

"In endeavoring to reach some idea of the relation which our manufactures sustain to the future progress of the city, it may be well to consider briefly what has been accomplished in the past. In the year 1840, the total product of our manufactures was sixteen million, three hundred and sixty-six thousand, four hundred and forty-three dollars; that is only thirty-seven years ago, our total product of all kinds was less than was either the single department of iron, wood, food or liquors in 1876. Our total product for the year ending January 1, 1877, it will be remembered, was one hundred and forty million, five hundred and eighty-three thousand, nine hundred and sixty dollars, having increased in the period seven hundred and fifty-eight per cent. The growth mainly having been steady, it is difficult to realize how amazingly we have progressed. This has all been accomplished within the recollection of many in this audience. Now, if the same ratio of increase should be exhibited in the coming thirty-seven years, the result would be still more astonishing, for it would in the year 1915 reach one billion, two hundred and six million, two hundred and ten thousand, five hundred and eighty-six dollars, or an amount equal to more than one fourth of the entire manufactured product of the United States in the year 1870. Now, the average product to the operative in 1876 was two thousand, three hundred and fifteen dollars. If in 1915 the relation should remain the same, it would render

necessary for the production five hundred and twenty-one thousand and forty-one hands, making, in operatives alone, a larger number than the present entire population of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, with their suburbs.

"The increase from 1840 to 1850 was, in the aggregate product one hundred and eighty-two per cent. From 1850 to 1860 there was, according to the federal census less than two per cent. From 1860 to 1870 it was one hundred and fifty-three per cent. What the increase has been from 1870 to the present time is the more difficult to ascertain on account of the great decline which has taken place in values. What that decline actually has been is not easily reached. From an extensive inquiry, I think thirty-three per cent a low estimate. This would make for the year 1876, the production equivalent to two hundred and ten million, eight hundred and seventy-five thousand, nine hundred and forty dollars, showing an increase, even in times of great depression and commercial distress, of sixty-five per cent in a period of six years. But goods in 1870, compared with 1860 as well as 1876, were above their relative value, so that it would probably be more fair to compare the year 1860 with 1876. This would show an increase of one hundred and ninety-nine per cent. It must be remembered too that notwithstanding a part of this period embraces the war, with its abnormal activity in many departments, it also comprises a period in which the industries of the country have been prostrated, and in which the inducements to manufacture have been well alone found in a purpose to maintain business and to save manufacturing property from decay and ultimate ruin. Admitting that our manufactures in 1880 will be no greater than now, it would show that on the average our production about triples itself every twenty years."

In 1880 the federal industrial census showed that Cincinnati had three thousand, six hundred and fifty-two manufacturing establishments.

There were three hundred and sixty-three boot and shoe shops and manufactories. There were two hundred and thirty-four bakeries. There were two hundred and forty-seven cigar factories. There were two hundred and forty-six clothing establishments. There were one hundred and twenty-five butchers. There were one hundred and twenty-six boat builders and block, tackle and spar makers. There were one hundred and eighteen tin and copper workers and metal roofers. There were one hundred and twenty boss carpenters and builders. There were one hundred and seventeen furniture and cabinet factories and repair shops.

There were forty-three thousand, seven hundred and seventy-two males and eleven thousand, four hundred and ninety-eight females above sixteen years of age employed in manufactures. There were four thousand, five hundred and thirty-five children and youths.

The total wages paid from May, 1878, to May, 1879, was $21,348,796.

The capital, invested was $61,139,841. The value of materials was $81,021,672. The value of the gross product was $138,526,463.

Manufactures in the vicinity, as in Lockland, Avondale, Millcreek, and so on can be properly included. In these places in the neighborhood there were one hundred and fifteen establishments. The capital was $2,647,000. The hands employed numbered one thousand, one hundred and sixty. The wages were $990,700. The material used was worth $5,760,000. The value of the total product was $8,320,000.

The number of establishments in the towns on the Kentucky side was four hundred and seventy-nine. The capital was $9,017,000. The employes numbered seven thousand, nine hundred and sixty. The wages were $3,981,000. The material was worth $18,741,000. The product was valued at $27,622,600.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade was organized in 1869. The board of transportation was founded in 1876.

"In the summer of 1878 the subject of a union of the two boards was broached, and a formal request for the appointment of a joint committee for the consideration of the project was passed by the Board of Trade August 17, 1878. The similarity of the objects of the two organizations seemed to indicate that this was the natural course to take. The Board of Trade has always taken a deep interest in matters relating to transportation, and one of the most important labors it had achieved was the breaking of the freight blockade at Louisville, a work that was only effected by means of a considerable outlay of money and the establishment of a special agency at that point, which was of the greatest importance to Cincinnati shippers. A formal consolidation of the two boards was effected April 7, 1879, under the title of the Cincinnati Board of Trade and Transportation.

CHAPTER XVI.

INDUSTRIES CONTINUED.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—INDUSTRIAL BUREAU AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION—GROWTH OF TRADE AND MANUFACTURING MANY FOLD IN LAST DECADE—TRADE EXCURSION TO THE SOUTH—PROPOSED THIRTY MILLION DOLLAR TERMINAL—MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION—BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH.

CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE: HISTORY OF ITS ORGANIZATION AND ITS EDIFICE.

The following history of the organization of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange and of the edifice injured by fire in 1911, together with the action of the association touching the latter, was prepared by Sidney D. Maxwell, superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, at the request of the board of real estate managers, for deposit in the corner-stone of the new edifice, which was laid on Saturday, June 18, 1887.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce was organized in October, 1839. The call for a meeting of merchants, interested in the formation of a commercial organization, was published in the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette* on the 14th day of that month, of which the following is a copy:

"We, the undersigned, feeling the want of a Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade in this city, and believing it would be of great advantage, recommend a meeting of the merchants, on the 15th of this month, at the hall of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association [kindly tendered for this purpose], to take into consideration such measures as may be necessary to carry it into effect. Signed: Kilgour, Taylor & Co., Gazzam & Butler, C. & L. Fletcher, Thos. J. Adams, R. Buchanan, John Young, Thos. Newell, James Reynolds, Chas. Fisher, Allen & Co., J. & S. H. Goodin, Green & Woodward, David Loring, Miller & Farrar, S. Fosdick & Co., Geo. H. Hartwell, Peter Neff, J. H. Groesbeck, Burrows & Hall, Jos. S. Bates & Co., Samuel Trevor, G. W. Messick, J. A. Simpson, Charles Foster, S. E. Pleasants, Avery & Athearn, William Goodman, Caleb Bates, J. York, Samuel B. Findley, John M. Rowan, Glascoe & Harrison, Wm. Disney & Son, Wm. Parry, C. Sontag & Co., E. Poor & Co., J. G. Smith & Co., Henry Miller, Irwin & Whiteman, Strader & Gorman, Henry Rockey, E. Lawrence & Co., L. Worthington, J. R. Baldridge, John Bailey & Co., J. P. Irwin, Corwin, Foot & Co., R. W. Lee, Hartshorne & Co., John Pullan, S. B. Hunt, N. W. Thomas & Co., Josiah Lawrence, John D. Jones, H. A. Amelung, J. & J. Graham, Trimble & Woodrow, George Carlisle, J. R. Coram

& Co., U. P. James, Wm. R. Foster, Phillips & Heaton, Kellogg, Kennett & Co., Joel Green, Hunnewell & G. H. Hill, Foot & Bowler, Wm. Irwin, G. Luckey & Co., Shillito & Pullan, John Reeves & Co., Jones & Armstrong, Richard Bates, George Conklin, J. D. Walbridge, N. P. Iglehart, J. Smith."

On the day named in the call a meeting was held, of which the following is the record:

"At a meeting of the merchants of the city held at the Mercantile Library Association rooms, on Tuesday evening, the 15th of October, 1839, called to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce for this city, on motion, R. Buchanan, Esq., was called to the chair and C. Duffield appointed secretary. On motion of M. R. Taylor, the chair appointed a committee of five to draft a preamble and resolutions for the action of the meeting. M. R. Taylor, John Young, Geo. H. Hartwell, R. G. Mitchell and M. Ranney were selected as that committee, and reported the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION.

"Whereas the great and constantly increasing importance of the commerce of this city, in the opinion of this meeting, requires the organization of a Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, for the purpose of establishing uniform regulations and unison of action in the promotion of its mercantile interests; therefore,

"*Resolved*, that a committee of fifteen persons be selected to draw up a code of regulations for the government of such a body, and subject the same to an adjourned meeting, to be held at this place on Tuesday evening next, the 22d of October, at 7 o'clock."

These having been adopted, the following gentlemen were chosen said committee: Griffin Taylor, Peter Neff, R. Buchanan, Thomas J. Adams, S. Trevor, George H. Hartwell, R. G. Mitchell, John Young, S. B. Findley, N. W. Thomas, John Bailey, James McCandless, Jacob Strader, L. Whiteman and S. O. Butler.

"Pursuant to adjournment a meeting was held on the 22d of October, at which the first constitution was adopted, and a committee appointed to obtain subscribers thereto.

"At a meeting convened on the 29th of the month for the election of officers, to serve until the regular annual meeting in January following, the committee on members reported 199 names; and the first election resulted in the choice of Griffin Taylor, president; R. G. Mitchell, Peter Neff, S. B. Findley, John Reeves, Thomas J. Adams and Jacob Strader, vice presidents; Henry Rockey, secretary; and B. W. Hewson, treasurer.

"On the following Tuesday evening, November 5th, by-laws were adopted and the association fully organized.

"At the first regular annual meeting held January 14, 1840, the committee appointed to engage rooms for the meetings of the chamber recommended 'the obtaining of apartments in the College building, on the east side of Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in connection with the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, at a rent of three hundred dollars, one-third to be paid by this chamber.' The recommendation of the committee was adopted,

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Now abandoned

and from that time forward the meetings were held in the College building, until its destruction by fire in the winter of 1844-45.

"This association with the library resulted in an arrangement by which the trade statistics, records, books of reference, etc., belonging to the chamber, were kept for a long time under the supervision of the librarian, and on a desk provided in the library were accessible to the members of the new commercial organization. On the completion of the new College building on Walnut street, both institutions removed thither, from the rooms temporarily used on Sycamore street, and occupied the second story front—the Chamber of Commerce in the north half and the library in the south. The first meeting of the chamber in the new hall was held on the 23d of July, 1846.

"The conjunction of the two institutions was maintained until the growth of the Library association rendered it necessary that it should have full occupancy of the apartment used by the chamber, when a request was made that the later body should obtain other rooms. Accordingly, on the 7th of July, 1851, the large room in the east half of the same building was leased and occupied until October 20, 1869, when it was destroyed by fire."

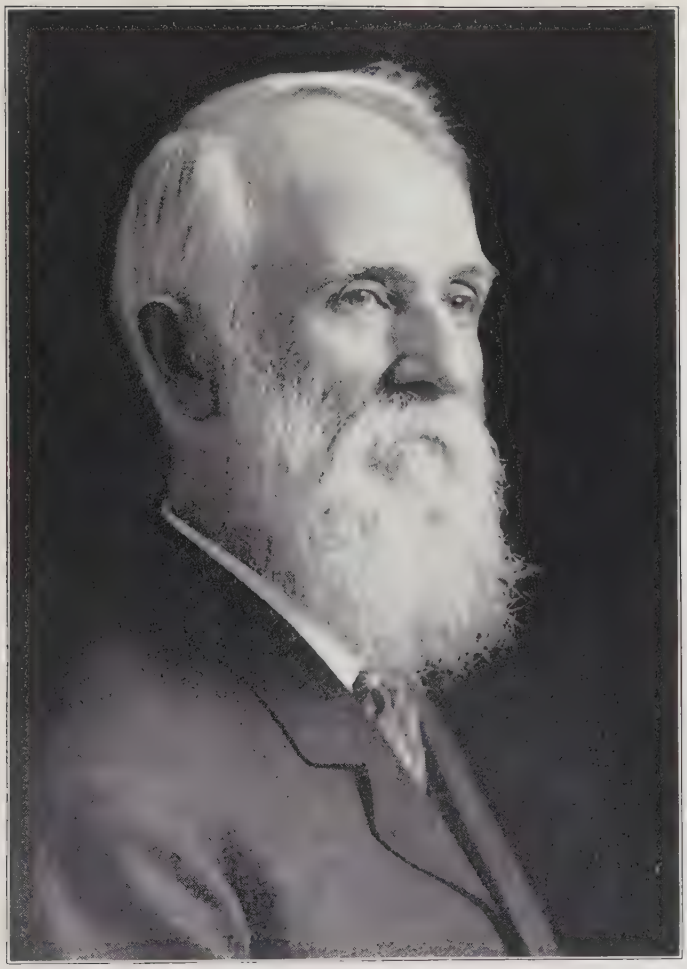
The Chamber of Commerce thereafter held its sessions in Hopkins hall, on the southwest corner of Fourth and Elm streets, until the 27th of December, 1869, when it removed to what is known as Smith and Nixon's hall, on the north side of Fourth street, between Walnut and Main. On the 23d of November, 1881, the chamber removed to Pike's Opera House, on the south side of Fourth street, between Walnut and Vine, where it now holds its sessions, and where it hopes to remain until the occupation of the new building.

"At the annual meeting in the year 1850, a charter for the creation of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange, which had been granted by the legislature, was read and accepted. A committee was appointed to prepare a new code of laws for the government of the newly incorporated institution, and debts, which had accumulated against it, were provided for. The Chamber of Commerce thenceforward expanded in its influence and usefulness to a position second to no similar institution of the kind in the country, justifying the hopes of its founders and the pride of its supporters."

On the 21st day of May, 1866, the chamber adopted sections known as 6, 7, 8, and 9, of an "Act to authorize the incorporation of boards of trade and chambers of commerce," which had been passed by the legislature of the state of Ohio on the 3d day of April preceding, by which the powers of the chamber were enlarged and more clearly defined.

Prior to March 14, 1882, the Chamber of Commerce, with a membership generally ranging from 1,100 to 1,200, granted memberships alike to corporations, firms, and individuals. The desirableness of changing this so as to provide in the future for individual memberships only had urged itself, from time to time, upon the thinking members of the association. On the 6th of December, 1881, Henry C. Urner, who was then president of the association, and who took a deep interest in the change sought to be made, submitted a plan for the reorganization of the membership, which was adopted by the board of officers; the board, at the same time, also authorizing the president to appoint, from the membership, a committee of conference with the board on this subject, the president to be

a member of the committee. In pursuance of this action, the president, on the 3d of January, 1882, announced the following committee: H. C. Urner, Theodore Cook, Wm. N. Hobart, S. Lester Taylor, Richard Smith, M. E. Ingalls, William Shaffer, W. J. Lippincott, T. J. Emery, John V. Lewis, C. M. Holloway, H. H. Peck, Benjamin Eggleston, Solomon Levi, S. H. Burton, Richard Dymond, Florence Marmet, David Sinton, Larz Anderson and B. W. Gale. Prior to this, at various times, the matter of the chamber erecting for itself, or having erected for its use, an edifice fully adapted to its wants had been agitated, and, on one or more occasions, had taken tangible shape; and yet, for various reasons, never had been carried to successful completion. During the four years immediately preceding, however, the necessity of the chamber providing for itself permanent quarters engaged the attention of both the several boards reaching through that period and of the Chamber of Commerce itself. On the 1st day of July, 1878, a committee of the board of officers, consisting of Florence Marmet, W. W. Taylor and John W. Hartwell, who was then president of the Chamber of Commerce, was appointed to look into the matter of a permanent location for the chamber, and on the 8th of August the president was authorized to advertise for proposals to sell or lease to the association a tract of land on which to erect a Merchants' Exchange; the property to be west of Main, north of Third, east of Plum, and south of Sixth street. In response to this invitation, proposals were received from various sources, and the matter was carried over into the new board of officers, William N. Hobart then being president. The matter of a site for the new building engaged the immediate attention of the new administration, and a committee, consisting of the president, Thomas Morrison and Briggs S. Cunningham, to whom the proposals already received were to be submitted, was appointed, the committee also to solicit other proposals. The subject was now engaging the attention generally of the association, and meetings of the board of officers were frequently held in relation thereto. On the 29th of October, 1878, a committee, consisting of Theodore Cook, George Hafer, A. H. Bugher and John Carlisle, was appointed to take into consideration the property on the southwest corner of Fourth and Elm streets, and ascertain the best terms on which it could be offered to the chamber, and what inducements would be held out to build the new edifice at that point, and on the 3d day of December, following, the board of officers unanimously voted in favor of this lot, at the same time appointing a committee, consisting of William Means, Briggs S. Cunningham, Thomas Morrison and the president, to call upon architects and obtain plans and estimates for a building. In the meantime, a conference had been held between a number of the leading members of the chamber and the board, at which the general subject was discussed, and the action of the board in relation thereto approved. On the 29th of January, 1879, the board of officers formally presented to the Chamber of Commerce a recommendation for the purchase of the lot already alluded to, on the southwest corner of Fourth and Elm streets, extending through to McFarland, fronting 100 feet on Fourth and 135 feet on McFarland, for the sum of $130,000. Pending the discussion of this recommendation by the Chamber of Commerce, on the first day of February, a committee was appointed, consisting of C. W. Rowland, S. Lester Taylor, Julius Dexter, Theodore Cook, George Hafer, M. E. Ingalls, Thomas J. Emery,



CHARLES B. MURRAY

Compiler of statistics for the Chamber of Commerce for thirty-five years. Mr. Murray will appear in future histories of Cincinnati as among the most noted men of his day as a statistician.

(By request of friends of Mr. Murray who know of the great unselfish service he has rendered Cincinnati business men.)

Oliver Perin and John Carlisle, to prepare a financial plan to meet such obligation as might be necessary to incur, and on motion of W. J. Lippincott, the chamber, on the following day, was directed to submit to competent legal authority the charter of the chamber, with a view to ascertaining what additional charter privileges, if any, would have to be secured in order to enable the chamber to acquire, either by purchase or lease with the privilege of purchase, a lot of land on which to erect a suitable building, or otherwise to obtain a suitable structure for its use and benefit, and further to empower the chamber to borrow money and issue its stocks or bonds, if necessary, in the prosecution and completion of this enterprise.

Events were now ripening for a wiser determination of the matter of location than had previously been foreseen; for, on the 14th of February, a resolution, offered by M. E. Ingalls, was adopted, authorizing the appointment of a committee of five members, the president of the Chamber of Commerce to be one of the number, to proceed to Washington, to endeavor to procure such legislation as might be necessary to enable the secretary of the treasury to sell to this association the postoffice lot on the southwest corner of Fourth and Vine streets, possession to be given and payment made for the same as soon as the government should vacate the property. The president thereupon named M. E. Ingalls, Richard Smith, Benjamin Eggleston, Thomas Sherlock and William N. Hobart, as said committee. This proved to be the end of all agitation touching the subject of the location of the new edifice for the Chamber of Commerce. In pursuance of this action, the committee, in the meantime having been somewhat changed, Messrs. M. E. Ingalls, Theodore Cook, Richard Smith and Briggs Swift proceeded to Washington, and at a late period in the session procured the passage by congress of a joint resolution, authorizing the sale of the property to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce at such price as might be fixed by a commission to be appointed by the secretary of the treasury, the Hon. John Sherman then being secretary, who thereupon appointed the Honorables Alphonso Taft, William S. Groesbeck, C. Moerlein, William Dennison and John W. Stevenson to appraise the property. These gentlemen, in the performance of their duty in this respect, subsequently appraised the property, with the understanding that it was to be sold to the Chamber of Commerce, at $100,000. On the 17th day of March, 1879, the chamber, by resolution, authorized M. E. Ingalls, Richard Smith, Briggs Swift, Theodore Cook and William N. Hobart, to contract with the secretary of the treasury for the purchase of the property at a price not to exceed $100,000. The committee—Amor Smith, Jr., and S. H. Burton, having been substituted for M. E. Ingalls, Briggs Swift and Theodore Cook, who could not attend—subsequently visited Washington, and, according to the terms of this resolution, made a formal offer to the secretary of the treasury, which was accepted, the proviso having been inserted, that should congress take action disapproving of the sale, the agreement should be considered null and void. On the 2d of April, 1879, the board of officers was authorized to appropriate such an amount of its surplus bonds as could safely be spared for the lot in view, and for the erection of a building thereon, for the use of the association. The board of officers was furthermore authorized to appoint a committee on plans for a new building, and the members of the chamber, in

pursuance of the plan for raising money previously recommended by the committee appointed for the purpose and adopted by the chamber, were solicited to contribute money, in installments, not less than $100 each, each member contributing $100 to be entitled to a rebate annually of $6 from his dues to the chamber, and no person to be entitled to a larger rebate than simple interest on $500. The plan adopted by the chamber for the raising of the money with which to complete the payment for the government property and for the erection of a building thereon not having proved generally acceptable, and the time at which the chamber would come into possession of the property being, in any event, somewhat remote, little was done, save to discuss the subject in an informal way, from time to time, for a considerable period after this action, looking to laying the foundations of a fund which should be equal to meeting the wants of the chamber for this purpose. The agreement of the secretary of the treasury to contract for the conveyance of the property having been conditioned upon the failure of congress to disapprove of the sale, and no action looking to such disapproval having been taken, the president and secretary of the chamber were instructed, on the 2d of September, 1880, to notify the secretary of the treasury that they were ready to enter into a contract for the formal conveyance of the property, at such time in the future as the same might cease to be used by the government, and the president of the Chamber of Commerce, H. Wilson Brown, on his retirement in September, 1880, was permitted to congratulate the members of the chamber upon the practical completion of the conditions which would secure, beyond doubt, a site for the future home of the association. In December, 1880, Henry C. Urner, then president of the chamber, and Richard Smith, visited Washington, by appointment of the chamber, to aid in the completion of the contract, which, before their return, was signed by the secretary of the treasury on the part of the government, and subsequently by the president of the Chamber of Commerce in behalf of this association, $40,000 in four per cent government bonds having been deposited with the secretary as security for the faithful performance of the contract on the part of this association. The bonds thus deposited, with $5,000, which shortly before had been bequeathed to the chamber by a public-spirited citizen and devoted friend of the Chamber of Commerce, the late James A. Frazer, practically constituted the only means in sight, at the disposal of the chamber, for the performance of a work which would manifestly require a large expenditure of money. The sum of $55,000 would yet be required for the remaining purchase-money of the property, when it should finally come into possession of the chamber, besides a larger amount to be expended in either the reconstruction of the old building, which was soon found to be impracticable, or the erection of a new edifice on that site. During the year 1881, a plan devised by a special committee of prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce, looking to the monthly payment, for eighteen months, of $2.50 by each active member, with which to pay for the postoffice lot, had been rejected by the association. While the chamber was thus, with poor success, in search of some method that would solve the financial problem that was pressing upon the body, the designation of the committee of fifteen on the subject of a change in the character of the membership, already alluded to, furnished the opportunity of successfully supplying the means which should meet these

extraordinary wants of the future. A plan, formulated by Henry C. Urner, president of the chamber, and adopted by the board of officers, was submitted to the committee already named, looking to the crystallizing in a transferable certificate of the value which had been created in the membership, through the many years of its history. This plan was adopted by the committee and subsequently by the Chamber of Commerce, and in a short time, successfully solved the problem, not only for the payment of the lot already contracted for, but for the erection of a new building. The plan gave to each person who might be a member at the time of the adoption of the proposed amendment to the constitution, the right to acquire a transferable certificate, on the payment of $100; established an initiation fee of $250 between the time of the adoption of the amendment to the constitution and January 1, 1883; $500, from January 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884, and thereafter $1,000, to all who might be elected to membership. This plan of creating a pecuniary value in a membership was heartily adopted by the committee, and, in conjunction with the abolition of corporation and firm memberships, and the adoption exclusively of individual memberships in the future, became the salient points of the recommendation of the committee on the revision of the constitution. The prospective increase in the value of Chamber of Commerce certificates and the opportunity of becoming members, with all the privileges accorded to the older members, afforded up to the time of the adoption of these amendments by the Chamber of Commerce, which occurred on the 14th of March, 1882, gave great stimulation to the applications for membership, so that by the arrival of the time at which the vote was to be taken 619 new members had been added, and within two months [the time named in the amended constitution in which a member should be permitted to avail himself of the privilege of taking a certificate for $100] 1,682 members had signified their willingness to receive certificates, thus bringing to the treasury of the chamber, including a certificate taken by an honorary member, the sum of $168,300 from this source alone, which, with five members who, during the year, had come in on the payment of an initiation fee of $250, and the 619 new members who had paid an initiation fee of $10 each, and the other revenues of the chamber, enabled the treasurer to show an excess of receipts over expenditures, for the year ending August 31, 1882, of $185,111.99. In the following year 496 new members were added on the payment of an initiation fee of $250 each, and one on the payment of $500 [this being the only member, either before or since, who had paid an initiation of such an amount], the receipts for the year ending August 31, 1883, exhibiting an excess over expenditures of $146,522.02, the balance of cash on hand, at the close of the commercial year of 1882-83, with the investments in government bonds, showing a grand total of $375,935.23.

In the meantime still further changes in the organic law of the association were urging themselves upon those giving the matter most attention. It was desirable that the board of officers should be increased in number; and that a part of them should each year hold over into the next year, both of which required a change in the statutes of the state providing for the organization of commercial bodies, and that many other important changes should be made in the constitution. Accordingly, on June 13, 1882, the Chamber of Commerce

authorized the president to appoint a committee of nine members to revise the constitution and its rules and regulations, and to prepare a bill, to be introduced in the legislature of the state of Ohio, for such amendments to the revised statutes of the state as would meet the wants of such organizations, the president of the chamber, H. C. Urner, to be chairman of the committee. The following committee was thereupon appointed: H. C. Urner, S. Lester Taylor, Theodore Cook, William N. Hobart, C. M. Holloway, Benjamin Eggleston, H. Wilson Brown, Adolph Wood and Joseph R. Megrue.

After a general correspondence with all the large bodies of this nature in this country, and the performance of a great deal of work, extending through months, the committee succeeded in procuring the needed legislation, and submitted to the board of directors, instead of a constitution, a new code of by-laws, in which so much of the old organic law as was adapted to the present wants of the chamber was incorporated, while much that was entirely new was introduced. This was accepted by the board of officers, James D. Parker then being president, and adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, by a very large majority, on March 13, 1883, the latter, on the day preceding, having also adopted a resolution accepting any and all provisions of the revised statutes of Ohio pertaining to corporations, so far as the same related to boards of trade or chambers of commerce. By this change, the board now known as the board of directors, was increased from nine to fifteen members. Two vice presidents were added, the one serving in the second year to have priority in the absence of the president, and one-half of the ten directors to retire each year, so that at least six members of each board would also be a part of the succeeding board. The entire management of the real estate, including the erection of a new building and the funds set apart for the same, and the control of so much of the new building as might not be used for the daily purposes of the Chamber of Commerce, was committed to a board of real estate managers, consisting of five members, the president of the chamber being one of the number, and also president of this board. The by-laws which had been substituted for the previous constitution, provided only for the election of a new member of the association on the presentation of a certificate already issued, so that in the absence of any provision for an admission on the payment of an initiation fee, the number of members was limited to the number that existed at the adoption of the by-laws. The number of certificate members then existing was 2,184, including three honorary members to whom certificates had been issued, and of non-certificate members 114, the latter comprising such members as, under the provision of the previous constitution, had not availed themselves of the privilege of taking certificates, twenty-three of this number having expired at the close of the year for non-payment of dues, thus making the total membership 2,275 (not including six honorary members who had never received certificates), which, without a change in the organic law, could never be increased, but which, by death and delinquency, would be somewhat reduced.

With a large sum in the treasury—itself bringing in a revenue; with receipts from annual dues largely exceeding the regular current expenses; with the Chamber of Commerce in a position in which it could proceed with safety in the erection of a new building, and with an organization which was in all respects

FOURTH STREET, EAST OF VINE STREET, 1910

abreast of the times, the association now occupied a position still more influential and conspicuous than at any other period in its history. The by-laws provided that the officers then existing should continue until the conclusion of the time for which they were elected, and until their successors were duly elected and qualified. At the next annual election, which occurred on the 12th day of September, the board of directors provided for by the by-laws was elected, and at the same time a board of real estate managers was elected, consisting of Henry C. Urner for four years, John Carlisle for three years, Andrew Hickenlooper for two years, and Seth C. Foster for one year, who, with W. W. Peabody, at the same time elected president of the chamber, constituted the new board for the management of the real property of the association. The first meeting of the board of real estate managers occurred on the 22d day of November, 1883. John Carlisle was elected secretary, George S. Bradbury subsequently becoming, and continuing to the present time, the clerk of the board.

On the 17th of December, 1884, competitive plans for the new building were invited. Six architects were selected by the board, namely, James W. McLaughlin, Samuel Hannaford, and A. C. Nash of Cincinnati; H. H. Richardson of Brookline, Mass.; George B. Post of New York, and Burnham & Root of Chicago. Besides these, who were to be paid whether the plans were adopted or otherwise, plans were submitted by Charles Crapsey of Cincinnati; Samuel J. F. Thayer and F. M. Clark of Boston, Mass.; Bruce Price of New York city; and M. E. Beebe & Son of Buffalo, New York. Edwin Anderson and H. E. Siter of Cincinnati, and A. G. Everett and E. M. Wheelwright of Boston, submitted joint designs, making thirteen plans from which the board was to make a selection. From these, a part of which had distinguished merit, the board, on the 8th day of June, 1885, selected the plans furnished by H. H. Richardson, being, in the language of the board, "as a whole," "the most satisfactory." The deed for the postoffice property was received on the 16th day of December, 1885, the Chamber of Commerce having paid the purchase price of $100,000. At the close of the commercial year, August 31, 1885, the assets of the chamber had increased to $438,448.77, from $44,301.22, at the corresponding period in 1881. In September, 1885, Edwin Stevens, having been elected to the presidency of the chamber, became the successor of W. W. Peabody in the board of real estate managers, and John Kyle succeeded Seth C. Foster, whose term had expired. In January, 1886, the plans and specifications having arrived, proposals for the erection of the building in conformity therewith as a whole, and upon the various branches of the work, were invited. On the 27th day of April, 1886, H. H. Richardson, the architect of the new edifice, died, and was succeeded by his successors in business, Shepley, Routan & Coolidge, also of Brookline, Mass. The proposals received for the erection of the building were opened on the 17th day of May, 1886, and, being unsatisfactory to the board, all were rejected. Proposals for the removal of the old building, making the excavation, and for the construction of the foundations of the new building, were at a later period invited, and the contract awarded to Patrick Murray on the 27th day of May, the contract price being $30,281. The work of demolishing the old structure, so long an architectural ornament of the city, was begun on the 31st day of that month.

In September, 1886, James M. Glenn succeeded in the board, Andrew Hickenlooper, who by his election to the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, also became president of the board of real estate managers, succeeding Edwin Stevens; the assets of the chamber having reached, at the close of August preceding, $491,649.99, including $100,000 paid the government for the lot, and $800 paid toward construction, showing an increase during the year of $53,201.22. Late in the year proposals were again invited for the superstructure, and on the 21st of December, 1886, the bid of Norcross Bros. of Worcester, Mass., having been found the lowest submitted for similar materials, the contract for the erection of the superstructure was awarded to that firm, the material to be used being Worcester granite, and the contract price for the entire work, not including carving, being $526,446, they agreeing to complete the work in eighteen months from the time of obtaining possession of the lot, and the Chamber of Commerce having, for the construction and furnishing of the new edifice, authorized the board of real estate managers to issue and sell the bonds of the association to an amount not to exceed $150,000, such bonds to bear interest not exceeding four per centum per annum, to be issued in such amounts and at such times as the board of real estate managers might decide, and to run for twenty years, but to be payable after ten years upon the call of the board of real estate managers, and not to be sold at less than their par value, the association at the same time pledging itself to devote its entire surplus revenue from the completion of the new building until the amount needed to pay the said bonds should be accumulated, for the creation of a fund to meet the payment of the bonds at maturity. On the 31st day of April, the foundations of the building were completed, and on the 1st day of May, 1887, possession was given the contractor for the superstructure. This building was partially destroyed by fire in 1911. A modern "skyscraper" is taking its place.

"From its first organization, the Chamber of Commerce took a prominent place in the regard of our business men, affording them an occasion, and a place for the discussion of all leading questions of mercantile usage, of matters of finance, of laws affecting commerce, and, more than all, contributing to the formation of an elevated tone in business intercourse. It became, indeed, a kind of high court in the adjustment of questions growing out of or affecting commercial transactions, which otherwise would have led to expensive and aggravating litigations. Its growth, however, was gradual. During the first ten years of its existence, the diligent exertions of its friends were at times necessary to keep up a sustaining interest, and the by-laws by which it was administered underwent frequent modifications. Its present prosperity was not assured until the members found their business interests greatly promoted by assembling daily for intercourse and trade. When they began to realize that the exchange could be made a convenient or an absolute advantage in facilitating the transaction of their daily business, it received their earnest, zealous support, and was thereafter indispensable.

"A prominent means of producing a renewed interest was the appointment, in 1846, of a superintendent of the exchange, whose duty it was made to have the immediate charge of the rooms; collect the trade statistics of the city; keep a record of mercantile transactions; prepare tables of imports and exports of

leading articles of commerce and manufactures, etc., etc. The facts, thus judiciously compiled, have become invaluable for reference and comparison in the commercial history of the city, as well as for the comprehensive information which may be derived from them by the political economist. Their completeness and accuracy have not unfrequently been the subject of appreciative compliment." The first superintendent was A. Peadoby. On his resignation, in January, 1849, Richard Smith was elected to the position, and held it until June, 1854, when, declining to serve any longer, he was followed by William Smith. The latter served the chamber, in this capacity, more than seventeen successive years, and in September, 1871, tendered his resignation to take effect on the appointment of a successor. Mr. Smith retired from the position November 1, 1871, and was, on the same day, succeeded by Sidney D. Maxwell, the incumbent.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange is, doubtless, the oldest body of its kind among the large associations holding daily sessions, for the transaction of business, in the United States. Soon after the completion and occupation of the new edifice it will be permitted to engage in its semi-centennial celebration. It has always been distinguished for the high character of its membership; its influential position in the great commercial councils of the country; its fidelity to the government; its representative character, embracing in the scope of its membership every important interest; its eminent social position; and the breadth, accuracy, and value of its statistics, which give it a chief place among the commercial bodies of the world in its respect, and it is now to crown its triumphs by erecting for itself a magnificent structure, which in its material will illustrate the solidity of the financial foundations of the city in which it is located, and in its architecture and appointments will bear perpetual testimony to the ambition and culture of the merchants, manufacturers, and business men generally of Cincinnati, who have counted the cost before building the house, and who, when the work shall have been completed, will have a splendid business home, with a debt upon it so small that the revenues, in a few years, will be equal to its complete extinction.

In September, 1887, Levi C. Goodale was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, thereby succeeding Andrew Hickenlooper as president of the board of real estate managers, and Henry C. Urner was reelected a member of the board for four years. The assets of the association, including the $100,000 paid for the lot, having amounted, on the 31st of August, 1887, to $520,158, with the work actively proceeding, and every prospect of the occupation of the new edifice becoming a part of the celebration of the centennial year of both city and state.

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

October, 1839, to January, 1840—President, Griffin Taylor; secretary, Henry Rockey.

Officers for 1840—President, Griffin Taylor; secretary, Henry Rockey.

Officers for 1841—President, Lewis Whiteman; secretary, Henry Rockey.

Officers for 1842—President, Roland G. Mitchell; secretary, Henry Rockey.

Officers for 1843—President, Thomas J. Adams; secretary, Henry Rockey.
Officers for 1844—President, Thomas J. Adams; secretary, Henry Rockey.
Officers for 1845—President, James C. Hall; secretary, Henry Rockey.
Officers for 1846-47—President, James C. Hall; secretary, William D. Gallagher.
Officers for 1847-48—President, James C. Hall; secretary, Channing Richards.
Officers for 1848-49—President, N. W. Thomas; secretary, Channing Richards.
Officers for 1849-50—President, N. W. Thomas; secretary, Richard Smith.
Officers for 1850-51—President, N. W. Thomas; secretary, Richard Smith.
Officers for 1851-52—President, N. W. Thomas; secretary, Richard Smith.
Officers for 1852-53—President, N. W. Thomas; secretary, Richard Smith.
Officers for 1853-54—President, N. W. Thomas; secretary, Richard Smith.
Officers for 1854-55—President, R. M. W. Taylor; secretary, Richard Smith.
Officers for 1855-56—President, James F. Torrence; secretary, Richard Smith.
Officers for 1856-57—President, Joseph Torrence; secretary, Richard Smith.
Officers for 1857-58—President, Joseph Torrence; secretary, Richard Smith.
Officers for 1858-59—President, Joseph Torrence; secretary, Richard Smith.
Officers for 1859-60—President, Joseph Torrence; secretary, Richard Smith.
Officers for 1860-61—President, J. W. Sibley; secretary, John A. Gano.
Officers for 1861-62—President, Joseph C. Butler; secretary, John A. Gano.
Officers for 1862-63—President, George F. Davis; secretary, John A. Gano.
Officers for 1863-64—President, George F. Davis; secretary, John A. Gano.
Officers for 1864-65—President, George F. Davis; secretary, John A. Gano.
Officers for 1865-66—President, Theodore Cook; secretary, John A. Gano.
Officers for 1866-67—President, S. C. Newton; secretary, John A. Gano.
Officers for 1867-68—President, John A. Gano; secretary, George McLaughlin.
Officers for 1868-69—President, John A. Gano; secretary, George McLaughlin.
Officers for 1869-70—President, John A. Gano; secretary, J. M. W. Neff.
Officers for 1870-71—President, Charles W. Rowland; secretary, D. L. Garrison.
Officers for 1871-72—President, Charles W. Rowland; secretary, N. S. Jones.
Officers for 1872-73—President, S. F. Covington; secretary, William T. Tibbits.
Officers for 1873-74—President, S. F. Covington; secretary, William T. Tibbits.
Officers for 1874-75—President, C. M. Holloway; secretary, Charles B. Murray.
Officers for 1875-76—President, C. M. Holloway; secretary, Brent Arnold.
Officers for 1876-77—President, Benjamin Eggleston; secretary, Brent Arnold.
Officers for 1877-78—President, John W. Hartwell; secretary, Enoch Taylor.
Officers for 1878-79—President, Wm. N. Hobart; secretary, John H. Long.
Officers for 1879-80—President, H. Wilson Brown; secretary, John H. Long.
Officers for 1880-81—President, Henry C. Urner; secretary, James H. Foote.

NINTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, CINCINNATI LAW SCHOOL AND NINTH STREET ENTRANCE OF THE BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB, 1910

Officers for 1881-82—President, Henry C. Urner; secretary, John H. Long.

Officers for 1882-83—President, James D. Parker; secretary, Charles B. Murray.

Officers for 1883-84—President, W. W. Peabody; secretary, Charles B. Murray.

Officers for 1884-85—President, W. W. Peabody; secretary, Charles B. Murray.

Officers for 1885-86—President, Edwin Stevens; secretary, Charles B. Murray.

Officers for 1886-87—President, A. Hickenlooper; secretary, Ambrose White.

Officers for 1887-88—President, Levi C. Goodale; secretary, William E. Hutton.

Officers for 1888-89—President, Thomas Morrison; secretary, Paul M. Millikin.

Officers for 1889-90—President, Lee H. Brooks; secretary, H. B. Morehead.

Officers for 1890-91—President, Lowe Emerson; secretary, N. R. Adriance.

Officers for 1891-92—President, Joseph R. Brown; secretary, James T. McHugh.

Officers for 1892-93—President, Brent Arnold; secretary, Maurice J. Freiberg.

Officers for 1893-94—President, Michael Ryan; secretary, A. H. Pape.

Officers for 1894-95—President, James M. Glenn; secretary C. Lee Williams.

Officers for 1895-96—President, Maurice J. Freiberg; secretary, Fred. Guckenberger.

Officers for 1896-97—President, J. Milton Blair; secretary James B. Wallace.

Officers for 1897-98—President, William McCallister; secretary, Charles L. Garner.

Officers for 1898-99—President, Robert H. West; secretary, George Metzger.

Officers for 1899-1900—President, John H. Allen; secretary, Lee Clary.

*Officers for 1900-01—President, James T. McHugh; secretary, Frank C. Grote.

*Under amendments of the by-laws adopted on July 2, 1901, changing the annual election date from September to January, the officers for 1900-01 continued until January, 1902.

Officers for 1902—President, W. W. Granger; secretary, James T. Earle.

Officers for 1903—President, J. F. Ellison; secretary, Frank P. Thomas.

In 1910 the Industrial Bureau and the Cincinnati Commercial Association were merged under the latter title. This organization is now one of the chief agencies of industrial progress in the city. A full account is given below of it and its workings.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT, CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL BUREAU.

By Will L. Finch, 1911.

The year 1910, the tenth in the life and history of the Cincinnati Industrial Bureau, has been a most active one. As heretofore, and as always must be, the first thought and aim has been the development of the city's growth by the ad-

dition of new industries. In pursuit of that first aim, however, each new year has opened up new avenues of effort—new channels for the direction and energy leading directly or indirectly to the accomplishment of the original purpose, the addition of manufacturing plants. And by such addition, increasing the tax duplicate, enlarging the volume of manufactured product, swelling the population and adding to the amount of money in circulation.

The membership list of the bureau embraced at the close of the year the names of two hundred and sixty-seven individuals, firms and corporations, a very slight increase over the preceding year. The receipts from all sources, including a balance on hand January 1, 1910, were $10,722.95; the disbursements were $9,158.77, leaving a balance January 1, 1911, of $1,564.18.

CONSOLIDATION.

An important achievement of the year was the consolidation of the Convention League with the Industrial Bureau. These two organizations had for more than two years occupied joint quarters, and were served by the same secretary and manager and office force. Both boards of directors had for some time recognized the similar nature of the work. Both were advertising Cincinnati—the one to secure factories and new permanent residents, the other conventions and excursionists. There was not a duplication of energy and of printed matter only because both were under the same officer's management.

When, therefore, the question of the merging of the two organizations was considered by conference committees from each, no obstacles to the step were found. The Convention League had from its inception in 1898 recognized the hotel interests as primary beneficiaries of conventions, as they were leading supporters of the Convention League. The Hotel Men's Association was accordingly invited to participate in the merger conferences. The details were accordingly first discussed by a joint committee of five representatives each from the bureau, the league and the Hotel Men's Association. The plan finally agreed upon was simple. It provided for transferring to the bureau all subscriptions to the Convention League guarantee fund, together with all money in bank, and other possessions, including convention records. The bureau guaranteed that the money thus received should be maintained as a separate fund, and expended only for the purpose for which it was subscribed. It was further agreed that at the approaching annual meeting, provision should be made for the election to the new board of directors at least five representatives of the old Convention League interests. The details, fully approved by the three interests named, were completed, and the directors of the Convention League resigned sine die in November.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Conditions throughout the country during 1910 were not conducive to factory removals, but of the changes made Cincinnati got her share. Local industries have prospered, as evidenced by the large amount of factory construction in the Cincinnati industrial district, approximating in value two and a half million dollars. The list of modern new factory buildings includes those of the Victor

Safe & Lock Company, the Cincinnati-Bickford Tool Company, N. Drucker & Company, the Union Distilling Company, the Schacht Manufacturing Company, the Crane & Breed Manufacturing Company, the Harkness-Cowing Company, the Incandescent Light & Stove Company, the Victor Lamp Company, the American Valve & Meter Company, the Straub Machinery Company, The Chatfield & Woods Company, and M. L. Andrew & Company.

Extensive additions were also built to about fifty other manufacturing plants in the district, while probably twenty millions of new capital has been invested in local industries that have increased their capital stock.

Bank deposits showed an increase of about seven per cent over 1909. Building construction in Cincinnati totaled $8,552,515, a gain of nearly a million over 1909. This does not take into account the vast building improvements in the suburbs. Other large expenditures for improvements during 1910 were for terminal improvements by various railway lines; by the city for street and sewer improvements; for the completion of Hughes and Woodward high schools; the first municipal lodging house; new play grounds and park improvements. A marked step forward was taken at the November election when a $1,000,000 bond issue was authorized to begin the work of carrying out a great system of parks and boulevards, and $800,000 was voted for the elimination of grade crossings of the city. Still another promise of advancement was made when the new Union depot ordinance was passed.

A disastrous fire in the Sycamore street district completely destroyed the plants of the K-O Shoe company, and the Cahill Shoe company. Efforts were at once begun by other cities to induce these companies to leave Cincinnati. The Industrial Bureau was equally prompt to tender its services in helping them to find new locations and resume operations in Cincinnati.

NEW INDUSTRIES ADDED.

Though falling short of the record of some other years, Cincinnati has as stated received its share of new industries located in 1910, and the end of the year has witnessed a distinct revival in interest in this city as a location for manufacturing plants.

Among the new manufacturing concerns that will hereafter send forth its product as "Made in Cincinnati" is the Southwest Publishing Company, formerly of Knoxville, Tennessee, which removed its entire business to Cincinnati, following a year of negotiations by the Industrial Bureau. This firm's original purpose was to locate either in Chicago or Indianapolis, but the bureau's committee on new industries urged the superiority of Cincinnati with the result that Cincinnati won. This company, located at 522 Main street, is said to be the only concern in the United States which make a specialty of printing text-books for business colleges. About seventy-five people are employed.

Another very important addition to Cincinnati's industries made in 1910 is that of the Mastic Wall Board & Roofing Company, which has purchased six acres of ground in Winton Place, upon which will be erected an entirely new plant consisting of six manufacturing and storage buildings. This company manufactures a patent substitute for lath and plaster, sheathing, roofing and

shingles. Factories located in New Orleans and in Alma, Michigan, will be combined in Cincinnati, and the new plant will have double the capacity of the present factories. The executive offices, now located in New Orleans, will be removed to Cincinnati. Fifty people will be employed.

Another new industry for Cincinnati is that of the Steel Fire Proof Construction Company, which removed to this city from Covington recently and purchased the plant formerly occupied by the Ritter Folding Door Company at Carthage pike and the Big Four railroad. The company manufactures fireproof steel floors, walls, and partitions and is employing about fifteen men.

In May of last year the Chamber of Commerce referred to the bureau an inquiry from the Conasaugua Lumber Company, Conasaugua, Tennessee, asking for information bearing upon the procuring of an Ohio charter and the possible removal of the headquarters of the company to this city. The bureau immediately placed itself in touch with these people and last August the company located in Cincinnati, leasing quarters in the Fourth National bank building, from which it will sell fifteen million feet of lumber annually, thus increasing the volume of business $350,000 a year, and further strengthening this city's standing as the leading hardwood lumber market in the United States.

The Continental Paper Bag Company, a New York corporation, with its main factory at Rumford Falls, Maine, opened a branch depot and selling agency in Cincinnati in August, leasing the building at 327 Lock street, formerly occupied by the National Biscuit Company.

Another branch house is that of the Velie Motor Car Company of Chicago, which has leased quarters at 804 Sycamore street.

An important addition to the retail business of the city is the coming of S. S. Kresge of Detroit, who has leased a site on West Fifth street for a five-story building.

Among other things a start was made to bring Cincinnati into prominence as a leader in the aeroplane industry. This newest of all manufacturing lines is to be taken up aggressively by the Jungclass Automobile Company of this city. The company is now at work on the first "Cincinnati Monoplane" to be placed on the market. This machine will be somewhat different from anything which has yet appeared in the aviation field. The company will at first assemble its machines and make a specialty of supplying aeroplane accessories of all kinds, gradually taking up the manufacture of the parts which enter into the construction of flying machines. It will be the first concern of its kind between New York and St. Louis.

Another local company is also taking up the aeroplane industry, that of the Lanier & Driesbach Manufacturing Company. This company has imported an aeroplane from France and will conduct a selling agency and possibly manufacture the machines.

The Cincinnati Grinder Company is a new addition to the local machinery industry. The company is manufacturing a line of grinding machines which is an entirely new product for Cincinnati. The company is located at Colerain and Alabama avenues, Camp Washington. About thirty men are employed.

The Schneider & Goosman Machine Company, 1929 Race street, is also a new machine tool industry. This company manufactures a line of small planers.

DURING THE USEFUL DAYS OF THE MIAMI AND ERIE CANAL. 1903

Other manufacturing companies which were organized locally last year, and now operating are as follows:

Sanitary Clothes Pressing Machinery Company, machinery for use in tailoring establishments, operating at 428 East Eighth street. Fred. M. Betz of the Ohio Laundry Machinery Company of Hamilton is president. Capital $50,000.

Elmwood Place Auto Top & Supply Company, manufacturing auto tops and accessories at 701 Main avenue, Elmwood Place.

Sultana Shoe Company, organized by John Duttenhofer and others to manufacture a patent slipper, at Third and Walnut streets.

The Computing Appliance Company, organized to manufacture large vending machines, and now having the first consignment of machines assembled.

The American Tire Drill Company, 2916 Colerain avenue, manufacturing a special tool for drilling wheels of vehicles and automobiles.

In addition to the continuous campaign for new industries your directors have been active in many lines of endeavor for the city's welfare—matters corelated with the direct work. A committee of the bureau cooperated with committees from other organizations in raising a fund of $1,500 and procuring four oil paintings typical of the city for presentation to the Hamburg-American Steamship line as a testimonial to their new steamship "Cincinnati," named in honor of the city. The detailed work was taken care of in the office of the bureau, and two of the bureau committee went to New York to participate in the presentation ceremonies. The board also lent its support to the park improvement bond issue, and participated through its delegates in the Ohio River Improvement Association and National Rivers and Harbors Congress. It has been working actively and continuously for a pneumatic mail tube, and took the lead in a concerted movement to protest against the reported abandonment by the government of Fort Thomas as a military post, and otherwise cooperated in local improvements in behalf of the city.

Since its organization the bureau has influenced, directly and indirectly, the location in the Cincinnati industrial district, of approximately one hundred new industries, furnishing employment for six thousand men, and having a pay-roll of three million dollars a year.

During this same period the railroads centering here have doubled their depot and freight terminal facilities. The city's own road has razed half a dozen city blocks and expended two and a half million dollars for new depots and terminals. The Louisville & Nashville has partially completed improvements involving an outlay of four and a half millions. The Big Four at Sharon, the B. & O. at Brighton and Oakley, the Pennsylvania in the East End and the C. & O. on the western hills have spent millions for terminal expansion.

The board of education has spent in the same time nearly four millions for new school buildings—edifices that excel those of any American city for elegance and completeness.

Today our tubs and our basins are filled with water as clear as when it comes from the sky, and almost as pure. It is furnished by a modern and model waterworks, completed this decade at a cost of $12,000,000. Natural gas, an apparent impossibility of 1901, we are enjoying today at a cost ranging from eleven cents to thirty cents, and as a result our atmosphere is less smoky.

And what of the less material things? From a standard subject to criticism, our educational system has been brought in this decade to the very first rank. Cincinnati is leading all American cities in educational innovations. Continuation schools, schools for the defective, municipal play grounds, medical and dental inspection in the public schools, public bath houses, municipal lodging house, municipal wash house, public comfort stations—all evidences of advanced civic thought and all products of the past decade. And in the enumeration of the city's progress it must not be forgotten that to a Cincinnatian has been given the honor of presiding over the destinies of this great nation.

Cincinnati holds a higher place in the public mind today than she did ten years ago. In this advance the Industrial Bureau has certainly played a part.

THE INDUSTRIAL BUREAU.

The Cincinnati Industrial Bureau was organized in 1901. The period since that time has been one of remarkable progress for Cincinnati. The growth of manufacturing in the industrial district is reflected in the figures of the United States Census Bureau for 1905.

The manufacturing capital invested in the Cincinnati industrial district increased from $121,972,067 in 1900, to $170,769,226 in 1905, an increase of $48,797,159, or forty per cent.

The amount of money paid out in salaries increased from $7,170,868 to $10,929,512, an increase of $3,758,644 or 52.4 per cent.

The amount of money paid out in wages increased from $26,981,122 to $33,932,557, an increase of $6,951,435, or 25.8 per cent.

The amount of manufactured output increased from $164,217,216 to $203,095,605, an increase of $38,878,389, or 23.7 per cent.

In the nine years previous to 1901, the money invested in building construction totaled $26,106,209.

In the nine years following 1900, the money invested in building construction totaled $57,786,355, or more than double the total of the previous nine years.

The bank clearings of Cincinnati increased from $972,502,000 in 1901, to $1,348,031,450 in 1909, an increase of $375,529,450.

The postoffice receipts have increased from $1,291,088.56 in 1900, to $2,298,581.71 in 1909, or an increase of more than one million dollars, or nearly one hundred per cent.

Not the only work of the Cincinnati Industrial Bureau has been the bringing of new manufacturing institutions to the city. It has been instrumental in locating a large number of branch business houses in Cincinnati. It has assisted local manufacturing concerns to find additional capital and aided in the formation of new companies. It has influenced many industries to give up plans to leave Cincinnati. Ranking equal in importance is the work which the bureau has done as the city's bureau of publicity.

Since the organization of the bureau thousands of letters and illustrated booklets advertising Cincinnati have been sent to all parts of the country. Special advertisements and reading articles have been placed in standard trade publications. By the use of a special fund, articles advertising Cincinnati were placed in leading magazines, and the publication of a monthly magazine begun. This magazine goes to every United States consulate throughout the world. It

has been read by manufacturers all over the United States. It goes regularly to a growing list of commercial organizations and town-development publications. It speaks for Cincinnati among the "live ones" in the ranks of the cities of this country.

The Industrial Bureau has had distributed literature at many large conventions, at the St. Louis World's Fair, at the Charleston Exposition, and in many other places. It is now undertaking to furnish a large list of newspapers with feature stories about Cincinnati, not handled by the regular news agencies. In short, the bureau has been the one constantly working press agent for Cincinnati.

Some of the industries which have located in the Cincinnati industrial district in recent years through the influence of the Industrial Bureau are the following:

American Cigar Co.
Austin Pressed Brick Co.
Automatic Printing Machine Co., consolidated with Cincinnati Time Recorder Co.
Brunhoff Manufacturing Co.
Blackburn Varnish Co.
Cedar Rapids Pump Co., now Rich Bros. Pump Co.
Cincinnati Horseshoe and Iron Co.
Cincinnati Time Recorder Co.
Cincinnati Rubber Manufacturing Co.
Cincinnati Wire Bound Box Co.
Crown Iron Bed Manufacturing Co.
Cincinnati Steel Foundry Co.
Couch Bros. Manufacturing Co.
Dayton Folding Box Co.
Eagle Counter and Leather Co.
Elmwood Castings Co.
Globe Folding Box Co.
Geneva Optical Co.
Hogan & Co.
Hirsch Iron and Steel Rail Co.
Hudson & Co., A. A.
Maloney Shoe Co.
Ohio Dairy and Creamery Supply Co.
Ohio Bevel Gear Co.
Ohio Steam Shovel Co.
Phillemac Rolling Mill Co.
Queen City Paste Co.
Rebhun & Co.
Rock Island Battery Co.
Toledo Electric Welding Co.
Trees Manufacturing Co. (operating under new name).
United States Can Co.

In the spring of 1911, a trade excursion, "Boosters' Trip," was made into West Virginia by a joint committee of the Business Men's Club, Chamber of Commerce, Advertising Club, and Commercial Association. They traveled eight hun-

dred miles in West Virginia, Kentucky and southern Ohio to enhance the prestige of Cincinnati as a market. The *Times-Star* said:

"The trade excursion into West Virginia, the first given under the auspices of the Cincinnati Commercial Association, was successful from every standpoint. The Cincinnatians made a fine impression among the business people all along the route, and the social and business ties between Cincinnati and the towns visited were strengthened. On every side we heard expressions of admiration for the Queen City of the West and her people, and it was plain that the West Virginians would prefer to do business with Cincinnati if only Cincinnati were as active as other centers in developing the trade.

"The success of this trip has proven that Cincinnati business men should hold two trade excursions annually and should wage a systematic campaign for trade expansion. At the same time this would give Cincinnati capital opportunities for good investment. Cincinnati business men cannot do too much in the way of trade excursions, for their usefulness has been completely demonstrated."

This statement was made Saturday by Otto Armleder, one of the leaders in the West Virginia trade excursion, which came to a successful close shortly after midnight Friday, when the hundred excursionists came into the Central Union station after four busy days. The party made a veritable triumphal tour through West Virginia and Ohio, heralding the praises of Cincinnati in every town and hamlet. It was received with open arms everywhere. Probably the climax in the way of cordiality of reception came on the concluding day of the journey at Portsmouth, Ohio, where the trade excursionists were sumptuously feted and dined. In view of the great success of the initial excursion the trade boosters have concluded that these expeditions shall hereafter form an established part of the programme for advertising Cincinnati and her products. The route for the second trade excursion is already being discussed. A number have suggested a trip into the south, through Kentucky and Tennessee.

"This is only the first of a series of trade excursions to be given by the Cincinnati Commercial Association," said J. P. Orr, one of the leaders in the West Virginia tour. "The great success of the first venture indicates plainly that the business men of Cincinnati have a common duty in supporting these excursions, and the trip shows they are appreciating this fact. A new railroad is opening up for Cincinnati trade a large territory in the Carolinas. Perhaps it would be wise to visit that field next. At any rate, now that the excursion idea has been successfully tried further trips are in order."

One of the great plans in which Cincinnati is interested from a business point of view is the proposed new Union station.

A THIRTY MILLION DOLLAR TERMINAL.

By the passage at the recent session of the Ohio legislature of the Le-Blond bill permitting any five citizens to form a corporation for depot purposes and conferring the right of eminent domain for the construction of tracks leading into terminals, the way has at last been opened for carrying out a plan for a great Union station in Cincinnati to combine in one building all the railroad

HEART OF CINCINNATI, 1910

interests now represented in several stations and give this city one of the most magnificent terminals in the United States.

The passage of the bill has been awaited with great interest by a syndicate represented by John E. Bleekman, who came to Cincinnati from New York two years ago to work out the plan, and Archibald S. White, president of the Columbia Gas & Electric Co., and plans are now going rapidly ahead for the organization of the Cincinnati Union Depot & Terminal Company, which proposes to build a station and terminal system to cost thirty million dollars.

The plan contemplates not only the building of a Union station to accommodate all the railroads entering Cincinnati, but it also proposes to furnish a modern terminal for interurbans, and to give the city unexcelled freight facilities by the building of a new belt line and the utilization of present passenger tracks and stations for freight purposes exclusively, bringing in passenger trains over new tracks, on which all grade crossings will be eliminated. This will greatly shorten the time of all incoming passenger trains.

A combined station and office building to cost upwards of five million dollars is a striking feature of the plan. It is to occupy a site on the north side of Third street, between Elm and Broadway. The station building proper is to be fourteen stories in height with a tower twenty-two stories in height. The architectural effect is similar to that of the Metropolitan Life building in New York. This building will be in the very heart of downtown Cincinnati. Passengers will approach trains through an arcade to be built on the level of Fourth street. The trains will enter the depot over an elevated concourse three hundred and nine feet wide and extending a thousand feet, east and west, on each side of the arcade. Train sheds are to be built on this concourse to cover fifteen tracks on each side, or thirty tracks in all. On its southern side the passenger tracks will be two stories above the street level. Underneath the passenger sheds will be tracks for freight cars, while the space beneath these will be utilized for warehouse purposes. Space will be provided in the arcade for the ticket office while it is planned to give the various railroads office accommodations in the building. Four stories of the building are to be used for permanent manufacturing exhibit purposes.

"The psychological moment for the carrying out of this great enterprise in Cincinnati is at hand," said Mr. Bleekman in discussing the plans. "The money to carry out the project is available. It only remains to procure the consent of all the railroads to use the station. This would seem inevitable, for no other plan which has been proposed, or which possibly can be proposed, can compare with this for completeness of design for handling passenger, freight and interurban traffic. It presents the best possible solution of the economical problem confronting the railroads. No single road nor group of roads can well afford to build separate stations, and even if they should it would not improve freight facilities, which in an industrial city like Cincinnati is a vitally important consideration. Union depots do not usually increase revenue. The Cincinnati Terminal Railway Company, by embracing all the opportunities for revenue offered, has proposed to the railroads to handle their trains at a lower cost than is possible in separate stations, or in any union station project which has been proposed."

A few years ago when it was proposed to build a belt line twenty-two miles in length, an investigation showed that the total interchange of freight business between the various roads in Cincinnati amounted to 1,788 cars a day. Deducting cars that would be interchanged directly between the roads and cars for local delivery it was estimated that 741 cars would be handled by the belt line daily. The new terminal company proposes to construct a belt line eight miles in length with a capacity for the direct and convenient handling of 1,326 cars of interchange freight business a day. There would also be about one hundred cars handled daily through the warehouses at the union station. After the new terminal system is in operation it is expected that it will handle a large amount of freight to and from local shippers and industries. The interchange of freight can be largely augmented by the establishment of large assembling interchange yards. In addition to all this the space now occupied by the various passenger stations can be utilized for freight purposes. All of the present tracks can be used for freight twenty-four hours a day without interference from passenger traffic. This would give Cincinnati freight handling facilities unexcelled by any industrial center.

There are two hundred and seventy-six passenger trains received and dispatched daily in the various railroad stations in Cincinnati. There are about 474 freight trains.

Coming into the new station from the north will be a new five track route, elevated from the waterworks reservoir, on a private right of way, with a low grade. While one of the plans heretofore considered calls for a tunnel twelve thousand feet in length, this new route will have but five hundred feet of tunnel. The working out of this feature is one of the big physical accomplishments of this plan. All the trains from the north can use this entrance, including the eight interurban traction lines now reaching the city, which will use two of the tracks. The plan contemplates that trains from the east, including the Pennsylvania and the Louisville & Nashville, will approach the new station on independent elevated tracks. Trains entering the city from the west will approach the train sheds on a four track elevated structure.

The plans for the station building have been drawn to give it every utility of a modern passenger station. The arcade, flanked on either side by small stores and shops, will enter the main waiting room, which is of dignified and impressive design, with high vaulted ceiling and vaulted dome. Grouped around this waiting room will be all the features found in the latest designed buildings. Extending south from the main waiting room is the passenger concourse connecting with the umbrella sheds and station platforms. The electric traction cars will approach the station from an eastern direction on elevated tracks passing through the building, discharging passengers at the umbrella sheds and taking on passengers within the building. The exterior and interior design of the building will be executed in the simple and severe style of the French Renaissance, in brick, terra cotta and stone. The building proper will be 400 feet by 200 feet, the tower 90 by 100, the top being 500 feet above the street. The entire building will be fireproof, equipped throughout with every convenience known to modern office building construction.

In explaining the plans of the Cincinnati Terminal Company, Mr. Bleekman pointed out the important bearing which the solution of the terminal problems of Cincinnati has upon the industrial future of the city.

After discussing Cincinnati's well known advantages from a manufacturing standpoint, and following a special mention of the Ohio river improvement, the prospectus of the company says in part:

"The completion of this work will bring an enormous increase of business to Cincinnati. . . . With the enlargement of this canal (Miami and Erie) Cincinnati will have an all water route to the Atlantic seaboard and at this point coal and iron will meet under the most favorable economic conditions. Within 125 miles of Cincinnati in the state of Kentucky begins probably the largest coal field in America. The great market for this coal will be the west and northwest, and the only possible direct route from the coal of southeastern Kentucky, where the largest volume is located, is through Cincinnati. A recent survey has been made to this field and one-half of one per cent grade is feasible. . . . Interests identified in the United States Steel Corporation recently acquired very large tracts of this coal land. . . . As soon as facilities are created in Cincinnati railroads will be built to the coal. . . . The Cincinnati Terminal Railway Company will become the other important link in this chain of developments. . . . The completion of two hundred miles of railroad to southeastern Kentucky will develop another trunk line railroad from Cincinnati to Charleston, which has possibly the finest protected harbor on the Atlantic coast. As the crow flies, it is the shortest distance from Chicago to tidewater. . . . . The completion of this road, together with the water line that has been surveyed to Louisville, cannot be overestimated in calculating the future of the city."

It is understood that the railroads are giving favorable consideration to the plan. A dispatch from New York printed in Cincinnati said that the plan had been approved by the board of directors of the Pennsylvania road. All of the roads appointed engineers to investigate the plan and are said to have reported favorably.

Under the former law union depot companies could be formed only by the presidents of railroad companies whose lines lead into a municipality. The Le-Blond bill permits any five persons to incorporate for this purpose and confers powers of eminent domain for the purpose of constructing overhead and underground tracks leading into the terminals.

It is estimated that twenty million passengers will pass through the new union station every year. The interurban traction traffic will be largely increased by the better facilities offered.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION.

The Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Cincinnati was organized in 1887, incorporated in 1893, for the purpose of advancing the interests of its members by all lawful methods and by continuous offers of legitimate inducements and attractions to encourage merchants to visit the city for commercial purposes.

As an inducement to bring merchants or buyers to Cincinnati, they mail out invitations in which they offer to pay the railway fare of merchants provided they make their purchases from members of this association while in the city.

Through this method several thousand merchants are induced to visit the Cincinnati market twice a year and it is a very satisfactory arrangement, as it not only gives the buyers and the heads of the Cincinnati houses an opportunity to become acquainted, but gives the buyers an opportunity to see and examine full and complete lines before making purchases.

THE CINCINNATI BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH—ITS FIRST YEAR'S WORK.

Purpose: The purpose of the bureau is to conduct an entirely non-partisan study of the methods and work of the several departments of the city government, with a view to recommending such modifications and improvements as it believes to be of advantage, to do whatever it can to promote the efficiency and economy of municipal administration, and to furnish citizens with the facts of public business.

ORGANIZATION.

The Cincinnati Bureau of Municipal Research was organized in the spring of 1909, through the cooperation of the Commercial Club, Optimist Club, Business Men's Club, City Club, and Chamber of Commerce. The trustees and organization were as follows:

	CHOSEN FROM
Joseph S. Neave, chairman	Business Men's Club.
J. G. Schmidlapp, treasurer	Chamber of Commerce.
Eldon R. James, secretary	City Club.
William Worthington	Commercial Club.
George W. Armstrong, Jr	Optimist Club.

To conduct the work, the trustees secured from the New York bureau Mr. R. E. Miles as director, and Mr. F. R. Leach as associate director. The bureau began actual work on July 1, 1909, with its office in the Neave building.

During the year the bureau suffered the loss, through death, of Mr. Neave. To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Neave, Mr. Otto Armleder was chosen, Mr. James being elected chairman.

METHOD.

The general method pursued by the bureau in making a study of a city department may be summarized as follows:

1. From the pay rolls and from conferences with the department officials, a schedule is drawn up showing the organization of the work and the working force. This schedule is submitted to the department for verification and correction.

2. In similar manner, a description of the accounts kept is drawn up and submitted to the department.

3. A description of the statistical and service records is also drawn up and submitted to the department.

4. Special investigation is then made of such portions of the department's work as may seem to require it.

5. A report is submitted to the head of the department, setting forth what has been found, both favorable and unfavorable, and presenting recommendations designed to remedy the defects.

6. If the bureau's recommendations are approved and adopted, assistance is rendered in installing records or putting recommendations into operation.

7. Finally, the report, either entire or summarized, is published, showing the conditions found, the recommendations submitted, and the action taken by the department.

This procedure may of course be varied according to circumstances. Every effort is made to cooperate harmoniously with city officials and to assist them in securing the greatest possible efficiency.

CONCLUSION.

Nothing in the bureau's experience during the past year has caused it to change its belief that any open-minded official whose main purpose is to serve the people as efficiently as he knows how, will welcome such assistance as the bureau is able and ready to give. Methods tried elsewhere with success may, for the asking, be presented for examination and adapted to local conditions. Service of this character, which in commercial life commands substantial prices, is thus available without cost to city officials. The relation which the bureau strives to maintain with public officials is one of harmonious cooperation "for the good of the service." When the bureau finds itself unable to secure the cooperation of city officials in matters which it believes to be vital to the public welfare, it is then of course obliged to place the facts in full before the public.

The bureau desires at this time to express its thanks to the many officials and employes who have obligingly furnished the information and records asked for, and who by the courteous treatment accorded to the bureau's representatives have facilitated its work.

In entering upon its second year of work, the bureau urges the necessity of an active interest and support by citizens. No matter how much information the bureau may furnish in its reports this information must be taken up and vigorously used by citizens if the desired results are to be obtained. Observers and students of municipal problems have become convinced that some such institution as the bureau is a necessity, not as a temporary remedy for passing evils, but as a permanent agency to be used by the people in the business of governing themselves. To serve this end, however, the bureau must be able to rely on the active as well as the financial backing and support of a large number of citizens.

THE PACKING INDUSTRY.

Cincinnati, once known to the would-be humorous as "Porkopolis," is still an important factor in the packing-house industry, as is shown by these figures for 1909 compiled by the Chamber of Commerce:

"The slaughtering of hogs at Cincinnati for the twelve months ending October 31, 1909, was approximately 580,000 in number. For the preceding period

of twelve months the returns indicated a total of 718,000. This makes 138,000 decrease in this comparison—the four winter season months, indicating a decrease of 52,000, and the summer season approximately 86,000. It may be remarked that the year preceding the past twelve months was one of an unusually large number of hogs. For the five years ending a year ago the annual average was 650,000 hogs. The high record for twelve months ending October 31, was for 1877-78, when the number was 786,000, or 206,000 more than for the past year.

"The number of cattle slaughtered in this city for the twelve months ending October 31, 1909, was about 185,000, compared with 170,000 for the preceding year, and an annual average of 175,000 for five years prior to the past year.

"The number of sheep slaughtered the past year was approximately 150,000, only once previously equaled in number. The preceding year was one of decided reduction from other late years, and compared with which there was an increase of about 60,000 for the past year. For the five years prior to the past year the annual average was about 120,000.

"The total slaughtering of hogs, cattle and sheep at Cincinnati for the past year, according to these exhibits, was approximately 915,000. This compares with 980,000 for the preceding year, and an annual average of 945,000 for five years.

"The total amount paid out the past year by local slaughterers for hogs, cattle and sheep was approximately $18,000,000."

Among the prominent industries of Cincinnati are the handling of grain, flour, mill feed products, hay, handling of provisions, live stock, groceries, grass seeds, butter and butterine, potatoes, cheese, eggs, dried fruit, green fruit, feathers, tallow, hides, leather, salt, starch, wool, naval stores, hops, lard oil, linseed oil, soap and candles, whiskey, beer, ale, etc., pig iron, manufactured iron and steel, coal and coke, cotton, lumber, leaf and manufactured tobacco, dry goods, petroleum, boots and shoes, clothing, furniture, office fixtures, etc., vehicle manufacturing, machinery, jewelry, paints, automobile manufacture and sale, storage, dry cleaning, manufacture of barrels, manufacture and sale of fountain pens, the business of insurance, building, dairying, book publishing and printing, banking and brokerage, packing, handling real estate, handling of furs, architectural work, contracting.

Cincinnati has the largest soap factory in the country; the largest playing card factory in the world; the largest theatrical poster printing plant in the United States; the largest trunk factory in the world; the largest tannery in the world; the largest compressed yeast factory in the country; the largest tube and pipe works in the country; the largest printing ink establishment in the United States; the largest harness and saddlery works in the country; the largest theatrical publishing house in the country; the largest ladies' shoe factory in the land; the largest desk and office furniture factory in the United States; the largest piano factory in the middle west; the largest coal business in the United States; it is the greatest coal-distributing point in the United States, the greatest ladies' shoe manufacturing center, the greatest art and music educational center, the great-

est wholesale city in Ohio; it is the greatest diamond cutting center in the country, the greatest pig iron market, the greatest clothing manufacturing center in the west, and the greatest hardwood market in the middle west.

Almost every railroad of importance in the country operates lines into this city, and in a number of instances these roads maintain general offices here. Eleven different companies, representing the largest trunk lines dispatch their trains into this city. The Queen City is the only city in the United States that owns a railroad of its own, namely, the Cincinnati Southern, which uses this city as its northern terminal.

In the autumn of 1910, Cincinnati annexed Delhi, population 872; College Hill, 1,179; Carthage, 3,618; Mt. Airy, 497; Sayler Park, 877; Mt. Washington, 984; Madisonville, 5,193.

Possible future annexations are Fernbank, 305; Norwood, 16,185; Oakley, 1,639; Hartwell, 2,823; Pleasant Ridge, 1,769; Cheviot, 1,930; St. Bernard, 5,002; Elwood Place, 3,423.

Other towns that are not considering annexation are Addyston 1,543; Arlington Heights, 468; Cleves, 1,423; Glendale, 1,741; Harrison, 1,358; Kennedy Heights, 598; Lockland, 3,439; Mt. Healthy, 1,799; Reading, 3,985; Silverton, 479; Wyoming, 1,893; North Bend, 560; Terrace Park, 440.

On the Kentucky side, neighboring towns number population 104,671

The industrial district of Cincinnati counts in total, 590,456.

CHAPTER XVII.

EDUCATIONAL.

PRIMITIVE SCHOOLS AND PEDAGOGUES—THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI—FAMOUS EDUCATORS—LIBRARIES—GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES—HUGHES AND WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOLS OF NATIONAL REPUTE—THEIR HISTORY—COMMERCIAL COLLEGES—THE OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—KINDERGARTENS.

June 21st, 1790, a school was opened at Columbia by John Reily. Reily was a native of North Carolina and was a soldier of the Revolution, in the command of General Greene. In 1791, Reily associated with himself in his school Francis Dunlevy, a Virginian, who had seen service among the Indians and in the Revolution. In their school, Reily had charge of the English and Dunlevy of the classical studies. These ex-soldiers charged for their services at a due rate for the time and circumstances and sometimes took their pay in board and lodgings. This was the beginning of formal education in Hamilton county.

The tradition is that the first school in Cincinnati was opened in 1792. Doubtless, the pioneers had from the first taught their own children in their homes. It is said this first school began with thirty pupils. The tradition is that this seat of learning was a log cabin, near Congress and Lawrence streets. This situation was not far from Fort Washington, and it is assumed that the choice of site was for the protection of the children from Indians.

Judge Burnet states that in 1795 "on the north side of Fourth street, opposite where St. Paul's church now stands, there stood a frame schoolhouse, enclosed but unfinished, in which the children of the village were instructed." This was at the corner on the public square near Fourth and Walnut streets.

The First Presbyterian church was also used as a schoolhouse for a while. Later, the Rev. Dr. Kemper erected a schoolhouse on the church property. This was afterward moved to Arch street.

In April, 1794, a resolution was passed by the Presbytery of Transylvania "to appoint a grammar school of students whose genius and disposition promise usefulness in life." In each church of the presbytery, certain men were appointed to collect from every head of a family not less than two shillings and three pence, for a fund for the education of children of those unable to pay for their own children. Moses Miller was appointed for Cincinnati. This plan seems not to have matured.

Stuart Richey announced in *The Centinel* on December 27, 1794, that he was about to open a school for instruction in elementary education. His advertisement states: "The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he intends to open school on Monday the 22d of this inst. in the house lately occupied by David

Williams, nearly opposite James Ferguson's store, where he proposes to educate youth in the following sciences and mathematical branches, viz: reading, writing, arithmetic, bookkeeping, trigonometry, mensuration of superficials and solids, dialing, gauging, surveying, navigation, elements of geometry and algebra.

"The parents and friends of all such as are committed to his trust may depend on his utmost care and best endeavors to form their tender minds to a love of learning and virtue. He likewise will employ every opportunity in grounding his pupils in the practical parts of the above."

In March, 1800, Robert Stubbs opened a classical school at, or near Newport, called the Newport Academy. He was an Englishman, and signed himself "Rev. Robert Stubbs, Philom." He was prepared to teach the ordinary branches, Greek, Latin, Geometry, plane surveying, navigation, astronomy, mensuration, logic, rhetoric, bookkeeping, &c. His charge for the elementary branches was eight dollars a year, and for the higher studies one pound per term.

Oliver Stewart advertised in 1811 as a teacher of a Latin and English school. James White, the same year, advertised a day and night school. Edward Hannagan at the same period kept a school in Fort Washington.

A young ladies' school in Cincinnati was advertised in the *Western Spy* and *Hamilton Gazette,* July, 1802, viz: "Mrs. Williams begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Cincinnati that she intends opening a school in the house of Mr. Newman, saddler, for young ladies, on the following terms: Reading 250 cents: reading and sewing, $3; reading, sewing and writing, 350 cents per quarter."

In 1805, a boarding school was kept, in what was later Sedamsville, by a man and wife named Carpenter. The school room was a log cabin, fifteen feet square.

"In the years, 1810, 1811 and 1812," says the Hon. S. S. L'Hommedieu, "I recollect of but three or four small schools. A Mr. Thomas H. Wright kept one in the second story of a frame building on the southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets. The stairs were on the outside of the house, on Sixth street. John Hilton had his school on the east side of Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets, over a cabinet maker's shop; David Cathcart, on the west side of Walnut street, near Fourth street. The scholars at each school probably averaged about forty

"There was a custom in those early days, when the boys wanted a holiday, to join in 'barring out' the schoolmaster. Providing themselves with some provisions, they would take the opportunity, when the schoolmaster was out at noon, to fasten the windows and bolt and doubly secure the door, so as to prevent Mr. Schoolmaster from obtaining entrance.

"In the years 1811 and 1812, my father lived nearly opposite the school of Mr. Wright, and I remember on one occasion to have seen him on his stairs, fretting, scolding, threatening the boys and demanding entrance; but to no purpose, except on their terms,—namely a day's holiday and a treat to apples, cider and ginger cakes."

A successful monitorial system, that was at the time employed in England, was destined to have some influence upon Cincinnati educational matters. This was known as the Lancaster and Bell system, and sometimes as the Lancasterian system. The method was to utilize the older scholars as monitors and in a degree as teachers. As teachers were few in this new community this system made an

especial appeal to intelligent persons in Cincinnati who were interested in educational progress.

In 1814, the Rev. Dr. Joshua L. Wilson, the minister of the First Presbyterian church, and Dr. Daniel Drake became interested in introducing this system into Cincinnati. They obtained the use of school lots on Fourth and Walnut streets as a site. The Presbyterian church made out a lease of these lots for ninety-nine years, with the reservation that its congregation could select twenty-eight poor children annually for free instruction. Isaac Stagg prepared the plans and work was begun upon the building.

February 4, 1815, the legislature passed an act incorporating Oliver M. Spencer, William Lytle, Martin Baum, John Kidd and others under the title of the Lancaster Seminary. They were given authority to obtain and hold property to the amount of $10,000 and to employ teachers. The first trustees named were Jacob Burnet, Nicolas Longworth, Davis Embree, William Corry, Charles Marsh and Daniel Drake.

The institution was to be non-political, non-sectarian and no one party of any kind was to dominate the board. The institution was arranged in junior and senior departments. The education of young men and young women alike was to be provided for. The Lancasterian system was to obtain in the junior department. The senior department was to receive the benefit of whatever sums the junior department yielded above expenses, and this money was to be applied to obtaining books and apparatus for the advanced department. Eight dollars a year was the charge per pupil.

The school building was a two-story brick structure, with two wings, reaching eight feet back from Fourth street. "The wings were connected by an apartment for staircases, eighteen by thirty feet, out of which sprang a dome-shaped peristyle by way of observatory. The front of this middle apartment was decorated with a colonnade, forming a handsome portico thirty feet long and twelve deep, the front and each side being ornamented with a pediment and Corinthian cornices. The aspect of the building is described as light and airy, and would have been elegant, had the doors been wider and the pediments longer, and the building divested of disfiguring chimneys. As it was, it was considered the finest public edifice west of the Alleghanies. One wing was for male and one for female children; and between the two there was no passage except by the portico. The recitation and study rooms in the lower story had sittings for nine hundred children, and the whole for fourteen hundred."

At the opening, April 17, 1815, only one of the lower rooms was ready. It was but a few days until 420 pupils were enrolled. This number was as large as could be accommodated at the time.

In 1817, Henry Bradshaw Fearon, an Englishman, wrote some sketches of America, and said in regard to this Cincinnati school: "The schoolhouse, when the whole plan is completed, will be a fine and extensive structure. In the first apartment, on the ground floor, the Lancasterian plan is already in successful operation. I counted one hundred and fifty scholars, among whom were children of the most respectable persons in the town, or, to use an American phrase, 'of the first standing.' This schoolhouse is, like most establishments in this country, a joint-stock concern. The terms of education, in the Lancasterian de-

partment, are to shareholders eleven shillings and threepence per quarter, others thirteen shillings and sixpence. There are in the same building three other departments, (not Lancasterian); two for instruction in history, geography and the classics, and the superior department for the teaching of languages. Males and females are taught in the same room, but sit on opposite sides. The terms for the historical, &c., department are, to shareholders, twenty-two shillings and sixpence per quarter; others twenty-seven shillings. There were present twenty-one males and nineteen females. In the department of languages the charge is, to shareholders, thirty-six shillings per quarter; others, forty-five shillings. Teachers are paid a yearly salary by the company. These men are, I believe, New Englanders, as are the schoolmasters in the western country generally.

"I also visited a poor, half-starved, civil schoolmaster. He has two miserable rooms, for which he pays twenty-two shillings and sixpence per month; the number of scholars, both male and female, is twenty-eight; terms for all branches thirteen shillings and sixpence per quarter. He complains of great difficulty in getting paid, and also of the untameable insubordination of his scholars. The superintendent of the Lancasterian school informs me that they could not attempt to put in practice the greater part of the punishments as directed by the founder of that system."

There was published in London, in 1820, "A View of the United States of America," in which, among other references to Cincinnati of a pleasant kind, the writer said: "But the building in Cincinnati that most deserves the attention of strangers, and which on review must excite the best feelings of human nature, is the Lancaster schoolhouse. The edifice consists of two wings, one of which is appropriated to boys, the other to girls. In less than two weeks after the school was opened upwards of four hundred children were admitted, several of them belonging to the most respectable families in the town. The building will accommodate one thousand, one hundred scholars. To the honor of the citizens of Cincinnati upwards of twelve thousand dollars were subscribed by them towards defraying the expenses of this benevolent undertaking. Amongst the many objects that must arrest the attention and claim the admiration of the traveler, there is none that can deserve his regard more than this praiseworthy institution."

In 1817, John Kidd bequeathed the sum of one thousand dollars per year, for the education of poor children. This bequest became productive in 1819. Mr. Kidd was the first citizen of Cincinnati who made a public gift to education in the city, and as such deserves a place in the city's roll of honor.

In 1815 the Lancasterian school received a charter as a college, and became Cincinnati College. In the same year a charter was given the Medical College of Ohio, to be established in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Female Academy was founded by Dr. John Locke in 1823. It was of high rank and popular. Mrs. Trollope, in her book on Americans, wrote: "Cincinnati contains many schools, but of their rank or merit I had little opportunity of judging. The only one I visited was kept by Dr. Locke, a gentleman who appears to have liberal and enlarged opinions on the subject of female education. I attended the annual exhibition of this school, and perceived, with some surprise, that the higher branches of science were among the studies of

the pretty creatures I saw assembled there. One lovely girl of sixteen took her degree in mathematics, and another was examined in moral philosophy. They blushed so sweetly, and looked so beautifully puzzled and confounded that it might have been difficult for an abler judge than I was to decide how far they merited the diploma they received." In 1826, this school occupied a newly erected brick structure on Walnut street between Third and Fourth streets. The term of study for a degree was four years. From four to ten dollars a quarter was charged for tuition. Music and French were extra.

Albert and John W. Picket were the heads of the Cincinnati Female School. This was conducted in rooms of the south wing of the Cincinnati College. Mansfield wrote: "Albert Picket, president of the College of Teachers, was a venerable, gray-haired man, who had been for fifty years a practical teacher. He had for many years kept a select school or academy in New York, in which, I gathered from his conversation, many of the most eminent men of New York had received their early education. He removed to Cincinnati a few years before the period of which I speak, and established a select school for young ladies. He was a most thorough teacher, and a man of clear head, and filled with zeal and devotion for the profesion of teaching. He was a simple-minded man, and I can say of him that I never knew a man of more pure, disinterested zeal in the cause of education. He presided in the college with great dignity, and in all the controversies which arose poured oil on the troubled waters."

Many private schools existed at that time, among these being those of Kinmont, Cathcart, Wainright, Chute, Talbot, Wing, Morecraft and others. Of Mr. Kinmont, Mr. Mansfield wrote: "Alexander Kinmont might be called an apostle of classical learning. If others considered the classics necessary to an education, he thought them the one thing needful, the pillar and foundation of solid learning. For this he contended with the zeal of martyrs for their creed; and if ever the classics received aid from the manner in which they were handled, they received it from him. He was familiar with every passage of the great Greek and Roman authors, and was eloquent in their praise. When he spoke upon the subject of classical learning, he seemed to be animated with the spirit of a mother defending her child. He spoke with heart-warm fervor, and seemed to throw the wings of his strong intellect around his subject.

"Mr. Kinmont was a Scotchman, born near Montrose, Angusshire. He very early evinced bright talents, and having but one arm, at about twelve years of age was providentially compelled to pursue the real bent of his taste and genius toward learning. In school and college he bore off the first prizes, and advanced with rapid steps in the career of knowledge. At the University of Edinburg, which he had entered while yet young, he became tainted with the skepticism then very prevalent. Removing soon after to America, he became principal of the Bedford Academy, where he shone as a superior teacher. There also he emerged from the gloom and darkness of skepticism to the faith and fervor of the 'New Church,' as the church founded on the doctrines of Swedenborg is called. His vivid imagination was well adapted to receive their doctrines and he adopted and advocated them with all the fervor of his nature.

"In 1827 he removed to Cincinnati, and established a select academy for the instruction of boys in mathematical and classical learning. The motto which

he adopted was 'Sit gloriae Dei, et utilitate hominum,'—a motto which does honor to both his head and heart.

"In 1837—1838, he delivered a course of lectures on 'The Natural History of Man,' which was published as a posthumous work; for in the midst of its labor of preparation he died.

"Kinmont made a profound impression upon those who knew him, and to me he had the air and character of a man of superior genius, and what is very rare, of one whose learning was equal to his genius."

At this period there existed also the Cincinnati College, the Medical College of Ohio, and the Rev. McKee's Classical Academy, the last being on Third street.

The Rev. Mr. Slack kept a school in the north wing of the college building. About this time an English woman, of superior attainments, founded a girls' school, which flourished for many years.

Mr. Wing kept his school in a house at Sixth and Vine streets, where the *Gazette* building afterward stood. Of this site the *Daily Gazette* said April 26th, 1879, "The very first building on this lot was a schoolhouse, built more than fifty years ago. There are many men and women in Cincinnati who have vivid recollections of Wing's schoolhouse, which stood on the southeast corner of Sixth and Vine. It was a frame building, a story or story and a half high. The entrance was on Sixth street, and the floor was constructed like that of a theater, rising from the south end of the building to the north. The teacher occupied a sort of stage at the south end, and by this arrangement had before his eyes every pupil. The boys occupied the east side, and the girls the west side, next to Vine street. William Wing was the founder and builder of this school. He died soon after this school was opened, and then Edward Wing, his son, took up the work and kept the school going for a long time. The house being well adapted to giving shows, or exhibitions as they were called, Mr. Wing frequently gave that sort of amusement to his pupils and patrons. As one of these, Mr. W. P. Hulbert, then a mere lad, played the part of William Tell's son, to the late S. S. L'Hommedieu's William Tell, in the thrilling drama which introduces the exciting scene of shooting the apple off the boy's head. To the unerring aim of Master L'Hommedieu's arrow, and to the heroic bravery of Master Hulbert, who endured the ordeal without putting himself in range of the arrow, are we, perhaps, indebted for the present *Gazette* building.

"This pioner schoolhouse became one of the first schoolhouses of the public or common school system. George Graham, a man who carries more knowledge of Cincinnati in his head than any man living, was one of the trustees of the common schools, and he rented this school building for the use of the Second Ward school. Here Mr. Graham appeared frequently as an examiner, for he was an active man in those days, and knew how necessary it was to inaugurate strict discipline. The common schools were new, and were not popular. The name 'common' was distasteful. Mr. Graham personally examined every pupil in the schools. He popularized the system by causing all the teachers and pupils to appear, once a year at least, in procession through the streets, and soon had the pleasure of seeing the common school system regarded as one of the institutions deserving the highest esteem."

In 1829, Caleb Atwater visited Cincinnati on his travels, and wrote: "Great attention is bestowed on the education of children and youth here, and the Cincinnati College, the Medical College of Ohio, the Messrs. Picket's Female Academy, the four public schools, one under Mr. Holley, Mr. Hammond's school, and forty others, deserve the high reputation they enjoy. There is, too, a branch, a medical one, of the college at Oxford here located, and conducted by gentlemen of genius, learning and science, whose reputation stands high with the public."

In 1833, Miss Catherine Beecher, a daughter of the noted Lyman Beecher and a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, founded a young ladies' school in Cincinnati. She had been at the head of a school for young women in Hartford, Connecticut, but when her father became president of Lane Theological seminary on Walnut Hill, she came hither. She, with her sister Harriet, afterwards Mrs. Stowe, made their female academy widely known and successful for several years. It stood where later the St. John's Hospital was erected.

The brilliant and famous Harriet Martineau visited Cincinnati in 1835 and devoted a chapter of the book she soon afterwards published, to Cincinnati. "The morning of the nineteenth shone brightly down on the festival of the day. It was the anniversary of the opening of the common schools. Some of the schools passed our windows in procession, their banners dressed with garlands, and the children gay with flowers and ribands. A lady who was sitting with me remarked, 'This is our populace.' I thought of the expression months afterward, when the gentlemen of Cincinnati met to pass resolutions on the subject of abolitionism, and when one of the resolutions recommended mobbing as a retribution for the discussion of the subject of slavery, the law affording no punishment for free discussion. Among those who moved and seconded these resolutions, and formed a deputation to threaten an advocate of free discussion, were some of the merchants who form the aristocracy of the place; and the secretary of the meeting was the accomplished lawyer whom I mentioned above, and who told me that the object of his life is law-reform in Ohio. The 'populace' of whom the lady was justly proud, have, in no case that I know of, been the law-breakers, and in as far as the 'populace' means not the 'multitude' but the 'vulgar,' I do not agree with the lady that these children were the populace. Some of the patrons and prize-givers afterward proved themselves 'the vulgar' of the city.

"The children were neatly and tastefully dressed. A great improvement has taken place in the costume of little boys in England within my recollection; but I never saw such graceful children as the little boys in America, at least in their summer dress. They are slight, active and free. I remarked that several were barefoot, though in other respects well clad; and I found that many put off shoes and stockings from choice during the three hot months. Others were bare foot from poverty, children of recent settlers and of the poorest class of the community.

"We set out for the church as soon as the procession had passed, and arrived before the doors were opened. A platform had been erected below the pulpit, and on it were seated the mayor and principal gentlemen of the city. The two thousand children then filed in. The report was read, and proved very satis-

factory. These schools were established by a cordial union of various political and religious parties; and nothing could be more promising than the prospects of the institution as to funds, as to the satisfaction of the class benefited, and as to the continued union of their benefactors. Several boys then gave specimens of elocution, which were highly amusing. They seemed to suffer under no false shame and to have no misgiving about the effect of the vehement action they had been taught to employ. I wondered how many of them would speak in congress hereafter! It seems doubtful to me whether the present generation of Americans are not out in their calculations about the value and influence of popular oratory. They ought certainly to know best; but I never saw an oration produce nearly so much effect as books, newspapers and conversation. I suspect there is a stronger association in American minds than the times will justify between republicanism and oratory; and that they overlook the fact of the vast change introduced by the press, a revolution which has altered men's tastes and habits of thought, as well as varied the method of reaching minds. As to the style of oratory itself, reasoning is now found to be much more impressive than declamation, certainly in England, and I think also in the United States; and though, as every American boy is more likely than not to act some part in public life, it is desirable that all should be enabled to speak their minds clearly and gracefully. I am inclined to think it a pernicious mistake to render declamatory accomplishment so prominent a part of education as it now is. I trust that the next generation will exclude whatever there is of insincere and traditional in the practice of popular oratory, discern the real value of the accomplishment, and redeem the reproach of bad taste which the oratory of the present generation has brought upon the people. While the Americans have the glory of every citizen being a reader, and having books to read, they cannot have, and need not desire, the glory of shining in popular oratory, the glory of an age gone by.

"Many prizes of books were given by the gentlemen on the platform, and the ceremony closed with an address from the pulpit which was true and in some respects beautiful, but which did not appear altogether judicious to those who are familiar with children's minds. The children were exhorted to trust their teachers entirely; to be assured that their friends would do by them what was kindest."

The Wesleyan Female College was founded in 1842. A meeting of Methodist ministers was held on the 4th of May of that year, at the office of the *Western Christian Advocate*, to consider the expediency of taking measures to establish in this city a female institute of the highest possible grade in this city. It was decided that a general meeting should be called to consider this matter, and a committee was appointed to draw up a plan to be brought before such an assembly. Wesley Chapel was the scene of this gathering on the 20th of the same month.

The plan reported was an ambitious one. "The contemplated institution should embrace all the branches of female education, from the highest to the lowest; to such a degree as not to be exceeded, if possible, by any similar institution in the whole world." It was recommended that the institution should embrace the common English department, the collegiate department, the normal

OHIO MILITARY INSTITUTE

SYCAMORE STREET AND ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

department, and the department of extras, in which last those various branches not necessary for all, yet useful for some, should be taught. "Greek and Hebrew were to be included, as well as natural sciences and Biblical studies." The following are some of the general principles, or characters, which should designate the institution: It should be a Methodist institution to all intents and purposes, so that the principles of Christianity, as taught by the Methodist Episcopal church, would be constantly inculcated, and a full course of sound Biblical instruction should be learned by all; and all Methodist children should, without exception, go through this course thoroughly, in view of their becoming good Sabbath school teachers after they leave the institution, and as far as their services are needed while they continue in it. Yet children whose parents do not approve it need not commit our catechisms nor receive our peculiar views; but they must conform to our mode of worship and general regulations.

"The ornamental branches, as music, painting, etc., will be pursued in reference to utility and the practical purposes of life, and in accordance with just but enlightened views of the pure religion of Christ.

"It will be desirable that the institution should furnish all the aid in its power toward the education of poor female children and girls, both for their individual benefit and the good of the public, in preparing them to be efficient teachers."

A committee of twenty-three was appointed. During that year there was rented for the purposes of the school, a small house on Ninth street, but as the attendance was soon too large for the accommodations, the following year the authorities of the institution rented the home of John Reeves on Seventh street. An additional edifice was soon built upon the same grounds. By February, 1843, the new buildings were ready for occupancy. Students flocked to the institution. That season a charter as a college was obtained from the legislature. A full corps of teachers was actively employed, with the Rev. P. B. Wilber as principal.

The Rev. Mr. Finley, in Sketches of Western Methodism, wrote: "The commencement exercises of 1845 constituted a brilliant era in the history of the institution. They were held in the Ninth Street Methodist Episcopal church, which was crowded in every part. B. Storer, Esq., delivered an eloquent address before the Young Ladies' Lyceum, after which graduates read their compositions and received their degrees as mistresses of English and classical literature. The plan of the original proprietors was now no longer an experiment, and the female college from this point started on its high and glorious career."

As the popularity and reputation of this institution grew rapidly and pupils came in numbers from a distance, purchase was made of the handsome grounds and residence of Henry Starr, on Vine street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. A building was there erected capable of accommodating five hundred scholars. It was but a few years before the rapid growth of the school required still more room, and another building was erected.

In 1855 J. P. Foote, in his work on Cincinnati Schools, wrote: "It has had since its foundation a uniform course of prosperity and usefulness, its greatest defect being caused by the high reputation which it has acquired, which brings more pupils to seek admission than can be accommodated, and, notwithstanding the want of room, the desire to receive as many of those who are anxious to

obtain the advantages of the institution induces the managers and principals to receive sometimes too many; and though the extent of the buildings has been increased, the need of a further increase continues."

In 1845 Joseph Herron opened Herron's Seminary, a private school for boys and young men. This institution flourished for eighteen years, until the time of Mr. Herron's death in 1863. He had come to Cincinnati in 1829 and taught in the public schools until 1837. He was appointed in that year principal of the preparatory department of the old Cincinnati College, and continued in that position until 1845. He was for many years one of the foremost educators of the city.

By 1850 there were nineteen public schools, employing one hundred and thirty-eight teachers, with twelve thousand, two hundred and forty pupils. In addition there were three schools for colored children, employing nine teachers and with three hundred and sixty pupils. There were at that period about fifty private schools, with about twenty-five hundred pupils. Three colleges then existed, the Woodward, the Cincinnati and St. Xavier.

The medical schools were the Ohio, the Physio-Medical, the Eclectic and the College of Dental Surgery.

The only law school was attached to the Cincinnati College.

There were five theological schools in operation or in prospect. There were Lane Seminary, which represented the then so-called new school Presbyterianism, and the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, favored by the old school—distinctions long ago done away with by a reunion of the two parties. There was a Baptist school at Fairmount; the Seminary of St. Francis Xavier (Catholic), and another Catholic theological school had been formally established but was not yet in practical operation.

Thirteen parochial schools had been established by the Catholics, employing forty-eight teachers, with four thousand, four hundred pupils. The Chickering institute was founded by Mr. Chickering September, 1855 as Chickering's Academy, in the George street engine house. It began with thirty-seven pupils, and increased within a year to seventy-six. In 1859 a handsome building was purchased, the name changed to Chickering's Institute, and a full graded course of classical and scientific studies was introduced. Within two years after entering its new home, the school had so grown as to demand the addition of another story to its building. It for many years had an average attendance of more than two hundred pupils.

The free kindergartens are treated in the chapter on charities.

The Lancasterian School, chartered as a college in 1815, had started with high hopes and fine prospects. A large endowment was raised. Ten thousand dollars' worth of land and a generous amount of cash were contributed by General Lytle. Judge Burnet promised five thousand dollars and a considerable amount of property. Fifty others gave amounts which made the endowment fifty thousand dollars. The organization as a college was effected in 1820, Dr. Slack was chosen as president and all the professorial chairs were filled. The usual college course was marked out, while the lower or Lancasterian department was continued as before. But financial troubles overtook the institution, and for a time instruction was suspended. In 1836 the medical and law depart-

ments were established, and an effort was made to revive the other branches. W. H. McGuffey was chosen president and professor of moral and intellectual philosophy; Ormsby M. Mitchel professor of mathematics and astronomy; Asa Drury professor of ancient languages; Charles L. Telford professor of rhetoric and belles lettres, Edward D. Mansfield professor of constitutional law and history, Lyman Harding principal of the preparatory department, and Joseph Herron principal of the primary department.

Mansfield says of McGuffey: "Mr. McGuffey entered Cincinnati College with the full knowledge that it was an experimental career; but he came with an energy, a determination, and a zeal in the cause of education and the pursuit of high and noble duties which are rarely met with, and are sure to command success in any pursuit. His mind is more purely metaphysical, and therefore analytical and logical, than that of any one I have known or whose works I have read. In his discourses and lectures before members of the college he disentangled difficulties, made mysteries plain, and brought the obtuse and profound within the reach of common intellects. Hence his Sunday morning discourses in the college chapel were always numerously attended, and his manner of treating metaphysics was universally popular. I thought then, and think now, that Dr. McGuffey was the only really clearheaded metaphysician of whom it has been my lot to know anything. In addition, he was a practical teacher of great ability. In fine, he was naturally formed for the chair of intellectual philosophy, and in Cincinnati College put forth, with zeal and fervor, those talents which were peculiarly his own."

The other members of the faculty were men of talent and attainments, and several of them afterward gained national repute.

But while as many as one hundred and sixty students were found in the liberal arts department for a number of years, the lack of revenues constantly crippled and hampered the institution. Mr. Mansfield wrote further: "Had the college been only so far endowed as to furnish its material apparatus of books and instruments, and also to pay its incidental expenses, I have no doubt it would have sustained itself and been, at this moment, the most honorable testimony to the intellectual and literary progress of the city. Such, however, was not its future. After lingering a few years, its light went out; the professors separated; and the college name attached to its walls alone attests that such an institution once existed."

As the First Presbyterian church had leased its ground to the college with reservation of the right of the congregation to have certain pupils receive free education, litigation followed the closing of the literary department of the institution. In 1840 a compromise was effected, the college receiving a deed for a portion of the lot and releasing the remainder. In 1845 the college buildings were burned. The present Cincinnati Law School, affiliated with the University, is all that remains of the old Cincinnati College.

From its establishment in 1821 a Roman Catholic parish school associated with the first Catholic church in Cincinnati continued to exist as such, and was then transformed into a higher-grade school. In 1840 the Jesuits were given possession of the property, and the school became St. Xavier College. It was chartered in 1842 by the legislature with the powers of a university. The dis-

cipline was of such character as to induce Protestant parents to send their children, as they deemed the results commendable. In the early sixties a new building was erected at Seventh and Sycamore streets, near the Athenaeum. The motto over the door is "Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam." The college is splendidly housed, in a structure of great size and architectural beauty.

In the classical course, there are taught philosophy, rhetoric, poetry and the humanities. As in other colleges generally, the Bachelor of Arts degree is given upon graduation, and the Master of Arts degree after two further years of literary study or one year of philosophy.

In the commercial course students are fitted for a business life. The tuition is sixty dollars per year, and these fees are the only income of the institution. The faculty is composed of twenty teachers, and the number of pupils ranges from two to three hundred. The college possesses a fine library, a good natural history museum, and well equipped chemical and physics departments.

In 1806, a number of men interested in educational progress in Cincinnati formed an association looking toward the establishment of a university. This organization was incorporated in 1807. In undertaking to raise funds for endowment they were, however, so little successful that they determined to appeal to the legislature for authority to form and hold a lottery the proceeds of which should be devoted to the welfare of the new project. In hitting upon this device, now held to be socially and legally immoral they were but following a general custom; people of today would be shocked if they learned how many beneficent enterprises of a hundred years, or less, ago were furthered by lottery sales. The public conscience had not then been awakened to the ethics of such a question, and the early friends of a university in Cincinnati are not therefore to be looked upon as having invented an immoral device, as we of today consider it, for raising school funds but merely as having fallen in line with the custom of their times. The request was granted by the legislature; the university lottery was arranged for; many tickets were sold; but the drawing never took place. With the funds obtained from sale of tickets, however, a schoolhouse of moderate cost was built. On the twenty-eighth of May, 1809, a great wind-storm swept through this region and before its power went down the schoolhouse in which it had been hoped an incipient university would be sheltered. Thus ended the first University of Cincinnati.

The Lancasterian Seminary and the Cincinnati College which were, in a sense, forerunners of the present University of Cincinnati have already been treated.

The University of Cincinnati, noticed in another part of this work, of today owes its origin to the splendid beneficence of Charles McMicken, whose name should be held in highest honor by all the people of this city and vicinity. He made possible the institution which is one of the crowning glories of Cincinnati. Charles McMicken was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1782, and came to Cincinnati in 1803. His possessions at that time were the horse, saddle and bridle used on this trip, and the garments he had on his body. Looking about for a way to earn his living, he soon adopted the, at that time, common employment of flatboating. Apparently he prospered in that line and saved money, for presently we find him engaged in general merchandise business at Bayou Sara, Louisiana, and in Cincinnati and points between on the river. While later mak-

LANE SEMINARY, WALNUT HILLS

ORIGINAL McMICKEN UNIVERSITY
From which originated the great Cincinnati University now in Burnet Woods

ing his headquarters in Louisiana, he retained a summer home in Cincinnati, finding southern Ohio, from which people nowadays, who can, retire to lakes and mountains in summer months, preferable to Louisiana at that season.

Like many another man who has been denied the advantages of a liberal education, Mr. McMicken valued it greatly in others, and having made a fortune he determined to further the cause of higher education by his wealth. In his latter years he gave ten thousand dollars to endow a chair of agricultural chemistry in the Farmer's College, College Hill. September 2, 1855 he made a will providing for the endowment of what has become the University of Cincinnati. Mr. McMicken died in Cincinnati March 30, 1858, being seventy-six years of age.

Shortly after Mr. McMicken's death the estate became involved in law suits brought by certain of his relatives. These heirs had been given considerable legacies and annuities, but were not contented with the provision made for them by Mr. McMicken. They carried the matter into the courts of Louisiana, in order to break the part of the will that bore upon his lands in that state. The courts there held that a devise to a municipal corporation in trust was not valid. Thus there was lost to the university almost five hundred thousand dollars.

The same heirs, residing in Louisiana, tried also to obtain possession of Mr. McMicken's property in Cincinnati on the plea that the city could not accept and carry out the trust. This case was decided in favor of the university in 1861 by the supreme court of the United States.

The income of the university was seriously diminished also by the trend of business away from the property devised it in Cincinnati, much of which was on Main street. The buildings also were mostly old ones, and demanded repairs or reconstruction. Rents were falling. The trustees were limited by the terms of the will that the city property could not be sold, and the improved property could not be leased for longer than ten years. Legacies and annuities had to be paid out of the funds. So for several years the yield from the estate to the university was but $16,000 a year, and during one year nothing at all was provided from this source.

The requirement that there should be separate colleges for boys and girls threatened also to be embarrassing as adding to the expenses and as against the judgment of experienced men. Nevertheless the gift was accepted by the city.

In the year following Mr. McMicken's death, the city council passed an ordinance establishing the McMicken University. It elected six directors,—George B. Hollister, Henry F. Handy, Rufus King, Miles Greenwood, Cornelius G. Comegys and James Wilson. On December 30, 1859, the directors met in the council chamber for organization of their board. The mayor, R. M. Bishop, was also present. Rufus King was chosen president of the board, and by-laws, rules and regulations were passed upon. A room in one of the buildings belonging to the McMicken estate, on Main street below Fourth, was selected as headquarters of the board of directors. While the trustees now nominally assumed control of the estate, little could be done for some time, as certain of the heirs at law were bringing suit. Repairs and rebuilding were however begun. The Louisiana property was lost. The favorable decision as to the Cincinnati property was made February 25, 1861.

During 1861 the property yielded less than was expended for legacies, annuities, taxes and expenses. The revenue itself had been cut in half by the business depression incident to the opening of the Civil war. Matters improved however in the next few years, and in 1864 the directors had in hand a cash balance of $4,409, and $10,000 in city bonds. The city also released the real and personal property of the estate from taxation.

In 1864 the ladies of the Cincinnati Academy of Fine Arts presented to the directors of the university their collection of paintings. These were placed for the time in a room in one of the McMicken buildings, on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, as the beginnings of an art gallery, and for the benefit of artists and the public.

Further investments of funds were made in 1865, to the extent of $12,151 in United States bonds, at seven and three tenths per cent interest. In 1866, three new stories were erected from the funds. It was announced that it would not be advisable to begin upon university buildings until an income of thirty thousand dollars per year, free from incumbrances, could be commanded. It was not until 1868 that this object was realized.

The actual instruction in the university began on the first Monday of January 1869, when the McMicken School of Art and Design was opened. This was in charge of Mr. Thomas S. Noble. During the first year there was an attendance of one hundred and twenty pupils. There were seven assistant teachers. For many years this school was held in rooms in an upper story of the old college building on Walnut street.

In order to clear the way for the further progress of this university, the legislature, on April 16, 1870, passed an act authorizing the city of Cincinnati to become a trustee for any person or corporate body holding an estate or funds in trust for purposes of education or advancement of the arts and sciences. Under this act there was appointed a university board in January 1871. To its charge the estate of Mr. McMicken was transferred.

The board of education was given authority to arrange for levy on the tax list of not more than one-tenth of a mill for the maintenance of the university.

On March 14, 1871, the council of Cincinnati passed an ordinance looking toward providing for the university. The name was changed from McMicken University to the University of Cincinnati.

In the year 1873, an academic department in the Woodward high school was opened. Principal George Harper, of that school, was to be in charge. Classes in languages, chemistry, mathematics and physics were to be conducted beyond the curriculum then in vogue in the high school. Into this department fifty eight pupils were admitted, forty of them being girls, certain of whom wished to study French and German only. There was at this time added to the School of Art and Design a class in wood-carving, under the charge of Mr. Benn Pitman.

In April, 1872, an issue of bonds to the amount of $150,000 was authorized to erect buildings and provide apparatus for the needs of the university. With a portion of this money the buildings were at last constructed upon the grounds of the McMicken residence. This building, for the use of both boys and girls, was completed in September, 1875. In October the fully organized academic

department, with three courses of study, leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer, was housed in the new structure. H. J. Eddy was appointed professor of mathematics, astronomy and civil engineering; F. D. Allen of ancient languages and comparative philology; E. A. Guetin, instructor in French; and F. Van Rossum, instructor in German.

In the same year an astronomical department was formed by comprehending within the university organization the Cincinnati Observatory. In 1876, Mr. Joseph Longworth gave the art department fifty-nine thousand, five hundred dollars, with the readily granted condition that the university add ten thousand dollars. A number of assistant professors were added in the academic department. Arrangements were also made for a professorship in natural history and geology, for a laboratory and for apparatus for the use of the civil engineering department.

A bequest came at this time from the Rev. Samuel J. Browne of more than eighteen thousand, seven hundred dollars.

In 1877 the first degrees were conferred. The recipients were Frank McFarlan, bachelor of arts, and Herbert A. Howe and Winslow Upton, master of arts.

In 1876-77, the School of Design had four hundred and thirty-two pupils. In 1877-78 there were three hundred and sixty-five.

In December, 1877, the Rev. Thomas A. Vickers was appointed rector of the university.

On June 20, 1878, the first formal commencement exercises of the university were held in Pike's Opera House. There had been eighty-one students in the academic department during that year. The commencement oration was given by George H. Pendleton. There were seven graduates to receive the degree.

The next year, 1878-79 the pupils in all departments numbered five hundred and sixty-nine.

During this period, a number of generous gifts were received, from the heirs of Nicholas Longworth, from Julius Dexter, John Kilgour, and the Astronomical Society of Cincinnati. The endowment from these, together with the gift of Rev. S. J. Browne, making a total of $139,282.

On Friday evening, June 18, 1880, the third commencement was held at Pike's Opera House. The Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, chairman of the board of directors, made an address. The baccalaureate oration was delivered by Judge J. B. Stallo.

During 1879, the total income of the university was $61,686.

For twenty years, the academic department of the university was in the building on McMicken avenue, September 20, 1889, an ordinance was passed by council arranging with the board of directors of the university to devote forty-three acres of land in Burnet Woods Park for university purposes. The condition was that the main building for the university should be begun within three years, and that at least $10,000 should be expended within five years in building and improvements upon that tract. The matter of interpreting Mr. McMicken's will in view of the proposed change of center for the chief edifices of the university from the McMicken homestead to Burnet Woods was brought before the Hamilton County Circuit Court, December, 1891. The decision was favorable to the proposed change, and this opinion was confirmed by the supreme

court, in March, 1893. An issue of $100,000 in four per cent bonds was then authorized by the legislature. By moneys gained by the sale of these bonds McMicken hall was built. Henry Hanna, June, 1893, gave $50,000 for the construction of Hanna hall, for the chemistry and engineering departments. For the equipment of this hall he gave $20,000 during the next year.

Briggs Cunningham, in memory of his wife, gave in 1898, for Cunningham hall, $60,000. In this hall the departments of physics and biology are housed. At the same period $50,000 in stock of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company, was given by Asa Van Wormer for the Van Wormer Library. In 1901, an unknown friend contributed $22,500 for a building suitable for shop work to be affiliated with the engineering department branches of the university are the law school on Ninth street near Race, the medical department, Medical College of Ohio, in the building at the McMicken homestead, a dispensary on the McMicken grounds, the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Court street and Central avenue. The Clinical and Pathological School of the Cincinnati Hospital has rooms in the hospital building.

The observatory, on Mt. Lookout, stands upon ground presented to Cincinnati by John Kilgour in 1872. He also gave $10,000 for the construction of the observatory. In 1873, Julius Dexter contributed $1,000 to this institution.

The School of Design, which in 1871 became a department of the university, received at various times from Joseph Longworth $100,000. This department came in 1884 under control of the Cincinnati Museum Association by an arrangement with Nicholas Longworth, senior, who endowed it with grounds rents valued at $250,000, on this condition.

Mathew Thoms, in 1890, left the university more than one hundred thousand dollars, from which the William Thoms' professorship of civil engineering was founded in memory of Mathew Thoms' father.

The professorship of economics and political science was endowed by David Sinton, in 1899, by a gift of $100,000. In 1898, William A. Procter purchased and gave to the university the famous library of Robert Clarke, including the best collection of "Americana" in existence, an invaluable possession for the university and Cincinnati. Mr. Procter also gave, in 1899, the very valuable and rare Enoch T. Carson Shakespearean collection of books, consisting of 1,420 volumes, one of the treasures of the city. Many other friends gave money, books, apparatus, collections of various kinds.

The University of Cincinnati now comprises the following departments: 1. The Graduate School. 2. The McMicken College of Liberal Arts. 3. The College for Teachers. 4. The College of Engineering, (Mechanical, Electrical, Civil and Chemical Engineering). 5. The College of Law, (The Cincinnati Law School). 6. The Ohio-Miami Medical College (The Ohio and the Miami Medical Colleges united.) 7. The Department of Clinical Medicine (The Clinical and Pathological School of the Cincinnati Hospital, Affiliated.)

The officers of administration are, the president, Charles William Dabney, Ph. D., LL. D., Dean of the Graduate School, Joseph E. Harry, Ph. D.; Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Merrick Whitcomb, Ph. D.; Dean of the College of Engineering, Herman Schneider, B. S.; Dean of the College for Teachers, William P. Burris, A. M.; Dean of the College of Law, William P. Rogers, LL.

MOUNT LOOKOUT OBSERVATORY

ENJOYING FRESH AIR IN LINCOLN PARK

D.; Dean of Women, Emile Watts McVea, A. M.; Director of the Observatory, Jermain G. Porter, Ph. D.; Director of School Affiliation, Frank W. Ballou, A. M.; Director of Music, Edwin W. Glover; Director of Physical Education, Alfred Brodbeck; Secretary of the University, Daniel Laurence, B. S.; Librarian of the University Library, Charles Albert Read, A. B.; Registrar, Lelia Amanda Garvin, B. L.; Secretary of the Faculty, College of Medicine, E. Otis Smith, M. D.

The daughters of Nathaniel Ropes established by a gift of $100,000 a foundation for lectures on Comparative Literature, as a memorial of their father. These are open to the public, and have proved one of the vital and interesting educational influences of Cincinnati in recent years. Eminent scholars and publicists of national repute have delivered this series from year to year. In 1910 Walter Page, editor of *The World Today,* was the lecturer. Previous lecturers have been, Professor Alcee Fortier, of the Tulane University of Louisiana; Prof. John William Cunliffe, of the University of Wisconsin; Prof. William Allen Neilson, of Harvard University; Mr. Paul Elmer More, of the *New York Evening Post* and the *Nation;* Prof. Joel Elias Spingar of Columbia University; Prof. Eugen Kuehnemann, of the University of Breslau; Prof. Frank Wadleigh Chandler, of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Prof. Arthur Charles Louis Brown, of Northwestern University; Prof. Charles William Kent, of the University of Virginia; Prof. John Livingstone Lowes, of Swarthmore College; and Prof. Charles Alphonso Smith, of the University of North Carolina. All these men have brought messages of interest and importance that have attracted the attention and inspired the thought of the city.

From 1889 to 1899 the university had been without a president. On the latter date, Howard Ayres was chosen for that place. Under his able administration much progress was made in the completeness of the courses in the professional schools and in the number of courses in the academic department.

In 1902 a rearrangement of administration was made, and since that time the government of the university rests in a board of nine trustees appointed by the mayor. In 1904 Charles W. Dabney, who had been president of the University of Tennessee, was made president of the Cincinnati University. He is one of the ablest university presidents in the country, a man of great ability, splendid attainments, and an able administrator. Under his leadership the university has rapidly advanced, and is generally recognized as in the front rank.

The corner stone of the new University building in Burnet Woods Park was laid September 22, 1894. The committee on laying this stone consisted of William McAlpin, William Strunk, James M. Robinson, J. William Luhn, Wayland R. Benedict and Henry W. Bettman. The programme as arranged was as follows: Invocation, Rev. David H. Moore, D. D., editor of the *Western Christian Advocate;* address, Hon. John A. Caldwell, mayor of Cincinnati; address, Dr. Henry W. Bettmann, president of the Alumnal Association; laying of the corner stone and address, Dr. C. G. Comegys, chairman of the board of directors; address, Dr. Wayland R. Benedict, dean of the university, (on account of the illness of the dean this address was not delivered); oration, Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, A. M. LL. D.

The mayor declared "In my judgment the medical colleges of our city should combine, and they, with our law schools, be made a part of this institution."

Dr. Bettman said, "Institutions are like men, truly; and yet unlike. Men grow into maturity, and pass to their decay. But for an institution whose purpose is noble, like yours, beloved mother, whose roots are not only in the soil of the earth, but also in hearts and affections of men, there is no death, no passing away. We come to wish you eternal life, mother dear; and years hence, when we and our children are gone away, may you still sit proudly on this beautiful hill, here among these beautiful trees, and be forever a giver of light unto the children of men, and a source of glory and pride to the city of Cincinnati."

Dr. Comegys rehearsed to some extent what had been accomplished. "To show that we have done a large work thus far on educational lines, I will refer to the fact that we have placed the old dilapidated observatory on a new site and equipped it with instruments that have enabled our eminent astronomers to do a work in original research that has met the praise of the most distinguished astronomers in both hemispheres.

"Next we developed the McMicken School of Art, which created an intense culture in art and design in our own city and throughout the country at large. It was the foundation and much of the superstructure of the present Art College and Museum in Eden Park.

"Lastly, we have developed the College of McMicken within the last twenty years to such large dimensions as has required us to leave our original building and construct more capacious ones on the ample grounds given by the city, in this beautiful area. This academic year has just opened with a larger class than has ever before applied for admission; indeed a much larger class than Harvard, Yale or Princeton registered twenty-five years ago, although they had been in existence for one hundred to two hundred years. And now I venture the prediction that at the beginning of the twentieth century, we shall have collected a gross class, in all departments of the university, that will place us on a line with the greatest schools of our country."

Judge Hunt delivered in the style for which he was famous an oration which stands as the clearest condensed statement of the main outlines of the history of the university.

The university in all its departments has now more than two hundred professors, assistants and instructors.

The university, in its College of Law, has the proud honor and distinction of having on its faculty the president of the United States. William Howard Taft is catalogued as "professor of law," and is bracketted "absent on leave," the university having given him special privilege of serving for the time being, as chief executive of the nation.

In 1908 an invitation was extended to the Miami Medical College to become a department of the university. In accordance with this invitation the Miami Medical College and the Medical College of Ohio, (the College of Medicine of the University) have been united into a single medical department, known as The Ohio-Miami Medical College of the University of Cincinnati.

Out of a professorship of civil engineering in the College of Liberal Arts has developed the College of Engineering. It was organized under that name in 1900, and became a distinct department in 1904.

The College for Teachers was organized in 1905, in cooperation with the board of education of the city of Cincinnati. In 1906 the Graduate School was separated from the McMicken College of Liberal Arts and a distinct organization with a dean at its head effected. In the same year the General Assembly of Ohio authorized the levying of an increased municipal tax for the university,—five-tenths of a mill, instead of three-tenths as before.

Besides those whose names already have been mentioned, the following persons have contributed to the endowment or to the equipment of the university: William A. Procter, Rev. Samuel J. Browne, William J. Odell, Julius Dexter, Frank J. Jones, Judge Moses F. Wilson, Eugene F. Bliss, Dr. James T. Whittaker, Mrs. William E. Merrill, Theodore A. Bruehl, Andrew Hickenlooper, Christian Moerlein, Laura Seasongood, Lewis Seasongood, S. Lilienthal, Mrs. Nannie Fecheimer, A. G. Wetherby, Charles F. Windisch, C. T. Webber, Rev. P. Robertson, the Lane and Bodley Company, James E. Mooney, John Kilgour, Charles Kilgour, C. H. Krippendorf, Julius Fleischmann, Lucien Wulsin, Samuel Pogue, Professor Edward Miles Brown, Dr. Nathaniel Pendleton Dandridge, Mrs. Howard Breen, the alumni of the university and others.

The Endowment Fund Association of the University of Cincinnati was incorporated on April 21, 1905, by a number of prominent citizens of the municipality. The purpose of the corporation, as stated in its code of regulations, is "to secure property, including money, or the income from the same, for the University of Cincinnati, and for that purpose to solicit, collect, accept, hold, manage, invest, or pay over such property, money, or income, whether such property, money or income arises by way of gift, devise or purchase for the benefit of the said university." Its affairs are managed by a board of trustees consisting of nine members. The officers of the Endowment Fund Association are: Rufus B. Smith, president; John G. Schmidlapp, vice president; Charles F. Windisch, treasurer; Howard C. Hollister, secretary.

The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars would erect a section of a Natural History Museum. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars is the amount necessary to found a full professorship in any one of the departments. The donor has the privilege of naming the professorship. Fifty thousand dollars would be required for a dormitory, and the contributor of such a sum would be privileged to name the building; there is nothing which the university needs more than a dormitory system. Twenty thousand dollars endows an instructorship in a department; the donor has the right to name it. Ten thousand dollars is the principal required to establish a fellowship in any one of the departments; the income being paid to the fellow who devotes his time to original research combined with a little teaching. Three thousand dollars endows a free scholarship, the income from this sum remitting all fees and giving the donor the right during life to nominate to the scholarship, subject to the rules of the university.

The Van Wormer Library building is of stone, fireproof throughout, and is built in accordance with the most approved modern plans of library construction. The rooms have been furnished by the university with heavy tables and desks of quartered oak. The university library, in this building, contains about

55,000 volumes and 8,800 pamphlets. In the reference room about 2,000 volumes are arranged on open shelves, to which the students have free access. The periodical room contains the current numbers of 300 periodicals. The library is provided with a card catalogue of its own books, and also with card catalogues of the books in the Public Library of Cincinnati and in the Library of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.

The library contains some valuable special collections: The Robert Clarke Library, 6,761 volumes; the Enoch T. Carson Shakespeare Library, 1,420 volumes; the Bruehl Library, about 2,000 volumes, containing many rare works on Mexico and Central America; the Wilson Library, 810 volumes of literature and criticism in English, French and Italian, the gift of Judge Moses F. Wilson; the Merrill Library of Engineering works, 876 volumes, 478 pamphlets, and 185 maps, charts and photo-lithographs; the Whittaker Medical Library, 1,547 volumes; the Thoms Library, miscellaneous works; the Laura Seasongood Alcove, books purchased annually from the proceeds of a gift of Laura Seasongood; the Brown Philological Library, 318 bound volumes and numerous pamphlets; the Charlotte Hillebrand Memorial Library, French and German books; the Library of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 5,600 volumes, a collection placed by agreement under charge of the university; the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio has deposited its valuable collection in the Van Wormer Library building.

The total number of books in the Van Wormer Library building is about 84,000 volumes and 77,000 pamphlets. To these collections must be added the libraries of departments of the university, situated in other parts of the city. In the libraries of the observatory, the College of Law, the College of Medicine and the Cincinnati Hospital there are 35,809 volumes.

The libraries of the university, taken together, but excluding those of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, contain 90,809 volumes and 8,800 pamphlets.

The Public Library, of 438,767 volumes; the Mercantile Library containing about 76,000 books; the Lloyd Library and Museum, consisting chiefly of scientific works, as well as those of Lane Theological Seminary, the Hebrew Union College, the Art Museum, and the College of Music, are open to university students.

The university offers facilities in botany, zoology, physiology, histology, physics, chemistry, psychology, geology and in the engineering departments that are equaled by few institutions in the west. The industries of the city afford abundant opportunity for the observation of the most recent processes applied to manufacturing.

The Museum of Natural History, located on the fourth floor of McMicken hall, contains a fine collection of geological and biological specimens. The Greek room contains reproductions of the most noted works of Greek art. Students of the classics and of industrial art derive much profit from the collections of the Cincinnati Art Museum, from the Museum of the Society of Natural History and the Zoological Garden.

There are at present in attendance at the university in the regular departments 1,399 students; counting the affiliated department, the total is 1,423

The engineering department, under Dean Schneider, has made a great and important step in the establishment of the cooperative department. Part of the time of a selected group of students is devoted to practical work in various shops in the city, and by this means they gain training as well as remuneration. The course has been so successful as to attract the attention of educators throughout the nation, and other universities have adopted the plan wherever practicable.

The university receives about $50,000 a year from taxes. Its endowment is about a million and a half. Of this amount Mr. McMicken contributed about $700,000. Mathew Thoms $130,000, David Sinton $100,000, Henry Hanna $70,000, Briggs S. Cummingham $60,000, Asa Van Wormer $50,000, and William A. Procter $50,000. Total income $249,549.

Tuition for pupils resident in Cincinnati is free; for other pupils $75.00 per year, academic; other departments $125. Laboratory and library, etc. fees for all are from $25 to $65.

Six of the Greek letter fraternities are represented by strong chapters, though none of these societies as yet own their chapter houses.

Fraternities in the order of their establishment at the University of Cincinnati.

Literary—Sigma Chi, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1889; Beta Theta Pi, 1890; Phi Delta Theta, 1898; Delta Tau Delta, 1909; Pi Kappa Alpha.

Inter-fraternal—Theta Nu Epsilon.

Professional—Phi Delta Nu, 1886; Nu Sigma Nu, 1892; Omega Epsilon Phi, 1900; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Phi Alpha Delta, 1908;

Local—Sigma Sigma, 1898; Epsilon Gamma Chi, 1909.

Sororities—N. C. P., 1891; Delta Delta Delta, 1898; Alpha Phi Psi, 1908; Pi Delta Kappa, 1909.

Honorary—Phi Beta Kappa, 1898.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools had their beginning in February 1829. In 1818, John Kidd had arranged in his will that one thousand dollars a year, from ground rents, be expended for the education of Cincinnati's poor children and youth. The title to this property proved defective, and this fund was lost.

Thomas Hughes, an Englishman who had lived for a long time in this city, in 1824 left a permanent ground rent of $2,000 on certain land "to be appropriated and applied to the maintenance and support of a school or schools in the city of Cincinnati, for the education of destitute children whose parents and guardians were unable to pay for their schooling."

Some years later, Mr. Woodward made a like bequest.

These gifts laid the foundation for the high schools of the city.

The law of 1825, providing for state education, was defective, the tax authorized was not adequate, the schools were unpopular and were regarded as charity schools. In February 1829 a statute was passed giving independent organization to the schools of Cincinnati, and authorizing the council to levy taxes for erection of schoolhouses and maintenance of schools. Ten districts were arranged for, and in each the council was to purchase within ten years ground and put up a two story brick or stone building, containing two school rooms. One mill per dollar was to be levied for cost and another mill for teachers expenses.

The board of education, composed of a member from each ward, chosen each year by the people, found themselves in 1831 with certain of the schools held in basements amid most unwholesome conditions. Selfish competition among compilers and publishers of school books also led to strife, resignation of trustees, and injury to the schools.

Steps were taken in 1833 to impress the public with the value of popular education. Annual examinations of pupils were arranged for. The press, educators from other neighborhoods, well-known men, the families and friends of pupils were urged to attend these examinations. Enthusiasm was kindled. In 1833 a notable procession of boys and girls, at the close of examinations, paraded the streets. The attention and interest of the city was attracted. In the same year, an excellent schoolhouse, of brick and stone, was completed, on Race street near Fourth. Within two years the other nine districts had similar buildings.

In 1836, there were 2,400 pupils in attendance, with 43 teachers. The same year a faculty association was formed by the teachers, who twice per month met to consider plans for improvement. Tri-monthly conferences between trustees and teachers were held.

The popularity of the public schools rapidly grew. In 1839, the school board planned schools for orphan asylums. In 1840 instruction in the German language was begun in certain schools. Night schools were opened in 1842 and continued until 1857; and then suspended temporarily from lack of patronage.

In October 1845 a proposal was made for a central school for more advanced pupils. The legislature, February 1846, authorized the school board to arrange for such other grades of schools as might seem best, and to arrange with persons or institutions "in relation to any fund for school purposes that might be at their disposal." This action bore upon the Hughes fund, up to this time unconnected with the public schools.

The central school was established in 1847, and was opened in November with one hundred and three pupils. These had been chosen from all the schools by competitive examinations.

The present constitution of the high schools date from this period, when the funds of Woodward and Hughes were blended with the system of public schools.

By 1850 there was an attendance of 5,362 pupils, 138 teachers, in 14 schoolhouses.

In 1854 the intermediate schools were established, and the concentration of the two upper grades of all the district schools into four.

In 1857, a normal training school for teachers was established.

In 1842, the question of the Bible in the schools had begun to be agitated. In 1869 the movement to shut out the Bible from the schools was energetically taken up again. Many public meetings were held and the matter was discussed on both sides. When it was brought into the courts it was held that the board had authority to admit or reject books and decide subjects of study, and the exclusion of the Bible was maintained.

There have been, from 1825 onward, a number of special schools for colored children, but in 1887 separate schools for the colored boys and girls were abolished.

The first public high school in Cincinnati was The Central high school, which was opened July 27, 1847, in the basement of the German Lutheran church, on Walnut street. Bellamy Storer, Dr. John A. Warder, Charles S. Bryant, William Goodwin and D. R. Cady, were the members of the board of education who advised the founding of this school. It had an excellent curriculum. H. H. Barney was its first principal. The school grew rapidly and in 1851 it was formed into the two famous organizations, the Hughes and Woodward High Schools.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL.

Thomas Hughes, after whom Hughes High School was named, died December 26, 1824, leaving a will dated twenty-two days before his death, by which he left his property to the city of Cincinnati for the education of poor children. This is the oldest of all the bequests for education now available in this city. This property, consisting of land within the present limits of the city, was left in the hands of a board of five trustees named in the will, who were to administer the trust and who were also given power to fill all vacancies that might occur in the board.

The income from this property for the first ten years was used to pay for the education of indigent pupils in the Woodland College, a private institution that was in existence before the organization of the present Woodward high school. Of the money collected from rents during the next five years, over $6,000 was lost through the misappropriation of funds by one of the trustees.

In 1845, a lot for a high school was purchased on Ninth street, between Race and Vine, at a cost of $9,000. No building, however, was erected on this lot, and in 1851 it was sold for $15,700, and the lot where the present school stands on Fifth street, opposite Mound, was purchased for $18,000. Meanwhile, in 1847, the Central school was opened in the basement of the Lutheran church on Walnut street, with Mr. H. H. Barney as principal. The next year the school was moved to what is now Longworth street, between Race and Elm, where it remained until after the organization of the present Hughes and Woodward High Schools.

In pursuance of an act passed by the legislature in 1845, a tripartite contract was entered into in May, 1851, between the trustees of the Hughes fund, the trustees of the Woodward fund, and the trustees and visitors of common schools of Cincinnati, whereby the Hughes and Woodward funds were to be consolidated with the common school fund of the city, and a union board of high schools was provided for to have charge of the two high schools to be organized.

The consolidation of these funds and the organization of free public high schools had been under discussion ever since the passage of the law in 1845, and had awakened some bitter opposition. Mr. Barney, principal of the Central school, had taken a prominent part in this discussion in favor of the law, and the views which he represented had finally prevailed. The union board of high schools, composed of seven members representing the Hughes and Woodward funds, and six members each year from the trustees and visitors of com-

mon schools, was organized July 22, 1851, and entered upon its duties. In May, 1895, this contract was modified so as to give the common school board seven members instead of six. Upon the organization of the board it was decided that Race street should be the dividing line between the two schools, all pupils west of that line to remain at the Central school, which was henceforth to be known as the Hughes high school, and all pupils east of that line to go to the building that already stood on the Woodward lot, and to constitute the Woodward high school. This took place on the 16th of September, 1851, and on that date the Hughes and Woodward free public high schools entered upon their career.

In June, 1851, the first class was graduated from the Hughes high school, consisting of four young ladies, viz.: Frances Ellen Cassatt, Elizabeth Hawley, Amelia Burgess and Zelia Byington.

During the year the new building had been erected on the lot on Fifth street, opposite Mound. This building was imposing in its architecture and was considered at the time as affording exceptionally fine accommodations for the school. It was formally accepted from the contractors on January 5th, was dedicated with public exercises on Monday, January 17, 1853, and the school immediately moved into these new quarters with Mr. Barney and his corps of assistants in charge.

But the reputation of Mr. Barney had extended over the state, and in a few weeks after the opening of the school he was elected state school commissioner of Ohio. He continued in his place as principal of the school until February, 1854, when he resigned to enter upon the duties of his new office.

Mr. Barney was succeeded in the principalship by Mr. Cyrus Knowlton, a graduate of Brown University, who had for several years served as an assistant in the school. Mr. Knowlton continued in the office of principal until the year 1860, when he resigned, with the intention of entering upon the practice of the law.

The Hughes school was especially fortunate in having two such men as principals in its early years. Mr. Barney had shown his ability not only as an administrator of the affairs of the school, but also as an advocate both by tongue and pen of the cause of free public education and of the high school as a legitimate part of that system. It was a time when these were burning questions, and when the dicussion of them was the order of the day, and when the cause of public education needed bold and aggressive champions. Mr. Barney bore an honorable part in this conflict.

Mr. Knowlton was a man of marked qualities of character that eminently fitted him for the position to which he had succeeded. These two men gave a tone and direction to the school that have characterized it to the present day.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Knowton, Dr. Joseph L. Thornton, who had been a teacher in the Woodward high school, was chosen principal. The school continued under his leadership for thirteen years, until the close of the school year 1872-3, when he resigned.

The school opened in September, 1873, without a principal, being placed temporarily under the charge of Mr. John M. Edwards, who had been a teacher

ORIGINAL OLD HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL

OLD HUGHES HIGH SCOOL, 1906
Replaced by new building on Clifton Avenue, 1910

NEW HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL, 1910

in the Central school, and had been in the Hughes from the beginning. In the fall of that year, the present incumbent, the writer of this sketch, was elected principal, and entered upon his duties December 16th.

There have been many men and women who have rendered the school invaluable service as teachers in subordinate positions and who could not be passed by in any full history of Hughes. Such men as Mr. John M. Edwards, who has already been referred to, Mr. M. W. Smith and Hon. Jacob H. Bromwell, and such women as Miss Wright, Miss Porter and Miss Ellen M. Patrick, and many others, will receive their full meed of praise when the history of Hughes shall be written, but in this brief sketch we can only say that whatever is most worthy of commendation in Hughes high school is largely due to the character and influence and labors of these men and women.

Another, who has now gone to his reward, should also be mentioned in any notice of Hughes high school. I refer to Mr. H. H. Tatem, a graduate of the school, for years an active and efficient member of the union board and chairman of the house committee. He gave his time and thought ungrudgingly to the interests of the school with no expectation of reward beyond the consciousness of having performed a public duty and served his Alma Mater faithfully and well.

There have been many changes in the curriculum of the school since its first organization, but most of them have been of minor importance. At one time in the early history of the school a more extended course of study was adopted. This, however, did not last long, and a return to the traditional four years' course soon followed. Instruction in French and German was offered almost from the first and has continued to the present time. Spanish has been introduced in the year that is just passing. Classes in domestic science were first formed in the year 1892-3, and that subject has formed an optional part of the course ever since. A gymnasium was erected on the lot adjoining the school to the east and opened for classes in October, 1893. Students of both sexes are required to take physical exercises in classes under an instructor in the gymnasium twice a week.

The Hughes building was seriously disfigured by the making of an addition in front in 1888 to furnish needed accommodations for the growing school. While the architectural beauty of the building was thus destroyed, it provided six additional rooms that were immediately filled by the incoming pupils.

In the year 1851-2, when the first class was graduated, the school numbered 199 pupils; the enrollment for the present year is 665. The first graduating class numbered four; the graduating class of June, 1892, numbered eighty.

The work that the school has done has more than justified its existence; it has established its claim to friendly and generous consideration in everything that relates to its future development and welfare.

FOUNDER'S DAY.

Never was there a greater audience assembled in the hall of the Hughes building than on Saturday, December 3, 1898, when, for the first time, there was a formal celebration of Founder's Day. As the programs of these celebrations may prove interesting in the future, copies are here given:

FOUNDER'S DAY.

Saturday, December 3, 1898.

PROGRAM.

MUSIC—Violin Solo, Concerto in E minor, ... Mendelssohn
First Movement.
Mr. George Smith.
ADDRESS, ... Mr. Thornton M. Hinkle
MUSIC—Happy Days, ... Miss Katharine Allen Coolidge
Violin Obligato by Mrs. Emma Von Seggern.
POEM, ... Miss Mary Helen Lathrop
a. Nocturne in F minor, ... Chopin
PIANO
b. To Spring, ... Grieg
Frederick J. Hoffman.
REMARKS—By Moses F. Wilson, A. M. Van Dyke, Chas. H. Stephens, Dr. David Philipson, Leonard J. Crawford and others.
MUSIC—Valse Brilliante, L'Ardiba, . . Miss Katharine Allen Coolidge
MUSIC—Auld Lang Syne, ...
IN WHICH ALL ARE INVITED TO JOIN.

Saturday, December 2, 1899, 2 o'clock p. m.

PROGRAM.

1. PIANO SOLO, ... May B. Hoban
2. ADDRESS, ... Dr. P. S. Conner
Subject—*Life and Services of Cyrus Knowlton.*
3. MALE QUARTET—Hiram A. DeCamp, Charles H. Robinson, Charles O. Rose, Louis E. Aiken.
4. REMARKS.—By Rankin D. Jones, Judge Miller Outcalt, Judge D. Thew Wright, Jr., Dr. Louis Grossman, and others.
5. VOCAL SOLO, ... Mrs. Katherine Gould Seitz
6. RECITATION, . *(a)* The Pine. *(b)* The Ocean. *(c)* The Cloud.
Nature Sketches
Mrs. Belle McDiarmid Ritchey.
7. PIANO SOLO, ... Marguerite Levoy

AULD LANG SYNE—By the audience.

Saturday, December 1, 1900, 2 o'clock p. m.

PROGRAM.

1. PIANO SOLO, ... Flora Foster
2. ADDRESS, ... Dr. David Philipson

Subject.—*Character and Culture.*

3. Violin Solo, ... Max R. Reszke
4. Remarks.—By Ellis G. Kinkead, Harry M. Hoffheimer, George F. Sands, Michael Heintz, and others.
5. Vocal Solo, ... Bessie Luckey

Auld Lang Syne.—By the audience.

THOMAS HUGHES.

"Unlettered, lowly, modest and obscure,
And yet his name through ages will endure."

The magnificent new Hughes high school building having been completed, the dedication took place Dec. 2, 1910. The *Commercial-Tribune*, of the following day said:

SHADES OF THOMAS HUGHES ATTEND SCHOOL DEDICATION—HOVER OVER EXERCISES AT SUPERB BUILDING WHICH STANDS AS LASTING MEMORIAL TO HIS POET SOUL—DEAN WEST MAKES ADDRESS.

Hovering near last night were the shades of Thomas Hughes, "a humble cobbler, this poet soul, unerring seer of the real, brave lover of all loveliness."

Magnificence had run riot and had exploded in one grand burst of architectural ecstacy!

Men had dreamed their dreams; they had passed from hope through despair to achievement and final realization. Hughes high school was a reality, a thing almost complete and perfect, seated high "above the smoke, the grime and the turmoil," the most superb among all similar structures of the United States.

Standing before this majestic pile, overawed by its monster guarding Tudor tower, one marveled at the spirit of man that dared create so audaciously and feared not to exalt the youth of the city of Cincinnati by dedicating to its service a building which, in the years to come, must serve as a model to all the world. And fulsome though these words may seem they be true, every whit, with not one smack of exaggeration.

Dr. Coy, principal of the school, was in his glory, of course. He smiled, he beamed. There was a reason. "Can't beat this in the world," he exclaimed, joyfully. "Just take a look throughout our manual school. The boys are all working. It's just bully. Cost us a million, but see what we've got. Domestic science, manual training, commercial, industrial and art, all in addition to our regular academic courses."

The programme of dedication was an elaborate affair and brought a number of addresses that were rich with juice and meat. Dr. Coy commented upon the tremendous growth of the high school in this country, the total number of such schools being 8,000 today, with an enrollment of 800,000 pupils, against sixty schools fifty years ago, and a total attendance of only 6,000. He enlarged upon the spirit of democracy that will rule Hughes school, the "poorest boy having an equal chance with the richest."

"But," he insisted with determined voice, "we will insist rigidly on two tests —the one, character; the other, ability."

Dr. F. B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, declared with enthusiasm that "Hughes high school is the masterpiece of the most progressive board of education the city of Cincinnati has ever had."

The dedication of Hughes high school last night was an event. Better, in the words of one of the speakers, "It marked an era in the educational development of the city," because under one roof it represented the sum total of everything that the finest and most sympathetic of human minds had found of value for the proper training of youth preparatory to his entrance into the college and university.

A round $1,000,000 of cold cash had been transformed into equipment more nearly perfect than anything yet devised by man. To achieve this required brain of the highest order, a fact that impressed itself at every turn upon the vast audience that was drawn to Clifton Heights last evening.

Another of the great high schools of this city is the Woodward. The following account is from the pamphlet issued at the time of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary.

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

In a plain but comfortable New England home near the banks of the Quinebaugh river, in Connecticut, there lived in the last quarter of the eighteenth century a family of thirteen members. It consisted of the father, mother, six sons and five daughters. The head of the house, Elias Woodward, a farmer, was an ardent believer in the cause of the colonies, and to show his faith he fought in the Continental army. The mother was a Miss Lydia Cliff, a sister of the mother of Lorenzo Dow. How much the home was loved, how strong the cords that bound the children to it, and its sweet Christian influence is shown by the fact that one of its sons made three long journeys to visit it—the last one when he was nearing the sunset of life.

The children early were taught to be known by deeds rather than by words. Self-reliance was breathed from the very air of their home. So we are not surprised to find two of the sons coming in their young manhood to seek their fortunes in the Northwest Territory, and making the military post known as Cincinnati their headquarters. Levi, the fourth son, and William, the fifth, cast in their lot with the rising little village. Levi's name is among the list of those who purchased land here in 1789-90.

William came here in the fall of 1791; in the following year he was a member of the expedition fitted out under General Wayne against the Indians. During the year 1792 he purchased from his brother a farm in the northeastern part of the city This land extended from Hunt street to Liberty, and from Main to Broadway. It was in this year he utilized the timber of old flatboats for a house, using wooden pins for nails. The house was on Webster street between Main and Sycamore, and stood a land-mark for upwards of half a century. During the year 1792 he married Miss Jane McGowan. She died in little more than a twelvemonth after their marriage.

The year 1798 is marked by his first visit to his old home at Plainfield, Windham county, Connecticut. This was a hazardous undertaking, the Indians being

WILLIAM WOODWARD

troublesome; but he joined a company of young men from Kentucky who also were going East, and in safety all reached the firesides of their childhood.

In 1803 Mr. Woodward married Miss Abigail Cutter; Abigail street is named in her honor. Her father, James Cutter, had been killed by the Indians while he was at work on his farm near where the Cincinnati Hospital now stands. Miss Cutter was quite wealthy, owning in part, land on the north side of Fifth street, between Main and Walnut; also a lot on the southeast corner of Fifth and Main streets, besides several others. She had $2,000 in money, and afterwards received quite a nice sum from Massachusetts, her father's former home. This wealth, added to Mr. Woodward's was the foundation on which he built the large fortune he amassed before he died. Several children came to brighten their home, but all died young.

The old house was given up in 1816 for a commodious brick—considered quite handsome in that day. It is still standing at the northeast corner of Main and Webster streets. The barn was farther east, about where Asbury Chapel is now. His second journey homeward was made in 1812. He was accompanied by Mrs. Woodward, whom he took to her native heath in Medford, Massachusetts.

It is said that the people of the Nutmeg State have great trading qualifications, and Mr. Woodward was no exception. Once he was not successful, but the venture will show his industry and enterprising business qualities. He had built in 1813 a ship on the banks of the Ohio, near the mouth of Crawfish creek. The vessel he named Cincinnatus. This was intended for trading along the Gulf coast from New Orleans to Florida. It was kept in the dock until the great flood of 1815 brought depth of water enough to carry it over the falls at Louisville. The cargo consisted principally of pork and lard packed by Mr. Woodward himself; but the venture was a loss. Real estate investments brought better results. He loved farming, and by his thrift the forest and waste places were transformed into orchards and wheat fields.

To the occupation of farmer he added that of tanner; and did an extensive and profitable business on Liberty east of Sycamore street. His wealth was considerable, and he was a man of prominence in the community. He contributed largely to the support of the First Presbyterian church, of which he was a member. To the Lane Seminary fund he was a liberal subscriber. As early as 1819 he had plans for founding a school for poor children, but not until 1826 were the thoughts made facts; then he consulted his friend and legal adviser, Mr. Samuel Lewis, as to the disposition to make of his vast wealth—vast indeed for those times. Seven years later his real estate within the city was valued at $179,365, and there was enough outside the corporation to bring it up to $230,000. His personality at his decease was valued at $28,088.15.

In 1826 he conveyed by deed some seven acres of land on Sycamore north of what is now Hunt street to his chosen trustees. His nephew, Osmond Cogswell, was one and Samuel Lewis the other. Later he gave an acre as the site for a schoolhouse; on this land was erected the old college and also the present Woodward school.

The original plan was to found a grammar school, but later it was changed to a high school. Mr. Woodward drew away the first load of earth in excavat-

ing for the cellar of the new building. We may imagine with what pleasure he watched the progress of this edifice, and with what a thrill of delight he attended the opening exercises on October 24, 1831.

He was spared to attend one exhibition, and then he was deeply touched by the outbursts of gratitude from patrons and pupils. How wise he was to put this grand work in operation while he was living and not leave it to others to carry out his plans! He died January 23, 1833, in his sixty-sixth year, having been born March 8, 1768. His remains were placed in the cemetery on Twelfth street, now Washington park, but later with those of his wife were removed to their present resting-place in the school grounds. A handsome monument has been erected over their graves by the Old Woodward Club and the alumni of the high school. It was unveiled on October 24, 1878, by Mrs. Samuel Lewis, the widow of his dearest friend.

Mr. Woodward's gifts were not in any sense narrow. He was a public spirited citizen. The city received from him a valuable lot on Sycamore street south of Abigail and extending to Main as the site for a jail. Here the old jail was located until the building of the present one. He served as coroner of Hamilton county from 1807 to 1810; he was also a member of the city council.

Mr. Woodward was a pleasant, unassuming gentleman of the old school. He was most sympathetic and was known to assist many a neighbor who was in financial straits.

The Founder of Woodward who rejoiced at seeing his boys not alone at study, but at play, little dreamed of the thousands who would be benefited by his gift. As Sir Walter Milday said to Queen Elizabeth of his foundation, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Mr. Woodward might have said of his little two story brick school in Cincinnati, "I have but set an acorn, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof." Hundreds of boys and girls who have come forth from the halls of Woodward—old and new—to fill positions in almost every walk in life, and hundreds yet unborn will call him blessed.

In the words of Miss Mosbaugh's beautiful poem for Founder's Day, we can say:

Yea, his spirit ever lives
In the souls to whom he gives
Dearer gift than fame or gold,
Rich with blessings yet untold.
None can prouder birthright hold—
Woodward, Woodward!

HISTORY OF WOODWARD COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL.

In 1826, William Woodward consulted Samuel Lewis, his legal adviser, in regard to making his will, stating that he wished to leave at his death a considerable part of his property for some benevolent object. Mr. Lewis suggested the immediate founding of a free school. Mr. Woodward resolved to act at once upon this suggestion, and on January 24, 1827, the Woodward Free Grammar

School was incorporated. Seven acres of ground were deeded to Samuel Lewis and Osmond Cogswell, trustees, to carry out the purpose of the donor. In the year 1830, Mr. Woodward added other lots to his former grant, and also consented to a change in the charter, so as to establish a high school. This land is leased, subject to revaluation every fifteen years, producing at the present time a yearly revenue of about twelve thousand dollars.

The portion set apart for school purposes was located in the southeastern corner of the Woodward farm, a tract purchased from John Cleves Symmes by Levi Woodward for the sum of eleven dollars and afterward sold to his brother Wm. Woodward for four hundred dollars. This farm embraced the territory now lying between Main and Broadway and extending from Abigail to Liberty street. The Woodward high school was incorporated January 15, 1831. About half a square was set apart for the school grounds and building. The first house, a plain two-story building, contained four rooms, and was built on the northeast corner of the lot fronting on Franklin street. On the 24th of October, 1831, the Woodward high school was formally opened. January 7, 1836, the charter was changed so as to allow the establishment of a college department.

During the period from 1831 to 1851, there were three presidents of the school; the first, elected in 1832, was Prof. Thomas J. Matthews, the father of Hon. Stanley Matthews, late justice of the United States Supreme Court. On the resignation of Prof. Matthews, in 1835, Dr. Benjamin P. Aydelott was elected president, and he was succeeded, in 1843, by Rev. Thomas J. Biggs. Two of the professors during this period became widely known through their publications—Wm. H. McGuffey, the author of the Eclectic Readers, and Dr. Joseph Ray, the author of the Ray Mathematical Series. As the endowment was not sufficient to meet the current expenses of the school, the trustees were compelled to admit two classes of pupils, those who were able to pay and those who were admitted as free students. The latter were selected from the public schools, with great care, and were enrolled as honor pupils. By this arrangement of the trustees, the brainiest pupils of our public schools were admitted to the college.

In 1851, through the efforts of Samuel Lewis and others, the Woodward funds were united with certain funds left by Thomas Hughes for school purposes, and two high schools were established. Since that time the high schools have been a part of the public school system of the city, under the joint control of the common school board and the union board of high schools, a body composed of seven representatives of the two trusts and seven delegates from the common school board.

From 1851 to the present time, the following have served as principals of the Woodward high school:

Joseph Ray 1851-1855
Daniel Shepardson 1855-1862
Moses Woolson 1862-1865
George W. Harper 1865-1900
Augustus M. Van Dyke 1900

Over seventy teachers have been employed in the regular work of the school. Of these the following deserve mention because of their long and faithful services:

Alphonse Brunner 1853-1868
Mary E. White 1858-1876
Chauncey R. Stuntz 1860-1895
George W. Smith 1867-1892
Sarah L. Brooks 1865-1882
Henrietta Walter 1865-1892
William H. Pabodie 1870
Ferdinand C. Gores 1876
Nettie Fillmore 1879
Eleanor C. O'Connell 1882-1900
Maggie W. Mosbaugh 1884
Adeline A. Stubbs 1884
M. Louise Armstrong 1886
Margaretta Burnet 1887

The high standards which have always been maintained, not only for admission, but for passing from grade to grade, and for final graduation, have contributed largely to the reputation of the school.

The stimulus given to talented pupils by the prize system has been an important factor in obtaining the best results from school work.

In 1857, D. Gano Ray, Esq., founded the mathematical prizes in honor of his distinguished father, Dr. Joseph Ray.

The first prize was taken by the late General Peter S. Michie, who for over thirty years was a professor at West Point Military Academy.

In 1883, medals for general scholarship were founded by David Sinton, Esq., and in 1885, additional medals for English, for mathematics and for the best oration were given, called the Alumnal medals. In 1901, by action of the union board, the prize system in the high schools was abolished.

The thoroughness of the work done at Woodward has for many years been recognized by the best colleges. This statement is confirmed by the fact that graduates of Woodward have been elected to professorships in Annapolis, West Point, Columbia University, Chicago University, Washington University, Yale, Harvard, Cornell and other colleges of like grade.

While Woodward was never regarded as a military school, the military spirit seems to have predominated from the earliest history of the school. The students, when not engaged in foot ball and other favorite games, were organized into companies of amateur soldiers and marched and counter-marched in the ample grounds of the school yard.

While the languages and the sciences were not neglected, the school was always noted for its high standard in the mathematics.

This severe training at Woodward was no doubt the principal cause of the prominence of the Woodward graduates in our civil war.

A careful examination of the records shows that Woodward contributed to the war besides the rank and file one hundred and fifty-seven commissioned officers, and of these, before the close of the war, there were twenty colonels, fifteen brigadier generals and one major general.

W. H. McGUFFEY

JOSEPH RAY

One who was in a position to know has stated that no company organized during the war furnished so large a number of commissioned officers from the ranks as the Woodward guards.

The formation of a school library began in the early days of the college and has grown until now it numbers nearly 4,000 volumes.

In September, 1892, the department of domestic science was introduced, and classes in cooking were organized under the able management of Isabella Neff.

In 1893, the enrollment of the school had increased to 822 pupils, a number too large to be accommodated upon the present play-grounds, so that the board was compelled to build a gymnasium where all the pupils now receive instruction in physical culture under a competent teacher.

In 1884, the Alumnal Association erected a handsome memorial tablet in one of the halls of Woodward to the memory of the teachers who have died while members of the faculty.

William Woodward's own children died in their infancy, but his great love for children and that of his wife, Abigail Woodward, caused him to adopt from time to time a number of orphaned children, who were educated and cared for as a part of his own family. Since his death, thousands of boys and girls have received a higher education, through his bounteous provision, to whom he has been in a certain sense a foster parent. These foster sons and daughters of Woodward desired to express in some substantial way their gratitude to the founder of the school. The Old Woodward Club and the Alumnal Association at their annual meetings in 1877 appointed the following committees to act together in carrying out the wishes of the societies:

For the Old Woodward Club—

Gen. A. T. Goshorn,
John W. Dale,
D. Gano Ray, Esq.

For the Woodward Alumnal—

William Strunk, Esq.
Noble K. Royse,
Geo. W. Harper.

This committee proceeded at once to collect funds and to have erected, on the lot in front of the school building, a bronze statue of William Woodward, which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, October 24, 1878, forty-seven years after the opening day of the school.

As early as 1860, the Old Woodward Club had the remains of William Woodward and his wife removed from the Twelfth street cemetery, now Washington park, and placed in a stone vault which they had prepared, in front of the building, and over which the monument now stands. It seems very proper that William Woodward and his wife should sleep in the midst of the farm he once tilled, and in the shadow of the great school which he founded.

The following memorial tablet on the second floor was put in place by the school, April 26, 1884, to the memory of those teachers who died while members of the faculty:

IN MEMORIAM.

JOSEPH RAY—1831-1855
CHARLES AIKEN—1851-1879
CHAS. F. WEHMER—1860-1863
ARTHUR FORBRIGER—1868-1878.
KATE REUSCHEL—1872-1882
ALICE E. HARTON—1884-1886
CHAUNCEY R. STUNTZ—1860-1895

FOUNDER'S DAY AT WOODWARD.

Although the memory of William Woodward had always been cherished and revered at the school, it was not until 1893 that the suggestion to observe the birthday with appropriate exercises was carried out. Since then the day, March 8, has been called Founder's Day, and a part of it has been devoted to exercises consisting of music, recitations, addresses and the reading of letters—all tending to present the excellence of the founder and the value of his gift in helping to form the characters of good women and noble men who have impressed the stamp of Woodward upon the city of Cincinnati. The school is not without visible memorials of the good man, for an excellent portrait of him hangs in the hall, and a fine bronze monument stands above the grave of himself and his wife, Abigail, in front of the school entrance on Franklin street. But it is well that these mute memorials should be reinforced annually by the spoken word, that the new generations of pupils may be reminded how the virtues of the fathers have influenced the advantages possible in the present day.

The celebration of Founder's Day has been aided by a number of the large business houses, which, on that day and during that week, have decorated their show windows with the blue of Woodward, the color sacred in art, to heaven and truth.

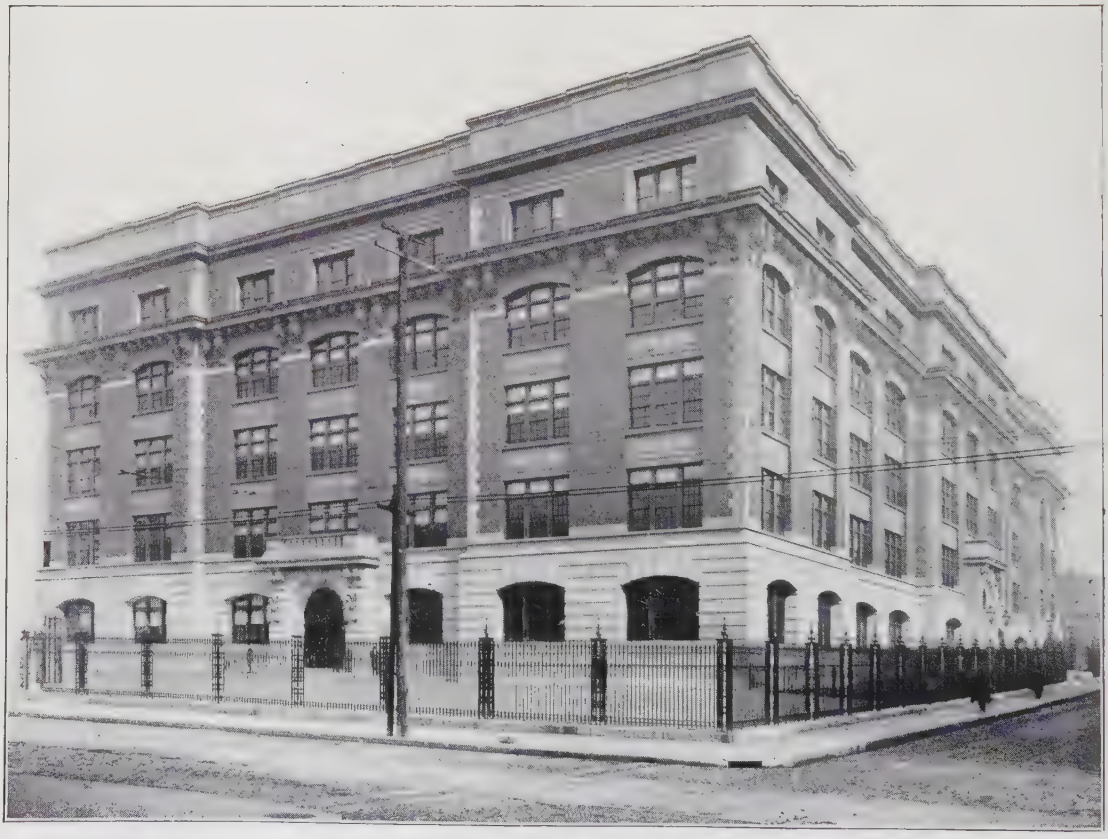
It is to be regretted that the limits of this volume will not allow the publication of all the programs which have been carried out from 1893 to 1902. Each was worthy of the dear old school. The records of them will be found in the Woodward manuals and in the record book at the school.

The Old Woodward boys presented the bell used in the first building, and it has been customary to have this bell rung by the oldest Woodward boy present. This ringing has usually been the introduction to the exercises of the day.

The first program, March 8, 1893, included, besides the sketches of the lives of William Woodward and of Samuel G. Lewis, his friend and adviser, and of Dr. Joseph Ray, the first principal, addresses by Judge Ferris, by Rev. Weeks, '55, by Peter Rudolph Neff and by Hezekiah Bailey, and the reading of many letters and telegrams from prominent graduates. Among these was notable the greeting from Chas. L. Gano, a pupil of 1831. But the letter which, doubtless, is of most interests today was from a man who has been making history in our country during the last six months, Wm. H. Taft, governor general of the Philippines. At that time, engagements in court prevented his presence at the exercises, and, after expressing his regret, he said:

"I regret it because four years of the best mental disicpline of my life were spent in Woodward high school, and I shall always feel grateful for the opportunities there afforded me. Mr. Woodward's name will remain a household word

OLD WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL



NEW WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL, 1910

MONUMENT OF WILLIAM WOODWARD, FOUNDER OF WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL, 1900

so long as there is a city of Cincinnati. It is an excellent idea to celebrate his memory, because it calls to the mind of those who have accumulated large wealth the surest and most enduring and most useful way of perpetuating their memory. I congratulate the faculty of Woodward high school on the high position which the school occupies among institutions of its class in this country. I am proud to be an alumnus of Woodward."

At the close of the exercises, the Woodward cadets, pupils of the school, headed by Mr. A. B. Pullan, who was among the first to enter the school in 1831, marched from the school and saluted the old house at northeast corner of Main and Webster streets, in which Mr. Woodward once lived.

In 1894, the celebration was specially devoted to the Old Woodward boys. An address, "Memories of Old Woodward," by Mr. John W. Dale, with some account of "Football in the Early Woodward Days," by Mr. De Beck, and "Reminiscences of '59," by E. H. Prichard, were given. But the chief feature was the presentation of the mural tablet—the stone used in Mr. Woodward's tannery. The presentation speech was made by Colonel Geo. Finch, that of acceptance by Mr. Harper.

In 1895, the old bell was presented by the Old Woodward boys, represented by Dr. A. C. Kemper. It is now placed at the east end of the assembly hall. The rest of the program was devoted to "The Woodward Boy in the Army," the chief address being by General H. V. Boynton, class of '53. J. Milton Blair, '59, gave an account of the Woodward guards, with a history of the silk flag presented to the guards by the young ladies of Woodward. The flag was on the stage, tattered and seared by many battles. On this day a silk banner was presented to the cadets by the girls of the schools.

In 1896, March 8th was Sunday, and it was decided to hold a memorial service on the evening of that day in the First Presbyterian church, which Mr. Woodward had attended. Owing to circumstances beyond control, the service was postponed until the following Sunday, March 15th, and was conducted by Rt. Rev. John H. White, Bishop of Indiana, Protestant Episcopal church, a Woodward graduate of '67. Miss Mosbaugh, '72, wrote a song, "March Eighth," for this occasion, which was sung for the first time. The exercises at the school were held March 13th, being opened by the ringing of the old bell by H. B. Bailey, '50. The chief event of the day was the presentation of an oil portrait of Mr. C. R. Stuntz, the gift of Dr. S. P. Kramer, class of '85, painted by Leo Mielziner, class of '87. The portrait hangs near the mural tablet to Mr. Woodward. On the same day, a case for the old battle flag was presented to the school, the address being made by Major A. M. Van Dyke, and the responses for the Woodward guards and the school by Mr. Blair and Mr. Harper. The flag in its case is at the western end of the hall on the second floor, the frame having an appropriate inscription.

In 1897, the bell was rung by Wm. H. Morgan, class of '56, at that time superintendent of Cincinnati schools. An address was made by G. W. Harper —"The Two Friends," meaning William Woodward and Sam'l G. Lewis. After the exercises, those present were invited to inspect the library, which had been newly fitted up, and looked beautiful with its new cases, its lovely blue carpet,

and the motto of the school, *Esse quam videri,* shining out from its blue background.

In 1898, the program was mainly devoted to the Woodward boy in business. After the ringing of the bell by Judge A. J. Pruden, class of '36, Mr. Wm. McCallister, president of the union board, made a fine address on the subject of the day.

In 1899, the day was devoted to Woodward in the Navy. The first gun fired on the Spanish fleet in the late war was by a watchful Woodward boy, who had been trained to see and to think. This was F. K. Hill, '80, graduate of the naval academy, serving on the "Iowa," under Evans, who mentions him in his official report. Long and interesting letters were read from Lieutenant Thos. W. Kinkaid, Engineer Corps, Lieutenant Frank K. Hill, '80, and Lieutenant Harry F. Bryan, '83. Afterwards, John W. Dale presented to the school a pair of globes, celestial and terrestrial, which had been used in Woodward College from 1831 to 1851. These are now in the library of the school. The Naval Veterans' Association loaned its fine old flag to decorate the assembly hall.

In 1900, the day was devoted to Woodward girls. There was an account of the life of Abigail Cutter Woodward, the wife of the founder; a letter from Miss Margaret Given, class of '68, for many years a missionary to India; a poem, "The Woodward Girl at Home and Abroad," by Mrs. Alice Williams Brotherton, '70; and an address by Miss Walter, '62, who had been a teacher in the school from 1865 to 1892.

In 1901, the exercises were of a more general character, and addresses were made by Dr. Joseph Eichberg, '75, Judge Wm. Littleford, '76, and a letter read from Charles J. Hunt, '77.

The splendid "New Woodward" was formally dedicated October 24, 1910. *The Enquirer* said:

"Exactly 79 years ago to-day an interested caravan of Cincinnatians traveled from the city of the '30s through woods and over rough rural roads to what is now the corner of Broadway and Woodward street—then in the midst of the country—to participate in the dedication of Woodward high school. Since that time a metropolis has grown about the site of the original school, and where then stood the modest two-story brick building now rears a massive palace of learning. Tonight, on the anniversary of the dedication of that first building, the new edifice will be dedicated to its purposes.

"In 1855 the old three-story brick building was torn down, a new building having been completed in the middle of the square. This new building stood until 1907, when it was demolished to make room for the new Woodward to be dedicated today, and was the Alma Mater 'so dear' to the hearts of thousands of living Cincinnatians, among them the president of the United States, whose father, by the way, Alphonso Taft, was from 1852 until 1876 one of the trustees of the Woodward fund, and whose brother, Charles P. Taft, served in a similar capacity from 1877 until a very few years ago.

"The new Woodward high school occupies an entire block. Its architect is an old Woodward boy—Gustav W. Drach. Its general form is a hollow rectangle. It is 290 feet long by 165 feet wide and four and five stories high. It is designed in the French style of architecture and contains approximately five

acres of floor space. It supplies facilities for complete instruction in all branches of modern high school training for 1,400 pupils. It is built of stone in its first story, brick and terra cotta for the upper stories."

VARIOUS OTHER SCHOOLS.

The Walnut Hills high school was completed in 1895, at a cost of more than $120,000. It is one of the best equipped schools in the city.

The City Normal school of Cincinnati was organized in September, 1868. It came into existence because of the need of better teachers in the lower grades of the schools, vacancies in the upper grades being filled from the lower grades and the vacancies in the lower being supplied by inexperienced persons. In the summer of 1868 the board voted to open a school for the training of candidates for teacher's positions in the primary grades. The school was located in the Eighth district schoolhouse. Expenses are paid from the common school fund of the city. Pupils must be graduated of Cincinnati high schools or of some other of like standing, or hold a teacher's certificate from the Cincinnati board of examiners, or have passed an equivalent examination before the normal school committee. A diploma from the school secures to its holder the preference over an inexperienced teacher in appointment to a position.

Mount St. Mary's Theological Seminary is a Roman Catholic Institution. It is situated on Price Hill. It was founded in 1852, and has been successful as a preparatory school for the priesthood of the Catholic church. It has a fine library.

The Young Ladies' Academy of St. Vincent de Paul is a Catholic institution, a school for Catholic girls. The grounds were bought by the Sisters of Charity in 1851, and the mother house of the order existed there.

The commercial colleges of this city have played a prominent part in the advancement of Cincinnati. Indeed it is asserted that the pioneer in originating the American Business College was a Cincinnatian, Mr. R. M. Bartlett. Born in the east, he tried to found such schools in Philadelphia and in Pittsburgh. Not meeting with encouragement in those cities, Mr. Bartlett came to Cincinnati and here opened Bartlett's Commercial College. While he did not at first gain the sympathy of prominent merchants, he attracted the attention and interest of beginners who had little money or education, many of whom came to him of evenings to seek further training. Ambitious clerks, desirous of rising made themselves his students. Likewise men who had failed but wished to try again took day as well as evening studies. Most of these men desired especially training in double-entry bookkeeping. The teacher used small but complete sets of books, so that his pupil must as he used each set, go through opening, journalizing, posting and balancing books. Soon young farmers and mechanics joined the classes. Penmanship and business arithmetic was added to the course. The school succeeded remarkably well.

There soon arose rival institutions, among them Gundry's Mercantile College and Bacon's Mercantile College. Certain of these made haste too carelessly, and incapable bookkeepers sent out by them caused a decline in the standing of these colleges.

Improved conditions began in 1856, under Mr. Richard Nelson, whose plan was to organize the school as a business community, so that every student was individually put through all the business processes. Nelson's Business College of Cincinnati established the actual business method of teaching, which has been adopted by all important business colleges.

There are today the Bartlett Commercial College, Campbell Commercial school, Clark's Commercial College, the Johnston school, the Joyce Business College, Elizabeth Katzenberger school, the Littleford school, the Mueller School of Business, the Nelson Business College, the Newport Business College, Ernest L. Phifer school, the School of Commerce and Watter's Business College.

Of private schools, the Franklin school, established in 1881, has been and is prominent and successful, having prepared large numbers of students for the greater universities all over the land.

The Bartholomew-Clifton school for girls at Evanswood, Clifton, is important. The H. Thane Miller school for girls has made a great reputation.

The University school, (not connected with Cincinnati University), Avondale, is a fine preparatory school.

The Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, founded in 1851, is the oldest college of pharmacy west of the Alleghany mountains. It is now a department of the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio.

There are large numbers of private schools of business, art, stenography, music, &c.

The Glendale College for women, at Glendale, is one of the old and notable girls' schools of this vicinity. It was founded in 1854 and has had a useful career and is now at the height of its influence. Miss R. Jane De Vore is now its head, with a very capable corps of excellent teachers.

The Cincinnati Kindergarten Association has for its president Miss Annie Laws, for vice presidents and trustees some of the most influential ladies of the city and vicinity.

The training school of the kindergarten is situated in Vernonville, one of Cincinnati's most beautiful and accessible suburbs. The building is admirably suited to its use, affording lecture hall, library, class rooms and home accommodations for a family of eight or ten. It has been the privilege of a few students to board at the training school each year.

Arrangements have been made with the University of Cincinnati by which students may take certain courses which will be credited in accordance with university requirements.

The constantly increasing number of public school kindergartens affiliated with the training school afford unusual opportunity for practice work as well as prospective teaching positions at excellent salaries.

Two years' course leading to the regular diploma, and for those having in addition at least two years' college work to the degree of bachelor of arts, awarded by the University of Cincinnati. Special courses of varied length arranged for those desiring general culture or preparation for home-making, settlement work, governess of mission work.

Fifty-seven kindergartens, public school, mission, social settlement and private kindergartens, afford the best opportunity for observation and practice.

KINDERGARTENS.

There are fifty-seven kindergartens in affiliation with the Cincinnati Kindergarten Association. These are supported by the association, the Orphan Asylum, the Children's Home, the Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home, the Glenn Home, Carthage Board of Education, Lockland Board of Education, Madisonville Board of Education, Norwood Board of Education, Pleasant Ridge Board of Education, St. Bernard Board of Education, Cincinnati Board of Education, and there are three private kindergartens.

The kindergarten work has been carried on in this city for more than thirty years.

The Cincinnati kindergarten training school was organized in 1880, by the Cincinnati kindergarten association, and was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, October 20, 1894.

In the beginning of the fall term of 1905 two important steps were taken in the educational work of the city. The University of Cincinnati, which is a municipal university, organized a college for teachers, under the joint management of the board of directors of the university and the board of education of the city of Cincinnati. This is a professional school for the training of teachers under university auspices, and in close touch with a large system of public schools.

At the same time an arrangement was made whereby courses in the Cincinnati kindergarten training school were opened to students of the college, who had completed their sophomore year and wished to elect a kindergarten course. Such a course leads to the degree of bachelor of arts in education.

The Cincinnati kindergarten training school had under its supervision at that time twenty-six kindergartens, located in public schools, settlements, missions, institutions, deaconess' homes and private schools.

With the opening of the fall term two kindergartens, one from the Cincinnati kindergarten association and one from the German kindergarten association, were placed, with the directors already in charge, in the Cincinnati public schools as an integral part of the school work.

These were soon followed by the opening of five other kindergartens with kindergarten directors, who, after a preliminary examination, were appointed strictly according to standing.

The merit system prevails in all appointments in the Cincinnati public schools.

The kindergartens established by the board of education now number thirty-nine with a prospect of others being added in the near future, making the kindergartens now affiliated with the training number in all fifty-nine.

The effort of the training school is to maintain the freedom, ideals and social advantages of the private training school, while at the same time securing the educational opportunities and benefits of a large university.

Miss Lillian H. Stone, a graduate of Miss Wheelock's training school, and formerly principal of the kindergarten department of the Cortland, New York, state normal and training school, was appointed in 1907, to the position of principal of the training school.

Miss Grace Anna Fry, who for several years has been instructor of kindergarten games and rhythms will continue instruction in the training school, and the supervision of kindergartens.

Miss Julia S. Bothwell was appointed as supervisor of public school kindergartens in February, 1909, and continues the class in program construction at the training school.

The department of household economics has completed two years' work and will be continued next year under the supervision of an experienced instructor.

For information regarding this course send for circular to registrar.

The affiliation of the kindergarten training school with the university, public schools and many philanthropic institutions throughout Cincinnati, combine to give exceptional advantages to students, who are thus imbued with the inspiration which comes from contact with a large and growing center.

OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Ohio Mechanics' Institute has long been one of the most famous and useful educational institutions of this city and holds a special place in the interests and hearts of Cincinnatians. The institute is just now, 1911, moving into its new home, at Walnut, Canal and Clay streets, and leaving behind the old familiar structure at Sixth and Vine streets. The new building was erected as a memorial to Mr. Thomas J. Emery by Mrs. Mary M. Emery of this city, and constitutes a noble tribute to the memory of a worthy man.

HISTORY AND PURPOSE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, convened on the evening of October 25, 1828, by a public notice signed by W. Disney, Luman Watson, John P. Foote, and John Locke, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a mechanics' institute, Luman Watson was called to the chair. Mr. Foote then proceeded to explain the object of the meeting, after which the subject was discussed, and the following resolutions offered and adopted, viz:

That it is expedient for a mechanics' institute to be formed in the city.

That John P. Foote, Luman Watson, John Locke, J. Bonsall, and W. Disney constitute a committee to report a plan for the proposed institute.

That this meeting request Mr. Craig to deliver a discourse on the subject of mechanics' institutes at the next meeting.

That the committee already appointed be authorized to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and convene another by public notice.

On motion, adjourned.

JOHN LOCKE,
Secretary.

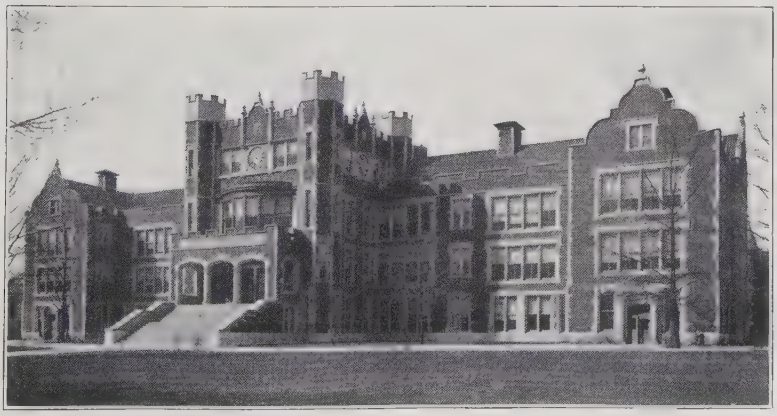
At a meeting of the citizens, convened agreeably to a resolution of the 25th of October, and held November 20, 1828, the Rev. E. Slack in the chair.

Mr. Craig delivered a discourse on the subject of mechanics' institutes, after which Mr. Foote read the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting, and, on motion, the report was accepted.

CENTRAL FAIRMOUNT PUBLIC SCHOOL

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1900
Vine near Seventh Street

OLD OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
Sixth and Vine Streets



AVONDALE PUBLIC SCHOOL

The constitution was read, and, after some amendments, adopted.

The next step was to petition for a charter, which was granted February 9, 1829.

EXTRACT FROM THE CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That John D. Craig, John P. Foote, Thos. Riley, Luman Watson, Wm. C. Anderson, David T. Disney, George Graham, Jr., Calvin Fletcher, Clement Dare, William Disney, William Greene, Tunis Brewer, Jeffrey Seymour, Israel Schooley, and Elisha Brigham, with their associates, who have associated together in establishing an institution in the city of Cincinnati, for advancing the best interests of the mechanics, manufacturers, and artisans, by the more general diffusion of useful knowledge in those important classes of the community, together with such persons as may hereafter become members and contributors to the same, be and they hereby are, created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name and style of the OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE."

The charter was amended by the legislature of Ohio during the session of 1846-47.

The great work of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute for technical education was inaugurated during the winter of 1828-29. The departments of instruction and the first instructors were as follows:

Chemistry (lectures and experiments)—Dr. Cleveland.

Geometry—Dr. John Locke.

Arithmetic—Mr. John L. Talbott.

In 1831, Mr. Jeptha D. Garrard purchased from Dr. Craig a very valuable collection of mathematical and philosophical apparatus and presented the same to the institute. This gift enabled the instructors to do more effective teaching and attracted a more earnest body of students. The lectures of the new medical college, which had just been established, were also delivered in the hall of the institute.

Among the earliest additions to the corps of instructors was Prof. Stowe of Lane Seminary, who lectured on "The History of Letters" and the Hon. James Hall, who began to labor for the establishment of a library. Dr. Craig became the first librarian and actuary.

In 1838 Mr. J. C. Vaughn was one of the special lecturers and Mr. E. D. Mansfield enlightened the students and the public with an address on the "Mechanic Arts as an essential element in the continued happiness and progressive elevation of the human mind."

Another factor that made the work of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute effective in the industrial development of this city is that of the expositions, which were founded in 1838. Thirty-two of these great enterprises were successfully managed. The first eighteen were conducted by the institute alone and the last fourteen with the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. The Centennial Exposition of 1888, marking the close of the first century of settlement in the Ohio Valley, terminated the great work.

The Ohio Valley Exposition of 1910, though not under the management of the institute, was nevertheless, to some extent at least, the result of the earlier

efforts in that line. Both Philadelphia in 1876 and Chicago in 1893 drew upon Cincinnati for men experienced in exposition affairs.

The building at Sixth and Vine streets was the home of the institute for more than sixty years, the corner stone having been laid on the 4th of July, 1848, and should be remembered that the citizens of Cincinnati under the leadership of Mr. Miles Greenwood provided this house which is now a historic landmark of this city.

In 1856-7 the school of design was established. This department in turn became the foundation for the McMicken Art school and led to the development of our present superior art academy and the museum in Eden Park. Instruction in applied art has been continued by the institute to this day and will, with new quarters and better facilities, develop along many lines.

After 1888 the institute pursued its work of instruction in evening classes. Mechanical, architectural and freehand drawing were made a specialty. Mathematics, elementary physics, applied electricity and at times, languages were taught. For many years the institute provided a course of popular lectures on technical subjects, thus contributing much to he general dissemination of useful knowledge.

During the summer of 1900 the trustees remodeled the old building. Two stories were added and better facilities for laboratory work provided. With this enlarged capacity a day school was made possible. The entire plan of instruction was revised and adapted to modern requirements for technical education. The rapid increase in attendance soon overcrowded the building and the trustees found themselves confronted by the necessity of providing larger accommodations.

In October, 1905, a new building site was acquired. Fortunately this lot at Walnut street and Canal was the location where Mr. Greenwood had carried on his extensive business for so many years.

The problem of securing funds for general expansion was taken hold of by the institute authorities in 1903 and after five years of earnest effort was solved, in a measure, by the generous gift of Mrs. Mary M. Emery, who agreed to provide, as a memorial to her husband, Mr. Thomas J. Emery, the new building, which will be occupied by the institute with the beginning of the school year of 1911-12.

The prospect of canal abandonment and the carrying out of the long-cherished dream of a great central boulevard, by the city of Cincinnati, will place the new institute in a most advantageous location. The proposed subway scheme will provide excellent transportation facilities to students outside of the city and the new Emery auditorium, a part of the institute so closely joined to the industrial activities of the school will assist in creating a center for music and applied art interest second to none in the United States.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LIBRARIES.

FIRST LIBRARY IN NORTHWEST TERRITORY FOUNDED IN CINCINNATI IN 1802—LEWIS KERR THE FIRST LIBRARIAN—MILLIONS OF BOOKS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION—THE PUBLIC, LAW, MEDICAL AND OTHER LIBRARIES—SIX CARNEGIE BRANCH LIBRARIES IN THE CITY AND MORE TO COME.

Cincinnati has a respectable share of notable libraries, and these have from early days played a considerable part in its literary and educational advancement. Certain of these are of special value, and the public library of this city has a national standing.

There was founded in Cincinnati in 1802, the first public library in the Northwest Territory. On February 13th of that year, a meeting was held at Yeatman's Tavern to consider this matter, and it was decided by the citizens present that an effort should be made to establish a library. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions of ten dollars each. The committee consisted of Jacob Burnet, Lewis Kerr and Martin Baum. The form of subscription was as follows: "We, the subscribers, being desirous of establishing a public library in the town of Cincinnati, agree to take as many shares in the stock of such an institution as are annexed to our names respectively, and pay for the same at the rate of ten dollars for each share."

This document is still in existence. Among other signatures found on it are those of General Arthur St. Clair, Peyton Short, Judge Burnet, General James Findlay, Jonathan S. Findlay, Griffin Yeatman, William Ruffin, Joel Williams, Isaac Van Nuys, David E. Wade, Joseph Prince, John R. Mills, John Reily, C. Avery, Jacob White, Patrick Dickey, W. Stanley, Stuart C. Killgore, Martin Baum, Jeremiah Hunt, Lewis Kerr, James Wallace, Samuel C. Vance and Cornelius R. Sedam.

Nine subscriptions were for two shares each. The whole subscription of thirty-four shares amounted to three hundred and forty dollars.

Some books were at once bought. Others were received as gifts. March 6, 1802, the library was opened, with Lewis Kerr as librarian.

It is probable that the existence of this library was brief. In 1809 another movement was made to establish a library. Certain citizens at that time presented a petition to the legislature for an act of incorporation. For some unknown reason this request was refused.

In 1811 Judge Turner led a subscription movement and obtained shares amounting to several hundreds of dollars for the purpose of founding a library. A constitution was adopted and an appeal was made to the legislature for a

charter. In 1812 an act of incorporation was granted for the Circulating Library of Cincinnati. After considerable delay the library was opened in April, 1814. In 1815 this library was prospering and contained about eight hundred volumes. It included Rees' Encyclopedia and Wilson's Ornithology.

In 1815 the library was open one day in each week. The management consisted of a president and seven directors. In 1826 this library contained thirteen hundred volumes. At that time it was located in the old College building. It was accessible to the public on Saturday afternoons. The board of directors was compelled to ask the public frequently for money to sustain the institution.

In 1821 there was founded the Apprentices' Library, for the improvement of young mechanics and laborers. In 1826 it had almost as many books as the Circulating Library of Cincinnati. In 1829 this Apprentices' Library had its location in the council chamber. At that period the Cincinnati Library was located on Main street, near Third; the Circulating Library was on Fourth street, between Main and Walnut; and the Sun Library was on Third street, between Main and Walnut streets. In 1841 the Apprentices' Library contained two thousand, two hundred volumes. The circulation of books was about four hundred per week. The librarian received as salary one hundred dollars a year.

In 1818, Elam P. Langdon established the Cincinnati reading room. The *Gazeteer* of 1819, said in regard to it: "The room is amply furnished with the most respectable news and literary journals in the country; also with maps, European gazettes, etc., etc. It is conducted on a liberal plan, and is a convenient and pleasing resort for the citizens and strangers who are desirous of noting the 'passing tidings of the times.'" It was located in the rear of the postoffice. Transient strangers in the city had the privilege of its free use. Its existence was brief.

The annual report of the Mercantile Library for 1879 contained a valuable account of its origin and development by John W. Ellis. He wrote: "The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of New York, which originated in the year 1822, was the pioneer of many similar institutions since formed in the various cities of this country. This association had accomplished so much good as to excite a feeling in favor of establishing similar institutions in other cities. Several prominent young men of Cincinnati had considered this matter, and one or two informal preliminary meetings had been held at which the subject had been discussed, but the formal meeting at which the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association was founded, was held on the eighteenth of April, 1835, in the second story of a building then used as a fire engine house, on the north side of Fourth street, two or three doors east of Christ church.

"There were forty-five persons present; nearly all of this number are now dead. So far as I can recollect, the persons now living who were present on that occasion are Messrs. Rowland G. Mitchell, William H. Harrison, Jr., John P. Tweed, James Wiles and myself. I was, probably, the youngest person present, not much more than a boy. The association was formed and constitution adopted, the members going to work vigorously to get it in shape. As cash in those days was a much scarcer thing than it is now, the salaries of clerks being very small, it worked on very limited means for a long period. It was located

for the first few months in the second story of a building belonging to Mr. Daniel Ames, on the west side of Main street, below Pearl street.

"During the hot summer weather of 1835, not having the means of hiring a librarian, the library was temporarily closed, but opened again in the fall, in the second story of a building belonging to Ross & Geyer, which was located on the north side of Fourth street, just east of Main street.

"For a few months the entire duties of librarian, porter, janitor, etc., were performed in turn by the officers and directors. They gave out the books, swept the rooms, and cleaned the lamps. There was no gas in those days.

"Donations of money were solicited from merchants, and the sum of eighteen hundred dollars was obtained. By the end of that year, 1835, the library contained seven hundred and fifty volumes, and many leading papers were on file in the reading room. In the winter of 1836, Mr. Doolittle was elected librarian, and a special charter for the association was obtained from the legislature.

"For the next three years, viz., 1836-37 and 38, embracing the period of the greatest financial revulsion that ever occurred in this country, not excepting that of 1873, the existence of the institution was constantly imperilled for want of money; and it was only sustained by the constant and untiring exertions of a few gentlemen, who were determined at all hazards to carry it through. They gave their own personal labor and exertions night after night. They advanced money to it; they became security for its debts; and in fact did everything to accomplish a successful result. It might be improper for me to mention the name of any of these young men who thus did so much for the association, as I might do injustice to many who could not be mentioned. There was one person, however, who more than all others may be considered the father of the association, and that was Mr. Moses Ranney.

"The hard times growing out of the panic of 1837 did not cease for several years, and of course affected the means of the members sustaining this association. The older members will recollect, and others may find out by referring to the minutes, how soliciting committees were appointed every month to save it from sinking.

"In 1837 Mr. Doolittle vacated his office, and Mr. Holly was appointed librarian. In 1838 the first printed catalogue was published and sold at a moderate price to such members as chose to purchase. The expenses over and above these receipts were paid for by a few gentlemen. In the year 1839, the number of paying members was increased to five hundred, and all the debts of the association, for the time being, discharged. This year Mr. James Wildey was elected librarian. Matters began to improve, connections were better, and the number of volumes in the library increased.

"In 1840 a special collection was made of one thousand dollars, which was sent to London to purchase some choice editions of books, and resulted in the importation of seven hundred and sixty-eight volumes. The record shows, as I have ascertained, that the number of volumes at this time was one thousand, six hundred and sixty.

"During this year the association moved its quarters from Fourth street to the old College building on Walnut street, paying a rent of three hundred dollars.

That building was a predecessor of the present one. From the south end of the College to Fourth street there was a beautiful garden, with shrubbery and trees.

"In 1841 a new catalogue was prepared and published, which showed some three thousand volumes in the library. There were then some six hundred members, and the annual receipts amounted to two thousand dollars.

"Among the notable events in which the association participated in a body, were the funeral of President Harrison in 1841, and the laying of the foundation of Mount Adams Astronomical Association building in 1843, when the oration was delivered by ex-President John Quincy Adams.

"In the year 1842 there was an effort made to establish classes in French and German languages, but they were not successful. The annual contests, which have been a marked feature in the elections of this association, were originated at the election in January, 1843; and I think this fact worth mentioning, as these contests, conducted always with good feeling, have had a marked effect on the progress of the association.

"It may seem strange to mention the fact; but a very important event in the history of the association, in a small way, was the introduction of gas into the library and reading room in 1843. Previous to that time the association, like the community at large, had depended for light on the use of tallow candles and lard oil.

"On Sunday morning, January 19, 1845, the College building was entirely destroyed by fire, but by the great exertions of the members and citizens generally, all the books of the association were saved, and the little damage done was covered by insurance. This fire, however, resulted in an arrangement with the trustees of the Cincinnati College for the present quarters occupied by it.

"By great exertions there was raised, chiefly by subscriptions from merchants, the sum of ten thousand dollars to pay for the fee-simple of its quarters, and one thousand, six hundred dollars in addition for the furnishing of the rooms. The association took possession of its new quarters in May, 1846, amid the congratulations of all the members and their friends.

"In those days of small things it is well to acknowledge that the eleven thousand, six hundred dollars contributed by the merchants for the purpose showed great liberality.

"About the same time Mr. Cist was elected librarian, in the place of Mr. Wildey, deceased.

"As a good many inquiries have been made, and as there has been considerable discussion for some years past, in reference to the origin of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, it is well to say that during the early years of the existence of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, there were many reports made on the subject of forming a chamber of commerce, or merchants' exchange, or board of trade, as it was variously styled from time to time. Many resolutions were passed and conferences had between the officers and merchants of the city. Commencing in 1839 and running the following years up to the spring of 1844, when a committee was appointed, of which Mr. John W. Hartwell was chairman, on the part of your association, and Mr. Thomas J. Adams, a prominent merchant, represented the merchants of the city. They employed Mr. Lewis J. Cist to collect the commercial statistics of the city then accessible,

in the shape of imports and exports of merchandise, etc., by canal and river. For the purpose of paying the expense of this undertaking, ninety merchants contributed five dollars each. The result of Mr. Cist's labor was daily recorded in the books in the library rooms, accessible to contributors; but no daily meetings were held. After the association had moved into its present rooms, an arrangement was made for a nominal consideration, by which the Merchants' Exchange became a fixed institution under its own management, as it now exists.

"In regard to the lectures that were a prominent feature for many years, some recollections may be of interest. The first lectures delivered before the association were upon commercial law, in the winter of 1835-36, by Joseph L. Benham, a prominent and distinguished lawyer. In the winter of 1838 Judge Timothy Walker gave a course of lectures. No charge was made for attendance upon either of these courses. In the winter of 1840 and 1841, Dr. Robinson gave a course of lectures on American history, for which, if I recollect aright, he received three hundred dollars from the association, but donated by individuals. In the winter of 1842, Dr. John Locke delivered a course of twelve lectures on geology, which were well attended. William Green, Esq., also lectured three or four times on various subjects. There were also some miscellaneous lectures the same year, but to the best of my recollection they were not successful.

"Up to this period home talent had been entirely enlisted in this matter. Efforts were made to get literary men from the eastern cities to lecture, but the time, fatigue, and expense of traveling were so great that it was impossible to accomplish it, as it required from five to seven days to travel to New York and other eastern cities. Finding this impossible, for two or three seasons the officers and some of their intimate friends, took the bold step of delivering their own lectures. These were very well received by the community, and if they did not enlighten the people on the subjects of which they treated, they at least had the benefit of teaching their authors the subject of composition and delivery.

"In the winter of 1843 and 1844, these lectures were delivered by Messrs. R. M. W. Taylor, Richard A. Whetstone, Lewis J. Cist and others. The following year lectures were delivered by Messrs. J. T. Headley, J. F. Annan, James Calhoun, George S. Coe, John D. Thorpe, William Watts, James Lupton, and John W. Ellis. All these were active members of the association.

"The celebrations of the anniversary of the founding of the association were quite prominent features, and an effort was made to have these anniversary orations delivered by active members of the association, but this was not strictly carried out. The first was delivered by Mr. R. G. Mitchell, on April 18, 1839. The next by Mr. John C. Vaughn, an honorary member and editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, April 18, 1841. This was followed by that of 1844, when the anniversary address was made by John W. Ellis, and a poem was read by William D. Gallegher. On the 18th of April, 1845, the address was made by J. T. Headley; the following year, 1846, by Judge James Hall.

"This brings me up to the period at which I ceased to take an active interest in the association, and shall therefore leave the future history to others."

On October 21, 1869, a fire of considerable proportions took place in the College building where the library was located. While the building was not destroyed, the floor used for the library and reading room was much damaged

and considerable injury was done to the books. Rooms were then engaged at 137-9 Race street, where a reading room was opened. The functions of the library were suspended until the College building could be reoccupied.

In 1905 the Young Men's Mercantile Library building was ready for occupancy, and is now the location of this important and influential institution.

The Mercantile Library has now seventy-eight thousand books, and has a circulation annually of about sixty-five thousand.

The Library of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio had as the first depositary for its books, a room at the top of a brick house at Third and Race streets. They were placed, about 1853, in the basement of the college. Next they were transferred to the store of Mr. Buchanan. It is supposed that it was about 1860 that the books were boxed and placed in the public and school library, which at that time was located in the building of the Mechanics' Institute.

When the society was reorganized in May, 1868, the library was also revived and the books were arranged in the rooms of the Literary Club. John D. Caldwell became librarian. In 1869, John M. Newton became librarian. He was followed in that position by Julius Dexter, who served until 1880. From 1880 to September, 1886, Miss Elizabeth Appleton became librarian. She was followed by Mrs. C. W. Lord.

The library in 1871 changed its quarters from the Literary Club to rooms in the College. In 1885 it was removed to 107 West Eighth street. In 1901 it was removed to the Van Wormer Library on the grounds of the university.

This library has 17,450 bound volumes and 65,320 pamphlets, as well as a large number of manuscripts, many of these being of historical value.

The Lloyd Library and Museum is a unique institution of special value. The Lloyd Library is devoted almost exclusively to botany, materia medica and pharmacy, with a section on eclectic medicine. It contains at a conservative estimate, twenty-five thousand volumes, which is possibly the most extensive collection of books and periodicals directly pertaining to these subjects. It is now in extensive use, as evidenced by the number of persons who consult its contents, as well as by the increasing inquiries for bibliographical information concerning special subjects.

Quarterly catalogues are published devoted to the various departments of this library. The object of these catalogues is twofold: First; to let it be known what publications are now in this library, so that persons wishing to consult them may know where they may be seen; Second; to indicate the publications they do not have but desire to obtain, hoping that correspondents may be able to supply them. They are glad to hear from anyone who can furnish a missing part, or help to complete a set, and are thankful for copies of any publication on these subjects not now in their catalogue.

This institution is legally a stock company, the stock being owned and the institution supported by Curtis G. and John Uri Lloyd. Mr. C. G. Lloyd has erected the buildings and supports the botanical section, and Professor John Uri Lloyd supports the pharmaceutical department. The buildings and contents are transferred to the stock company, and funds are provided for its continuance when the life work of its builders is finished. It will never be sold, and will always be a free and public institution for the benefit of science.

A CLIFTON CONVEYANCE

PASSING OF THE OLD TOLL GATE

Building Number One, which is devoted exclusively to a museum of fungi, was erected by C. G. Lloyd in 1902, and was designed to contain both the books and the specimens, the two upper floors being devoted to the books and the lower floor to the specimens. The library increased so rapidly that the building proved inadequate for its purposes, and in 1908 a new building was erected to be devoted exclusively to the library. The old building, now known as the Lloyd Museum, contains the herbarium and the mycological collection. The herbarium of pressed plants is estimated at about thirty thousand specimens, chiefly obtained by C. G. Lloyd during his earlier years. The mycological department contains many thousand dried specimens of fungi, estimated at not less than five thousand different collections. There are more specimens of this family ten times over than in all the other museums of the world combined.

The Lloyd Building Number Two was erected in the winter of 1907 and 1908. It is four stories in height. It is devoted exclusively to botany and pharmacy (with a section on eclectic medicine), and contains a collection of books among the largest on these subjects. The volumes have not been counted, but some idea of the number may be obtained from the following statistics: There are 6,253 linear feet of shelving, and the books now occupy 2,600 linear feet of this space. As a shelf is found to hold on the average 429 books to every 50 linear feet, the estimated number is 22,308 volumes. Cases have been placed in the upper floor, but the other three floors have only wall shelves, with provision made for floor cases in future as the needs of the library may require. When completely filled with shelving the library has a capacity of 11,413 linear feet, sufficient to shelve 98,000 volumes. If the collection of books continues to increase as it has in the past five years, the full capacity of this library will be taken in the next twenty years. It is the aim to make the Lloyd Library in time, practically a complete library of its subjects.

The Cincinnati Law Library is of great importance. A charter from the legislature for a Cincinnati law library was obtained in 1834. While those in charge of this movement were eminent lawyers, the organization was inactive until 1846. At the latter period there were 125 members of the bar. A bar meeting was called in 1846 to be held in the old superior courtroom. A committee was appointed to procure money for a law library. This committee consisted of William R. Morris, Daniel Van Matre, W. M. Corry, Alphonso Taft and George E. Pugh. Mr. Morris undertook to procure subscriptions, and a considerable proportion of the lawyers of that time in the city contributed.

By January, 1847, books to the amount of $1,400 had been purchased. A bookcase, capable of holding several hundred volumes, was procured and located in the courtroom of the court of common pleas. The librarian appointed was Bernard Bradley.

The contributors organized themselves into a corporation early in 1847. Their first formal meeting was in June of the same year. Mr. Morris was chosen president, and trustees were elected.

The courthouse was burned in 1849, but most of the books of the library were rescued. The books were temporarily placed in the brick building of James Wilson on Court street, where the county offices and courtrooms were for the time.

In 1852, rooms for the library were obtained in the building to the east but connected with the Wilson structure. At that time the library was composed of 1,080 volumes, half of them reports of eastern states.

The library, consisting then of 14,000 volumes, was destroyed in 1884 by fire. But a new library came into being. It now consists of 30,000 volumes. The present Cincinnati Law Library is among the most important of its kind in the land.

The law library of the United States circuit court of appeals is in the Federal building. It consists of 15,000 volumes.

Still another law library is in the Law School building.

Lane Theological Seminary has a very valuable library, as also do St. Joseph's College, St. Xavier's College, the Cincinnati Hospital and the Ohio Mechanics' Institute.

The University library is treated in this volume under the chapter on education.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Public library had several forerunners, accounts of which have been already given. The library was for many years considered and treated solely as an adjunct of the public schools. From its organization in 1855, under the law of 1853, until the passage of the law of 1867, it was governed by the library committee of the board of education. The law of 1867 provided for the election by that board, of six managers for the library, the president of the board to be ex officio a member of said library board. Under this law the board of education at all times elected a majority of the board of managers from their own membership. Finally, in 1890, the entire library board was elected from the membership of the board of education.

This was evidently not the intention of the law, for it could hardly be presumed that the legislature would empower the members of any board to elect themselves members of another board. The legislature of 1891 changed the law so as to provide for the election of two members of the library board by the directors of the university, two by the union board of high schools, and two by the board of education, providing that the president of the board of education ex officio should be a member of the board, and adding a further proviso that no member of any board exercising the appointing power should be appointed a member of said library board. This was somewhat changed by the law of 1898.

The library during its existence has had several titles. Originally it was called The Ohio School and Family Library, for the reason, evidently, that it was declared by law to be for the use of the families of the school district, although "no member attend any of the schools of the township." Later it was known as The Ohio School Library. In the early part of 1867 it was called The Public and School Library of Cincinnati. After July of 1867, under the rules of the board of managers, it was called The Public Library. Now it is known as The Public Library of Cincinnati. Thus it appears that the library long since ceased to be recognized as simply an adjunct to the public schools. It belongs to all the people generally,—old and young, scholar, student, graduate,

citizen, resident,—so that its beneficent influences may be felt by all; that it may do the "greatest good to the greatest number." This is the controlling idea of its management.

There have been distinct periods in the history of the public library of Cincinnati; periods of progress and of retrogression; of prosperity and of adversity. These may be divided as follows:

First Period—From the organization of the Ohio School Library, under the act of 1853, to the enactment of the law of 1867. This includes the occupation, under contract of lease, of the rooms in the Mechanics' Institute, and merger of the library of that institution with the Ohio School Library. Librarians: Dr. J. C. Christin, from the organization to July 3, 1855; John D. Caldwell, clerk of the school board and librarian, from July 3, 1855 to March 16, 1857; N. Peabody Poor, from November 2, 1857 to April 22, 1866; Lewis Freeman, from April 22, 1866.

Second Period—From July, 1867 (act of March 18, 1867, providing for a board of managers), to the opening of the library in the front part of the present library building, December 9, 1870. Librarians: Lewis Freeman, until November 5, 1869; W. F. Poole, from November 15, 1869.

Third Period—From December 9, 1870 to February 26, 1874, when the rear building was occupied. Librarians: W. F. Poole, to December 31, 1873; Thomas Vickers, January 1, 1874.

Fourth Period—From the opening of the rear building, February 26, 1874, to May 21, 1891, the date of the organization of the board of trustees, appointed under act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed April 30, 1891, providing for the appointment of a board of trustees in place of a board of managers. Librarians: Thomas Vickers, to December 31, 1879; Chester W. Merrill, from January 1, 1880 to November 26, 1886; Albert W. Whelpley, from November 26, 1886.

Fifth Period—From May 21, 1891 to April 23, 1898, the date of the passage of act of the General Assembly of Ohio, transferring to the board of trustees complete control of the library, extending the privileges of the library to the county at large, and authorizing a levy by said board upon the tax duplicate of Hamilton county, in which Cincinnati is situated, the trustees to have the disbursement of the funds realized therefrom; providing for the appointment by the judges of the court of common pleas of a trustee who should succeed the president of the board of education, who had previously been an ex officio member of the board of trustees, and providing for such an election of trustees as that the board should be a continuous body, and further providing for the establishment of branch libraries and delivery stations throughout the county. Librarians: A. W. Whelpley to February 19, 1900: N. D. C. Hodges, May 11, 1900.

It appears that the libraries were in 1853 largely under state supervision.

The first mention made of school libraries in Cincinnati is found in the report of the Hon. Rufus King, president of the school board for 1854, wherein he says: "In conclusion, we must not omit to render just acknowledgment to Winthrop B. Smith for a handsome donation to be applied to the foundation of a teachers' library, to be aided and conducted under the auspices of this board. This, together with school libraries, which will soon be established out of the

state library fund, will supply to the teachers and pupils of the public schools invaluable resources of knowledge and usefulness." The donation of Mr. Smith, was $700.

Under the provisions of the state law each school in the district was entitled to a library, and in 1854 sixteen libraries had been sent to Cincinnati under the direction of the school commissioner, and distributed, one to each school, each the precise duplicate of the other. The board of education on December 18, 1854, adopted a resolution that there should be but one library in Cincinnati for the use of the public schools. This plan was agreed to by the school commissioner. Mr. King gave his personal attention to the purchase of a list of books, and reported in 1855: "The past year is worthy of being signalized in the history of our schools as the era of the introduction of the free school library, established in the late general school law, and to be sustained by a state tax of one-tenth of a mill annually." He said further, as to the purchase of books: "Due reference was had to the use of the library which is to be allowed by law to the older and more mature population of the city."

The books were gathered together from the different schools, and, with those which the committee had purchased, were placed in a room in the Central High School building on Longworth street, near Race, and Dr. J. C. Christin was employed May 21, 1855, to put them in order on shelves, catalogue and take care of them, at a compensation of three dollars per day. His service terminated July 2, 1855.

July 31, 1856, a contract was entered into with the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, by which the school library was to occupy the second floor and part of the first floor fronting on Sixth street, of the institute building. A perpetual lease was entered into on a consideration of ten thousand dollars in city bonds. The institute library was to be transferred to the school library, with provision for a retransfer should the same become necessary by reason of surrender of the lease by the school board. They also agreed to repay the $10,000 if the school board desired to cancel the lease, upon receiving twelve months' notice thereof.

To this building the books were removed, and in July of 1856, the library was opened to the public with 11,630 volumes. Of these, 6,583 belonged to the Mechanics' Institute, and 5,047 to the school library proper. The latter volumes had cost $7,541.

The number of registered borrowers the first year was 2,400, and the circulation 20,179. Mr. Caldwell, the librarian, had a catalogue made by the students of the Hughes high school, which is still in existence and is an interesting document.

Thus was laid the foundation of the present great library, and the city of Cincinnati owes a debt of lasting gratitude to such men as Rufus King, Dr. C. G. Comegys and John D. Caldwell, for the tireless energy and devotion with which they labored to place the infant institution on its feet.

The state tax was suspended by an act of the general assembly, passed April 11, 1856, for one year from said date, and again by the act of April 17, 1857, for another year.

Mr. King, in his report for 1856, said: "Whatever be the fate of the library provisions of the school law, enough has already been acquired to lay the foun-

dation of a most useful library, and though the legislature should strike away the cheap and unfelt tax which has served to inaugurate these noble institutions, we may safely trust to the munificence of our private citizens to sustain ours for the future."

In 1858 and 1859 the tax was again imposed, and the school report for 1859 said, "This recent appendage of our schools proves more and more useful and popular as it becomes better known." March 10, 1860, the part of the act of 1853 that related to the assessment of taxes for the purpose of furnishing and increasing school libraries and apparatus was repealed. The report of 1860 said, "Henceforth the excellent public library in the possession of the city must stand upon the favor of our citizens."

At that time the contents of the library numbered 22,648 volumes, besides the more than 3,000 books of the Ohio Historical Society.

In 1861 and 1862 Mr. King appealed to the public earnestly for financial aid for the library, as state help had been cut off. Money was needed for new books and rebinding old, and for other expenses. There was but little response to these appeals.

In 1864, Messrs. Sargent, Wilson and Hinkle, the school book publishers, donated the sum of $500 toward replenishing the library, a gift which was cordially acknowledged by Mr. King in his annual report.

At this time the circulation fell off to a marked degree, a fact attributed by the librarian "to the absence of so many of our habitual readers in the army."

During this year, Mr. E. M. Shield concluded a donation of five hundred volumes.

On account of laxity in the observance of rules a great many volumes had been lost. A change had come in the class of juvenile books in demand, so that many on the shelves were now useless. There was a general decline in the usefulness of the library.

At this point, April 22, 1866, Lewis Freeman became librarian. For the year 1866-67 the library committee was composed of the Rev. J. M. Walden (a noted Methodist divine, now bishop,) James F. Irwin, Herman Eckel, Robert Brown, Jr., and Thomas L. Harper. The chairman, Dr. Walden, proved a man of good business tact and sense, and the committee set itself to work to bring about the much needed improvement of the library.

The librarian made successful appeals to the public and received subscriptions of about $5,000. A measure was presented to the general assembly, resulting in legislation that created a fund for the support and increase of the library.

Second period. The legislation referred to was the passage March 18, 1867, by the general assembly of Ohio, of an act "To provide for the enlargement and maintenance of the school library in cities of the first and second class." April 3, 1867, an act was passed "to authorize boards of education in certain cities to constitute standing committees for the management of libraries under their control."

The expenses of maintaining the library, outside of the cost of books, was always borne by the board of education from its general contingent fund until the passage of a further act April, 1898.

The library tax authorized under the law of 1867 secured for the purchase of books, it being limited to that, about $13,500 annually.

The restoration of public aid in 1867 placed the library upon a sound footing, at least as to books, and started it upon a career which made possible its present success.

In 1868, there was to be sold at sheriff's sale a property on the west side of Vine street, near Seventh, that had been designed as an opera house. It stood upon a lot eighty feet front on Vine street, the north line being about one hundred feet south of Seventh street, by one hundred and ninety feet deep to College street. The enterprise had failed, and the property was deemed very desirable for a public library, location and everything being considered. Subsequently it was purchased by the committee for the sum of $83,000, one-third of which was paid in cash, according to the terms of sale, and notes given for the balance of the purchase money. There had been expended in improvements upon the lot by the previous owner more than $50,000, most of which could be made available for the new library building. The report said, the lot, if vacant, was worth much more than the committee paid for the lot and improvements together.

Plans for the new library were prepared by James W. McLaughlin, architect, and consisted of three buildings, a front, an intermediate and a rear building. The front building, which the former owner had nearly completed, was easily changed for library purposes. The main library hall was to occupy the rear building. It was to be one hundred and five feet long, seventy-five feet wide and fifty-five feet high. Around this hall were to be five tiers of alcoves, reaching to the ceiling, and so arranged as that all of them would be properly lighted and could be easily approached. The report said: "When completed this will be the finest and most imposing library hall in the United States." It was to be fireproof.

The report of 1870 showed that the number of books in the library was 22,537, and the circulation was 50,058.

This report recites the resignation of Mr. Freeman, the librarian, and the election of "Mr. William F. Poole, late librarian of the Boston Atheneum, and well known for his bibliographical attainments." He entered upon his duties November 5, 1869. The selection of that master librarian was one of the best strokes of library policy ever made by the board of managers of the public library. Mr. Poole at once recommended and put into effect the admirable card catalogue system for the library.

Third period—The library was opened in the front portion of the new building December 9, 1870. The portion occupied was but the vestibule or outwork of the massive and fireproof building which was being erected in the rear and would be the main depository of books. The library room on the second story was eighty by thirty feet; it is now the newspaper room.

By a vote of the board of education February 27, 1871, the library was opened on Sundays for reference only. The circulation steadily and rapidly increased in the new building. In the old building it averaged about one thousand volumes per week. In a short time it reached over four thousand per week.

In 1872, 14,070 volumes and 2,072 pamphlets were added to the library, the total number then being 49,636, which included the library of the Cincinnati Hospital and the Theological and Religious Library.

Mr. King, chairman of the board of managers, said, "Each year's development of this library had been followed invariably by a responsive interest and seeking for its enjoyment by all classes of people."

There were nineteen persons employed in the library; twelve on duty during the day and seven in the evening. The circulation for home reading was 190,880.

The fitting up of the southeastern room in the third story for the deposit and consultation of illustrated books was the beginning of the present noted art rooms.

While the library grew and improved greatly under the administration of Mr. Poole, he did not remain to witness its entry into the main building, for Chicago, recognizing his worth and merit, drew him away to take charge of a great public library of that city, then in its infancy, and the board reluctantly parted with him. In his place, Mr. Thomas Vickers was elected and assumed his duties January 1, 1874. He had high qualifications for the office, a broad and liberal culture, administrative ability of high order, excellent business capacity and a most comprehensive knowledge of books in general.

Fourth period—February 25, 1874, the main building was dedicated, the Hon. George H. Pendleton delivering the address of the occasion. It was then the most imposing library building in the country. But in the course of the years since this country has seen spring up from the east to the west and from the north to the south many finer buildings and many more convenient and better adapted to library service; many more costly, as the Congressional at Washington, the Boston, the Newberry, the Chicago Public, and others.

On the occasion of the dedication, the building committee presented a comprehensive report regarding the purchase of the lot and the construction of the new building. The total cost was, Main (rear) building, $237,480.82; front building, $59,203.71; lot and interest, $86,910.00; total $383,594.53.

This total cost was paid out of the regular annual income of the board of education, commencing with the purchase of the lot in 1868. There was no bonded indebtedness incurred on account of the new library.

The newspaper room was opened January 1, 1875.

Mr. Vickers made the first suggestion of branch libraries, or "deliveries of books in the outlying districts of the city." But it remained for the board of trustees in 1899 to establish delivery stations. Now all Hamilton county is provided with these stations.

In 1878 the library had increased to 100,621 books and 11,229 pamphlets. The total use was 761,669. Borrowers had increased to 34,979. Large additions were made to the scientific collection. The library was fortunate in securing complete sets of the transactions and proceedings of the principal academies of science in Europe; for instance those of Berlin, Brussels, Lisbon, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, amounting to about 1,000 volumes. It received also a grant of the British specifications of patents, amounting to some 4,000 volumes. The volumes are still received, the British government making the library a present of the same, the only cost to the library being the binding.

June 10, 1879, a branch library was opened in Cumminsville, with some five thousand volumes upon the shelves, a subscription for rent, fuel and light having been obtained.

Timothy Kirby, a pioneer settler of Cumminsville, left a bequest from which the board received $12,000. Sarah Lewis also made a bequest. These two were the only bequests ever made to the library.

Mr. Vickers, having been appointed rector of the University of Cincinnati and professor of history in the academic department, resigned as librarian January 1, 1880 and Mr. Charles W. Merrill was elected librarian.

Mr. Merrill made the suggestion which brought about the publication of the finding list of 1884. He also furthered a plan for speeding the delivery of books. In 1882 the branch library at Cumminsville was closed and the books returned to the library. At this time the librarian had forty-four assistants. The report for 1884 showed a use of the library aggregating 730,544 books, pamphlets and newspapers.

In 1886, Mr. A. W. Whelpley was elected librarian. In 1888 the circulation increased to 852,151. In June of that year the circulation of current magazine literature was begun. The monthly sixteen page bulletins of new books, which had been so issued prior to 1889, were changed to quarterly issues of thirty-two pages in that year.

Mr. Whelpley in 1890 broached the subject of a new building "which shall be adapted in every way to our increasing library work."

Fifth period—In 1891, the library contained 167,735 books, 23,218 pamphlets. The total circulation was 408,083.

Mr. Whelpley suggested that the residents of the suburbs be entitled to draw books from the library and enjoy its full privileges.

But on account of financial straits at the time improvements seemed to be out of the question.

The matter of extending the privileges of the library throughout the county was brought up from year to year by Mr. Whelpley, until 1897. Then W. T. Porter prepared a bill to be presented to the legislature which would cover the case. The bill provided for a separation of the library from the Board of Education, so that the library board should have complete control of the library and of the funds set apart for its maintenance, and that the privileges of the library should be extended to the residents of the county at large. A levy upon the county duplicate was provided for, to be certified by the library board to the county auditor, the proceeds to be kept in the county treasury subject to the draft of the library board, and an appointment by the judges of the common pleas court of one trustee to take the place of the Board of Education.

The provision for a county levy necessarily took the matter out of the hands of the Board of Education of the school district of Cincinnati.

The bill was approved by the library board and ordered to be presented to the legislature, with a request for its passage. The Board of Education, after understanding that the measure would relieve its funds of the annual drain for the expenses of the library and that the effect would be to leave in the funds of the board all the money which theretofore had been taken to pay the general

ORMSBY MACKNIGHT MITCHEL
Founder of Cincinnati Observatory

expenses of the library, finally recommended the bill. Being thus supported, the act passed the general assembly April 21, 1898.

The privileges of the library were at once extended to the residents of Hamilton county, although the board did not realize from the county levy until the beginning of 1899. In view of this latter fact it became necessary for the Board of Education to provide from their general fund for the maintenance of the library until January 1, 1899. At that date, a complete separation took place between the library and the Board of Education, and the library passed into the sole control of the Board of Trustees.

Sixth period—In June, 1898, the board organized under the new law by the election of W. T. Porter as president; Thomas P. White, vice president; L. L. Sadler, treasurer, and James A. Green, secretary.

As the Board of Education had provided by the transfer of the book fund into the general fund $35,000 for the expenses of the library until January, 1899, the trustees were now in a position to act at once as they should deem best for the public service.

In view of the transference of the fund referred to, the board, on July 21, 1898, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That a levy of two tenths of one mill on each dollar valuation of the taxable property of Hamilton county, Ohio, be made for library purposes, under the act of the general assembly of Ohio, passed April 21, 1898, and that the president and secretary of this board are hereby authorized to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the auditor of Hamilton county, Ohio."

The county duplicate was $238,096,690.

The trustees now determined that they would thoroughly post themselves upon the practical workings of other libraries. The trustees directed the president and the librarian to attend the annual conference of the American Library Association, held at Lakewood, July 5-10, 1898. To that conference, and to the insight of library work and library methods received at that time, the Cincinnati Library of today owes much of its progress.

Upon the return of these delegates, the trustees determined upon an inspection trip of the principal libraries of the east, in order to post themselves and prepare for the introduction of contemplated improvements in the library. On August 23, 1898, Messrs. Porter, Sadler, West, Hopkins, Mithoefer, and Librarian Whelpley started upon their inspection trip, which included visits to the libraries at Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, Lowell, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburgh, spending some two weeks in search of information.

The conclusions and recommendations made were that, the charging system should be changed, and the book slip and book pocket adopted; a public card catalogue should be prepared; club assistance should be given by way of card catalogue; two books, one of fiction, should be allowed to be drawn by each borrower; a library school should be established; magazines should be covered and placed in racks for the free use of readers, without request or slip; branch libraries and delivery stations should be established as soon as possible; a children's room should be opened, furnished with suitable books, and the children should be allowed to draw and return the books in that room.

The library committee recommended the adoption of the system of delivery in use in the public library at Buffalo; to issue two books on a card at one time,

one only to be a work of fiction; to place the delivery room on the second floor in the present periodical room, and to enlarge the elevator facilities; to build a room over the present periodical room to be used for the same purpose; to institute what is called a children's department, in which all the juvenile literature can be placed, and in which books can be drawn and returned; the room to be under the charge of a competent attendant, who will be able to guide the selection of books, and that a suitable catalogue be prepared for its use.

Contracts were accordingly made for the building of a new periodical room and for a new elevator.

In January, 1899, the board instructed the committee on branch libraries and delivery stations to visit St. Louis and Chicago to obtain information regarding delivery stations in those cities and report as soon as practicable. At that time Chicago had fifty-seven stations in operation and St. Louis thirty-five; in those cities the delivery was limited to the city boundaries, while in the case of the Cincinnati Library the delivery includes the limits of the county of Hamilton, which is nearly twenty-five miles square.

The committee on its return recommended that the system of delivery stations in use in Chicago be adopted for use in Cincinnati, with the exception of their wagon deliveries,—a special contract. They recommended a contract for delivery with one of the suburban delivery companies, or the street railway company, or both. They further recommended that the station keeper be paid one cent per volume for the first thousand books, and one half cent thereafter. The board adopted the committee's report and ordered a room in the rear library building on College street prepared for the department.

Mr. W. A. Hopkins, who had been a member of the board since 1891, resigned his position on the Board of Trustees, to accept the position of superintendent of the delivery station department. The success of the department was largely due to Mr. Hopkins' careful oversight of every detail connected with it.

June 10, 1899, fifteen delivery stations were put into operation, a contract having been made with the Cincinnati and Suburban Delivery Company for the carriage of the books between the central library and the different stations.

Just as the library was getting accustomed to the new order and everything under the changed system was beginning to work smoothly Librarian Whelpley died, February 19, 1900 at his home in Clifton. He had been librarian since November 26, 1886. Assiduous in his attention to duty and zealous in his many good works, he had made himself felt as a power in the community.

On April 20, 1900, the board chose as the new librarian Nathaniel Dana Carlile Hodges. Mr. Hodges is of the class of 1874 of Harvard University. He spent two years in the study of physics and chemistry at Heidelberg, and taught physics at Harvard for some time after his return. He was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1879; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the following year, and a fellow of the same society in 1882. For a period of ten years following 1883 he was editor of the well known publication *Science*. After terminating his connection with that magazine, in 1895 he entered library work with the New York Public Library in the Astor collection. In 1897 he was elected by the corporation of

Harvard University to a life position in the library of that institution. He is a member of the American Library Association.

The library has never been the recipient of large gifts, comparable to those made to other worthy institutions in the city. The total donations to the library reach only $32,300. It is in need of a liberal benefactor.

CARNEGIE BRANCH LIBRARIES.

In 1902, an offer was made by Mr. Andrew Carnegie of $180,000 for the building of six branch libraries. For a time the acceptance of this offer was halted by legal technicalities, but later satisfactory arrangements were made, and several of these Carnegie branches have been constructed and others are under way.

In July, 1902, the public library of Cincinnati was made a depository for the Congressional library catalogue. The result is that there is being accumulated, in card form, a catalogue of all the books in the Congressional Library, from which library any one entitled to the use of the public library of Cincinnati is privileged to draw books at any time. This is a matter of great importance and convenience to the public, as costly books, which it is not to the interest of the library here to purchase, can be procured at any time by readers. It is certainly a great privilege to have access to the books of the great Congressional Library, without cost to the borrower.

It is also true that arrangements have been made by our librarian with other great libraries throughout the land, so that, under conditions, it is possible for the citizens of Cincinnati to draw upon the shelves of many of the other important public libraries throughout this country.

In 1902 six branch libraries were in operation, viz: Wyoming, Madisonville, Lockland, Pleasant Ridge, Harrison and Hartwell. In addition to these branches there were in use, as part of the public library of Cincinnati, forty-two delivery stations, twenty traveling libraries, thirty-six firemens' libraries, thirteen school deposit libraries.

Since February, 1901, the story hour has been conducted each Saturday morning, lasting from forty-five to sixty minutes. Stories have been read or told to the children in attendance, stories which have been not only entertaining but likely to arouse a deeper interest in good literature.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

Requests are constantly received from other cities for information in regard to what has been accomplished for the blind, at the public library of Cincinnati. In some cases this information has given the initiative to like movements elsewhere. The public library houses the books and furnishes rooms for the readings and entertainments, but credit for the success of the work belongs to the subscribers of money who have made it possible to carry it on; to the regular readers, who are now giving six readings each week; to the substitutes, who make certain that these readings are continuous; to the guides, who kindly conduct to and from the library those who have no one upon whom they can call for

such service; to those who read music to the blind; to others who have given special readings or musical entertainments or have helped in visiting; and to the secretary of the library society for the blind, Miss Georgia D. Trader, and her sister, Miss Florence B. Trader, who devote all their time to its interests

An index of the appreciation by the blind of what has been done for them is given by the number of free rides supplied in one year by the different street railway companies: from the Cincinnati Traction Company 10,775 tickets; from the Cincinnati Interurban Company 602; from the Cincinnati, Dayton & Toledo Traction Company 18 passes; from the South Covington & Cincinnati Street Railway Company $90.00 for use in paying fares. Since the teaching was begun in July, 1901, 74 have been taught to read, 6 have been taught to read music, 31 have been given instruction in writing, 70 have been supplied with writing boards, 29 have been taught to thread needles, 55 decks of cards have been distributed, and 9 have been reported for pensions.

In February, 1903, Mr. William A. Procter purchased Clovernook, the former home of Alice and Phoebe Carey, and gave it in trust to the Misses Trader as a home for the blind. While this is an independent charity it is a direct outgrowth of what has been done at the library.

In February, 1903, the board, acting on this offer of Mr. Carnegie decided to erect a $40,000 building on the lot on Walnut Hills and invited competitive plans and specifications from nine prominent architects. In course of time plans were received from all of above, also from others not invited, under their respective noms de plume. After long and tedious work the board selected the plan submitted by Messrs. McLaughlin & Gilmore. After some changes, which were found to be necessary, bids for the building under these plans and specifications were invited and are now pending.

The city of Norwood expecting a gift of $40,000 from Mr. Carnegie for a library petitioned the board for an annual sum sufficient to maintain same. As part of Norwood's taxes go to the public library fund, the board granted a sum of $4,000 per year for this purpose, in case the sum above mentioned is donated by Mr. Carnegie and provided that the library of Norwood he under the sole control of the board of trustees of the public library of Cincinnati.

On February 9, 1905, it was determined to inscribe on the outside of the building the following device: "Public Library, Walnut Hills Branch," and to erect a tablet in the interior with the words: "This Building is the Gift of Andrew Carnegie to the People of Cincinnati, 1905."

On December 8, 1904, the board received a delegation of citizens from Corryville, (North Cincinnati), and at the same meeting instructed Mr. E. L. Tilton, of New York, to draw plans for the North Cincinnati branch library at a cost of $35,000 exclusive of architect's fees and grading. The deed for the North Cincinnati site was also received at this meeting. On February 23, 1905, Mr. Tilton's plans were received and referred to the building committee. On March 9, the committee reported that it would readvertise for bids under revised specifications. The bids were considered by the board at two special meetings, April 18th and 19th, 1905. Mr. Tilton was instructed to submit his plans to the Cincinnati building inspector for approval. On April 20th, the contract for the con-

struction of the North Cincinnati branch was finally awarded to L. P. Hazen & Co.

At a regular meeting held January 19th, 1905, a general warranty deed for the East End branch was received and Messrs. Hannaford & Sons were engaged to prepare plans for this branch, at a cost not to exceed $25,000.00. At the meeting held April 20, 1905, Messrs. Hannaford & Sons presented plans and specifications; these plans were considered at a special meeting April 27th, and advertisement for bids was authorized. On May 4th, Messrs. Hannaford & Sons were instructed to prepare new plans owing to the excessive cost of the first ones. On May 25th, advertising for new bids was ordered.

On April 6th, 1905, a delegation of citizens from Cumminsville announced that a site had been secured for a branch in that suburb. The deed for the site was formally presented to the board on April 20th.

On February 19th, 1905, the board was notified of the organization of a public library board of Norwood, Ohio.

The Walnut Hills branch, the first of the Carnegie buildings, was formally opened on Saturday evening, the seventh of April.

The East End Carnegie Branch Library was formally opened March 22.

During the year two more branches were opened, the East End on March 14, and the North Cincinnati on April 2.

In addition to the Carnegie branch libraries already constructed and in operation, Mr. Carnegie has offered to build three others. His offer has been accepted, and one of these is to be in Avondale and another in Hyde Park.

It is generally recognized that Dr. Hodges is one of the ablest librarians in the country, and indeed his standing in Europe is well known. Under his administration the public library of Cincinnati has developed in every direction. It is in every respect in fine condition. What is specially needed is a new building, which should be in the same general portion of the city. Moneyed persons, of philanthropic disposition, could do no better by their city and its inhabitants present and future, than to contribute large sums to the furtherance of the public library, which is one of the greatest forces for enlightenment in this city.

CHAPTER XIX.

CULTURE OF THE CITY.

CINCINNATI A GENEROUS PATRON OF MUSIC AND THE FINE ARTS—ITS NOTED SCULPTORS, PAINTERS, POETS, ENGRAVERS AND ARCHITECTS—THE ART MUSEUM —THE SAENGERFEST—WORLD FAMOUS MAY FESTIVALS—MUSICAL SOCIETIES—SPRINGER MUSIC HALL—ROOKWOOD, ETC.

Mr. Cist wrote in 1857: "Cincinnati has been for many years extensively and favorably known as the birthplace, if not the home, of a school of artists who may be found in various parts of Europe, to say nothing of those in great numbers whose talents have found exercise in the various great cities of our own republic."

It is interesting to find a painter here so early as 1792. This was George Jacob Beck, who appeared with the scouts of the army of Wayne. He was in the Maumee campaign and the battle of Fallen Timbers. After this period of military activity he came to Cincinnati to make a home, and here abode until 1800. The noted barge of General Wilkinson bore decorations that are asserted to have been the handiwork of Beck. During his residence in this city, Beck took for his bride a daughter of M. Menessier, a prominent Frenchman who had fled from his country in 1789. Menessier had been a member of the French settlement at Gallipolis, and later came to Cincinnati.

Beck became well known for his landscape work. He made a specialty of the Ohio valley scenery. He made some mark in original poetry as well as in translations from Greek and Latin. He removed to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1800 and there died in 1812. Some of his paintings still exist, certain of them in Lexington. His widow came back to Cincinnati, and for fifteen years conducted a drawing school.

William West, son of a Baltimore rector, visited this region at an early period and settled in Lexington in 1788. He was not very industrious in his profession and left but few pictures.

Early in the nineteenth century, John Neagle painted for a time in Cincinnati. He was born in Boston, was of Swiss descent, and studied art in Philadelphia under Sully. He went from Cincinnati to Lexington, which appears to have had then a stronger attraction for artists than did Cincinnati, and in 1820 went back to Philadelphia. The whigs of Philadelphia sent him, in 1844, to Lexington to paint a portrait of Henry Clay. Neagle's popular reputation rested on a picture called Pat Lyon the Blacksmith. This was frequently reproduced in engravings and lithographs.

In 1817, A. H. Corwine, a portrait painter, came to Cincinnati from Kentucky. He was much appreciated by prominent persons here. They provided means by which to send him to study under Sully in Philadelphia. On coming again to Cincinnati he produced certain portraits that were highly commended. He visited England, returned to Philadelphia and there died.

In 1825, F. V. Peticolas followed miniature painting in this city for a time. Later he became a farmer in Clermont county.

J. O. Gorman also for a brief time was a miniature painter here, but he soon removed to Frankfort, Kentucky.

Joseph Henry Busch, born in Frankfort, Kentucky, of German parents in 1794, worked in 1826 in a room in the Academy of Fine Arts. Busch had been a student of Sully's. The Academy of Fine Arts was on Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, and had been founded by Professor Eckstein, a native of Berlin. He was the son of a noted Prussian painter of the days of Frederick the Great. Mr. Eckstein had in his rooms numerous busts and other specimens of art. Drake and Mansfield's "Cincinnati in 1826" says: "Mr. F. Eckstein, an intelligent and highly ingenious artist of this city, is about to commence the formation of an academy of fine arts, on a plan well calculated to ensure success. His skill in sculpture and taking plaster casts, his taste in painting, and his enterprising industry, will, even with a moderate amount of patronage, ensure the permanence and respectability of the institution. Mr. Eckstein has already a number of busts and other specimens of art, which will be arranged as the nucleus of his establishment, so soon as suitable apartments can be procured. A part of the plan embraces the delivery of lectures in the institution, illustrative of the departments of the arts which properly belong to an academy of this kind."

The chief work of Mr. Eckstein was in sculpture, and he made busts of several prominent citizens of Cincinnati. He had the good fortune to be the teacher of the famous Hiram Powers. Powers was born in Vermont, and came hither at an early age with his father. As a boy, he acted as an attendant in Langdon's reading room, was errand boy in a grocery store and was apprenticed to a clockmaker, Luman Watson. Powers heart was in Eckstein's studio; he gave little attention to his supposed occupation and lost his jobs one after another. He spent as much time as he could watching Eckstein in his sculpturing. Eckstein perceived the lad's genius and took him as a pupil. Powers rapidly developed under these instructions. By the assistance of Mr. Eckstein, Powers became an employe in Letton's museum, where for seven years he had charge of the wax works. While in this position he made several wax figures, and at the same time he wrought at every opportunity in clay and marble under Eckstein's guidance.

Powers, now grown to manhood, went in 1835 to Washington, where he produced busts of several celebrities. This work attracted wide attention. Nicholas Longworth, recognizing the genius of the young sculptor, opened his purse that Powers might go abroad to study and work. He went to Florence and by his work there achieved a world-wide fame.

The most beautiful specimens of Power's work now in Cincinnati are the two marble angels on the altar of the cathedral of St. Peter. A few of his other

works are in this city. There is a story in regard to the origin of the angels in the St. Peters cathedral, which states that when Archbishop Purcell was contemplating ordering such sculptures he wrote Powers asking his fee for two angels "of the usual size." The reply of Powers was that angels varied so in size, some being large and some small, that he could not judge what was meant by the "usual size." The archbishop replied, "Take the two prettiest girls in Florence and put wings to them." The sculptor took the hint, and the beautiful product of his work is two figures of the Italian type of feminine loveliness.

In 1836 there was working in a stone cutter's shop, as a partner with George Bassett, one Jubal Klefinger. His occupation was the ornamenting of tombstones. The attention of E. S. Thomas, editor of the *Evening Post*, was called to his talent. The stone cutter suggested that Mr. Thomas sit for a bust. This was carved from the stone without use of a model. This work attracted high commendation and made it apparent that the stone cutter was actually a sculptor. He began to study and work with Mr. Eckstein, continued this for several years and then went to Italy. He changed his name, and became famous as Shobal N. Clevenger.

In 1837, Dr. Frederick Hall, after visiting this city, wrote: "This city is becoming famous as a nursery of the fine arts, or rather of artists. A gentleman took me this morning to a small shop, where we saw three full-length statues, nearly completed, carved out of hard sandstone, representing three individuals with whom my conductor was well acquainted. 'They are,' said he, 'perfect likenesses.' The workmanship appeared to me to be of a high order—not equal to the Apollo de Belvidere, the Venus de Medicis, but not at all inferior to that displayed by the untaught Scottish sculptor Thom, in his universally admired statues of 'Tam O' Shanter,' 'Souter Johnny,' and the 'Landlord and Landlady,' a work which will render the name of their author as immortal as history. This artist, like Thom, has had no instruction, I am told, in the use of the chisel. His own native, unborrowed talent and taste led him to employ it. A few years spent in the studios of Rome or Florence would, I think, make him one of the first sculptors of our age. His name is Clevenger. We did not see him, as I had hoped to do. He was absent.

"Mr. Powers, the gentleman who attracted so much attention last winter at Washington by his skill in moulding likenesses, is from this town, though a native of Vermont. He is, you know, shortly to embark for Italy to perfect himself in his profession. . . . In Mr. Dorfeuille's Western Museum here, I observed a number of wax figures of surpassing beauty, formed by the hand of the sculptor, Mr. Powers, who was employed during two or three years at this establishment."

In 1814 a Pennsylvania German named Schafer, changed afterward to Shepherd, came to Cincinnati and became the pioneer in wood carving here. Among other carvings, he made a wooden statue of Minerva, which stood for many years before the Western Museum. The Historical society now has the head of this statue. Shepherd entered into a partnership with a Mr. Sims, and Sims and Shepherd produced figure-heads for steamboats and other carved and gilded ornaments of such exceptional taste and genius as to rank as works of art. Drake and Mansfield's "Cincinnati in 1826" commends their work highly.

In 1819 William Jones was also established here as a carver and gilder. In 1829 these other firms had gone out of business here and Hiram Frazer, with a competent employe John Nicholas Adam, had a monopoly of this work.

In 1823, Joseph Kyle was established here as a painter of portraits and genre pieces. Later he went to New York where he did most of his work until his death.

The City Hotel, proprietor David Kautz, at the corner of Sycamore and lower Market streets, was at first a popular gathering place for the artists of this town. From 1819 to 1824 the artists met of evenings in a large room in the second story of a boarding house on Sycamore street. Among others in this group were Nathan W. Wheeler, portrait painter; Edwin B. Smith, historical and portrait painter; A. W. Corwine and Joseph Mason, portrait painters; and Joseph Dorfeuille. The last was director of the Western Museum and a noted archæologist.

Jean Jacques Audubon, the famous ornithologist, who for a while made this city his headquarters, used occasionally to visit the artists' resort on Sycamore street.

In 1824, the clubroom of the local artists was changed to the rooms of Herr Philibertus Ratel, a dancing master, on Third street, between Main and Walnut streets.

In 1829, these additional artists were to be found here: Portrait painters, Aaron Day, Alonzo Douglass and Christopher Harding. Thomas Dawson was a miniature painter; Samuel Dickinson, a decorative painter; Samuel M. Lee, a landscape painter; and Michael Lant, a historical painter. Day, Dickinson and Lant had their studios at the City Hotel.

In 1828, Frederick Franks opened the gallery of fine arts, above a drug store on the southwest corner of Main and Fifth streets. He was an artist of merit, and had studied at Dresden and Munich. He had a penchant for the horrible in art, and represented imps and devils, goblins, witches and robbers. One of his own pictures represented the infernal regions. It was he who arranged the "Chamber of Horrors," which represented the infernal regions and drew great crowds to view it.

Franks gallery became a noted training place for young artists. Some of them became famous, such as Miner K. Kellogg, James H. and William H. Beard, Daniel Steele, John Tucker, William H. Powell and Thomas Buchanan Read.

Kellogg, son of a merchant of Cincinnati, established himself in Florence, where he produced principally genre paintings. Before leaving this country he produced portraits of Van Buren, Polk, Jackson, Chief Justice Taney, General Scott and Worth, and other eminent men. He produced at Constantinople a portrait of the Grand Vizier Reschid Pasha, for which the Turk gave him a large price and a gold cup set with diamonds.

The Beard brothers became noted portrait painters and produced also excellent genre work. William also became well known as an animal painter.

Harriet Martineau wrote of one of these brothers, possibly William: "We went next to the painting room of a young artist, Mr. Beard, whose works pleased me more than that of any other American artist. When I heard his

story and saw what he had already achieved, I could not doubt that, if he lived, he would run a noble career. The chief doubt was about his health, the doubt which hangs over the destiny of almost every individual of eminent promise in America. Two years before I saw him, Beard had been painting portraits at a dollar a head in the interior of Ohio; and it was only a year since he suddenly and accidentally struck into the line in which he will probably show himself the Flamingo of the New World. It was just a year since he had begun to paint children. He had then never been out of his native state. He was born in the interior, where he began to paint without ever having seen a picture, except the daubs of intinerant artists. He married at nineteen, and came to Cincinnati, with wife, child, an empty purse, a head full of admiration of himself, and a heart full of confidence in this admiration being shared by all the inhabitants of this city. He had nothing to show, however, which could sanction his high claims, for his portraits were very bad. When he was in extreme poverty, he and his family were living, or rather starving, in one room, at whose open window he put up some of his pictures to attract the notice of passers-by. A wealthy merchant, Mr. G. and a gentleman with him, stopped and made their remarks to each other, Mr. G. observing, 'The fellow has talent after all.' Beard was sitting behind his pictures, heard the remark and knew the voice. He was enraged. Mr. G. visited him, with a desire to encourage and assist him; but the angry artist long resisted all attempts to pacify him. At his first attempt to paint a child, soon after, all his genius shone forth, to the astonishment of everyone but himself. He has proved to be one of the privileged order who grow gentle, if not modest, under appreciation; he forgave Mr. G. and painted several pictures for him. A few wealthy citizens were desirous of sending him to Italy to study. His reply to every mention of the subject is that he means to go to Italy, but that he shall work his own way there. In order to see how he liked the world, he paid a visit to Boston while I was there, intending to stay some time. From a carriage window I saw him in the street, stalking along like a chief among inferiors, his broad white collar laid over his coat, his throat bare, and his hair parted in the middle of his forehead, and waving down the sides of his face. People turned to look after him. He stayed only a fortnight, and went back to Ohio, expressing great contempt for cities."

J. R. Johnston also studied under Franks. Two of his best known historical paintings are in Cincinnati, and are "Starved Rock," and "The Mouth of Bad Axe River."

W. H. Powell, who became famous as an historical painter, began in 1833 his career in Cincinnati. Here he painted portraits and fancy and historical pieces. In the last department he became the most famous painter at that time in this country. "Salvator Rosa Among the Brigands," was his first work of this kind. "Columbus Before the Council at Salamanca," was shown at Washington in 1847, and received such commendation that Powell was commissioned, over sixty competitors, by congress to paint an historical picture for the only remaining vacant panel of the rotunda of the capitol. He produced "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," a picture that is greatly admired. Among others of his noted works are "The Burial of De Soto," and the "Signing of the Constitution by the Pilgrims on the Mayflower." One of his finest works is in the

rotunda of the capitol at Columbus, "The Battle of Lake Erie." Powell painted a portrait of Lamartine for the Maryland Historical Society, and two portraits of John Quincy Adams. One of these latter was given to the Cincinnati Observatory as an acknowledgment of what Adams had done toward the establishment of that institution.

Thomas Buchanan Read was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. After having been apprenticed to a tailor and having run away, he learned in Philadelphia the trade of cigar-making. In 1837 he made his way to Cincinnati, where he found a home with the sculptor Shobal Clevenger. He learned the trade of a sign painter and attended school at intervals. Not succeeding in Cincinnati, he went to Dayton and obtained an engagement in a theater. Returning to Cincinnati in about a year he was enabled by the liberality of Nicholas Longworth to open a studio as a portrait painter. He did not remain long in Cincinnati, but wandered from town to town, painting signs when he could find no sitters, sometimes giving public entertainments, and reverting to cigar-making when other resources failed. In 1841 he removed to New York, and within a year to Boston. While there he made his first essays as a poet, publishing in the *Courier* several lyrics in 1843-44. He settled in Philadelphia in 1846 and visited Europe in 1850. In 1853 he went again to Europe and devoted himself to the study and practice of art in Florence and Rome until 1858. He afterward spent much time in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but in the last years of his life made Rome his principal residence. He died while making a visit to the United States, in New York, in 1872. His paintings, most of which deal with allegorical and mythological subjects, are full of poetic and graceful fancies, but the technical treatment is careless and unskillful, betraying his lack of early training. The best known are, "The Spirit of the Waterfall," "The Lost Pleiad," "The Star of Bethlehem," "Undine," "Longfellow's Children," "Cleopatra and her Barge," and "Sheridan's Ride." He painted portraits of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the ex-queen of Naples, George M. Dallas, Henry W. Longfellow and others. His group of Longfellow's daughters was popular in photographs. He turned his hand occasionally to sculpture, producing one work, a bust of Sheridan, that attracted much attention. He possessed a much more thorough mastery of the means of expression in the art of poetry than in painting.

While Read was wandering from town to town in the vicinity of Cincinnati, painting portraits or signs, as he could find employers, he happened into the town of Franklin, on the Big Miami. There he found a number of prominent citizens who were ready to pay for portraits of themselves or members of their families, and in that town there still hang on the walls of homes a number of specimens of this kind of the handiwork of Read. As he, in Franklin, was given employment enough to keep him for some weeks, he between times worked on a picture of another kind, a study in nude art. He worked, possibly for better light, in a half-open shed behind his boarding house. As the boys of the town had been taught that all unclad figures were indecent and not to be tolerated, certain youngsters considered themselves the keepers of the morals of the community, and watching for a time when Read was conveniently distant from his workship they crept in and stabbed his partly-finished canvas, with its scantily

attired figure, with sharp sticks. So the tradition there goes, and doubtless the painter never knew how or why his work had been spoiled.

Between 1830 and 1840, among other art workers here, was a portrait painter named Thomas Tuttle. Sydney S. Lyon was a portrait and landscape painter, who in 1836 worked in Cincinnati and later removed to Louisville. E. Hall Martin, a marine painter, left Cincinnati in 1851 for California. Augustine Rostaing, a Frenchman and a carver of cameo-likenesses and heads on shell, was about 1835 in this city, and later went back to his native land.

Frederick Berbrecht, a Prussian, was a landscape and historical painter; he made the altar pieces which perished in the fire that destroyed Trinity Catholic church in 1852. George Henry Shaffer was among the painters of that period. Thomas Campbell, a miniature painter, worked at his art here in 1840. W. P. Brannan, a landscape and genre painter, and A. Baldwin, who produced principally marine scenes, had studios in Cincinnati.

At that period, T. Witheridge lived here; he went to Dusseldorf where he produced "The Poachers," a work frequently lithographed. John Cranch was among the painters residing here at that time, but later he went to New York. John Airy was an English sculptor residing here for a time; it was he who produced the Gano monument, now in the Spring Grove cemetery.

Christopher C. Brackett was among the early sculptors in Cincinnati; he later won fame in Boston. H. K. Brown, sculptor, removed to Brooklyn and there became eminent. John L. Whetstone was not only a sculptor but became a noted civil engineer. Nathan F. Baker produced some figures that appeared on Cincinnati buildings, but afterward he changed his profession.

The distinguished American artist, Eastman Johnson, worked for some time in a studio in the Bacon building, at the corner of Walnut and Sixth streets. In those early days of his career he was often out of pocket, but in spite of this fact he was unwilling to work at a price he considered unworthy of his art; he charged what was then considered a high price for a portrait, seventy-five dollars, and even when in financial straits would not lower his rates. Johnson produced portraits of Edmund Dexter, George Selves and many other prominent citizens of Cincinnati. Johnson, after his struggle for independence, was able to command large sums of money for his work.

The Frankenstein family, four brothers and a sister, were all talented artists. John P. and Godfrey N. Frankenstein were especially noted. Godfrey N. Frankenstein was a landscape painter, taking nature for his model. He in addition produced many portraits, such as those of Abbott Lawrence, Charles Francis Adams, George Ticknor and other eminent citizens of Boston. He was also a sculptor and executed the bust of Judge McLean, now in the United States district court room in this city. Francis and George Frankenstein are said to have painted a series of tablets for the pleasure garden of Jacob Reiss in 1828. The sister showed talent as an artist; she also became the first teacher in the German department in the public schools of this city. This family later removed to Springfield, Ohio.

William Sonntag was an art pupil of Godfrey Frankenstein. He was the son of a German chemist, a member of the drug firm of Allen and Sonntag. H. A. Rattermann, who produced an exhaustive essay on art in Cincinnati,

wrote of William: "When Sonntag began to paint his pictures, they were so novel in their conception and rich in coloring, though less delicate in their execution, that they at once became the rage. Everybody wanted to have a 'Sonntag,' and Sonntag was not disinclined to please everybody; so he painted away, and every two or three days brought forth from his fruitful easel a new landscape, and into his pocket a new treasure of fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred dollars—and all sides appeared for awhile satisfied. Soon, however, it was ascertained that Sonntag's pictures were not at all scarce, but as plenty as blackberries; and the parties that had measured the value of a picture according to the comparative scarcity of them, not in the point of real merit, became dissatisfied, and the Sonntag rage subsided." After this decline in his fortunes, Sonntag became very poor, until his friends bought him a railway ticket to New York and sent him away. In New York, he attracted much attention and made a great deal of money.

October 18, 1838, a Cincinnati Academy of Fine Arts was founded by a number of artists, "in order that by their union they might obtain greater facilities for improvement in the various branches of the fine arts." The president was Godfrey N. Frankenstein, and John L. Whetstone, sculptor, was secretary. In 1839 an art exhibition, asserted to be the first of its sort in the west, was held in the Mechanics' Institute. There were on exhibition one hundred and fifty works of foreign and native artists. While it was not a financial success, it increased interest in art.

Of the period between 1840 and 1850, H. A. Rattermann says: "During this period art evinced more life, more vitality, more self-reliance, in Cincinnati, than at any other period. After 1850 it sank lower and lower. Not that the city then ceased to produce artists of genius. On the contrary, it raised in modern days more than ever, and comparatively more and greater ones than any other American municipality, not even excepting the 'Hub of the universe.' It is no bombastic puffery if we make this assertion. Our city was generally the starting point of American artists. We gave them birth and nourishment in their infancy; and when our artists were grown to manhood, then the east would come to woo and wed them, and boast of them as their own."

This academy of fine arts produced results by way of inspiration and stimulus but was itself destined to a brief existence.

The next step in art culture here was the establishment of a department of the fine arts in the Cincinnati Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge. Lectures on art were delivered by James H. Beard and E. P. and John Cranch. The department of fine arts of this institution was in care of John Cranch, P. S. Symmes, William Piatt and A. Baldwin. The lectures had an average attendance of five hundred persons. On account of lack of endowment this art movement fell by the wayside. John P. Foote said: "After the extinction of two academies and one section of fine arts, most of those who had been active in efforts for their encouragement and promotion thought best to let art stand on its own feet and be governed by the laws of trade or of taste—and flourish or fade according to those laws."

In 1846 there was established in New York city, the American Art Union. This soon stirred the art lovers of Cincinnati to action. The Western Art Union

was formed on like lines. The location chosen for the union was at the corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets. The president was Charles Stetson. E. S. Haines, Marchant and the artist, Baldwin, lent themselves to its promotion. The room occupied for the purposes of the union was large and on several occasions three hundred pictures were there shown. One of Powers' statues of the "Greek Slave" stood in this hall for a time. The beneficent influence of this union was considerable; it helped cultivate public taste here and in the west and south; but like its progenitor in New York, its existence was short.

A further effort toward advancing the interests of art here was the plan for establishing a gallery of national portraits. Rembrandt Peale had then, as part of his museum in Philadelphia, a famous collection of heroes of the revolution. This collection was purchased and put upon exhibition. J. P. Foote states: "The existence of this institution, however, was more brief than that of its predecessor. The paintings for some mysterious cause were taken away and the institution, like an unsubstantial pageant, vanished."

In 1851, William Wiswell had a picture gallery containing three hundred portraits. Some of these were by Kellogg, Beard, Rothermel, Read and other noted men. It contained a new bust of General Jackson, which Powers had just finished.

This same year, Mr. Cist counseled the founding of an academy of design, where should be gathered paintings and models, sculptures, carvings, engravings, engraved gems, original drawings, plaster casts and similar objects.

In 1855 there was an effort on behalf of a plan projected by Mrs. Sarah Peter. This was to form a ladies gallery of the fine arts. The scheme was to obtain copies by reputable artists of famous works of the old masters. Mrs. Peter made two visits to Europe in the interest of this plan, but for lack of encouragement the plan came to nothing of a permanent kind.

Among the notable artists of the period between 1840 and 1850, was Charles Soule, who began his work here in 1841. He executed portraits of many eminent citizens. His daughter, Clara Soule, demonstrated her talents as a painter of portraits and of flower and fruit pieces.

Mrs. Lily Martin Spencer, whose specialty was delineation of Shakespearean characters, was a popular artist here for a time, and later removed to New York.

J. Insco Williams, residing here after 1842, produced historical pictures that were popular. B. M. McConkey, living here in 1844, became a student of the Dusseldorf school. William Walcutt, who painted "The Battle of Monmouth," worked here in 1844, and afterward lived in New York. Herrmann M. Greenland was a singer as well as an artist. J. C. Wolf was a painter of historical and allegorical pictures; his "Joseph and Potiphar's Wife" was for a long time on the walls of the St. Charles exchange. J. O. Eaton, who rose to great eminence as a portrait painter, was here in 1846 and later went to New York.

A. H. Hammill, painter of animals and birds, lived in Cincinnati from 1847 onward. Gerhard Mueller and Henry Koempel, historical painters, were working in this city at the same period. Mueller, having studied in Munich, came to Cincinnati about 1840; some of his productions are in St. Mary's, St. Joseph's and other Catholic churches in this city. William, his son, who adopted Miller

as the form of his name, was a miniature painter. Koempel came here in 1848; he made an adaptation of Guido's St. Michael, now the altar piece of St. Michael's church. Muckle, a native of Suabia, came about 1840. The specialty of this Catholic sculptor was saints and crucifixes.

Of C. E. Gidland, a veteran painter of Cincinnati, who began work here in the forties, Mr. Rattermann said: "His pictures are full of vivacity and, though sometimes roughly sketched, of striking color effect." T. D. Jones, sculptor, produced a very large number of portrait busts, among his subjects having been Clay, Cass, Corwin, Chase and other celebrities. It was he who modeled the bronze figure of the Soldier on Guard, which stands in the soldiers lot at Spring Grove cemetery.

Cist mentions additional portraits and landscape painters in Cincinnati before 1851; C. R. Edwards, Jacob Cox, D. B. Walcutt, C. J. and Jesse Hulse, C. S. Spinning, George W. Philipps, P. McCreight, Ralph Butts, A. P. Bonte, George W. White, Jacob H. Sloop, and Miss S. Gengembre.

R. S. Duncannon, a colored artist, began his work here in 1843. The Anti-Slavery league sent him to Edinburg to study. He produced portraits, landscapes, fruit, flower and genre pieces, and historical pictures. He executed portraits of Sumner, Birney and other prominent anti-slavery leaders. His most notable works were "The Trial of Shakespeare," "Shylock and Jessica," "The Ruins of Carthage," and "The Western Hunters Encampment."

Among later portrait painters have been John Aubrey, Dwight Benton, Anthony Biester, A. Gianini, E. D. Grafton, water color painter, Herman Goldsticke, R. H. Hammond, J. A. Knapp, T. C. Lindsay, Israel Quick, Mary W. Richardson, Alexander Roeschke, Charles Rossi, Louis Schwebel, Raphael Strauss, Will P. Noble, Rudolph Tschudi, Michael Lendouski, T. C. Webber, Henry Mosler, Frank Duveneck.

Aubrey, in addition to portrait work, executed the much admired works, "Gloria in Excelsis, "Prometheus," "Charon," and "Eve's Daughters."

T. C. Webber painted historical pictures, such as "Rip Van Winkle," "The Rescue." Webber's large painting "The Underground Railway" hung for some time in the Chamber of Commerce building and was there during the great fire that destroyed that building in 1911, but the picture escaped without injury. Webber at that time was old and infirm; the value and interest of his picture was appreciated but no buyer had been found. A movement was begun for its purchase at ten thousand dollars. While this effort was in its incipiency Webber died. The future of this notable painting has not been decided at the present writing.

Henry Mosler, born in New York in 1841, removed with his family to Cincinnati in 1851 and to Nashville, Tennessee, in 1854. He studied wood-engraving and painting. He was draughtsman on *The Omnibus,* a Cincinnati comic weekly in 1855. He was a pupil of James H. Beard 1859-61. He was art correspondent with the western army for *Harper's Weekly* 1862-3. He studied in Dusseldorf and Paris 1863-6. He resides in New York. He has won wide reputation, has received large prices for his work and has taken prizes and medals at exhibitions throughout Europe and America.

Frank Duveneck, who resides in Covington, was born in that place in 1848. He studied in Munich under Dietz and others about ten years. At thirteen he was a pupil of Schmidt, in Covington. While studying with Schmidt, he also traveled here and there in the United States and Canada, and executed pictures of angels and saints for the Catholic churches. A Madonna which he produced won him much commendation for its originality. At nineteen he went to Munich and entered the school of Dietz. His portrait of his classmate Loefftz, afterward a professor, is much admired and is now owned by Herrman Goepper in Cincinnati. His "Circassian" ranks among the masterpieces in the Boston Museum. He could not dispose of this picture in Cincinnati but sold it to a friend for fifty dollars. His friend took it to Boston to an art exhibition and there received for it eight hundred dollars. Duveneck executed the figures on the ceiling of the Grand Opera House. Duveneck after his residence in Munich spent several years in Boston, and after 1881 spent most of his time in Florence, Italy, painting and teaching. He was awarded a medal at the Chicago exposition in 1893. Duveneck is chiefly a head and study painter, but also notable as a sculptor. He produced and gave to the Catholic cathedral in Covington a beautiful sculpture in memory of his mother. He produced also a very beautiful reclining monument to his wife. He modeled Emerson in bronze. Duveneck is also a teacher at the art school.

Alfred T. Branna, a graduate of the School of Design, and a pupil of Duveneck, executed much admired pictures, a notable one being "A Garden Scene in Portugal."

Henry F. Farny is one of the most notable figures in Cincinnati and enjoys a world-wide fame, especially as a painter of Indians and of western scenes. Theodore Roosevelt exclaimed to Farny some years ago, in the hearing of several bystanders, "Farny, the nation owes you a great debt. It does not realize it now but it will some day. You are preserving for future generations phases of American history that are rapidly passing away." Farny was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, of French Huguenot stock. As a child he learned the lore of the woods from Seneca Indians, who came from their reservation in New York state to hunt in the neighborhood where his father lived. In his boyhood he was fond of covering the walls of his father's board-house with pictures of animals, birds and Indians, which he scratched with nails or framed by aid of burnt sticks.

When Farny's family removed to Cincinnati, his father tried to make a clerk of him and obtained a job for him in an office. He sketched in the ledgers the faces and figures of visitors to the office, and his employer told his father he ought to make an artist of him, as he was useless as a clerk. The elder Farny had no artistic aspirations for any member of his family and endeavored to turn the youth from the error of his ways, but in vain.

Farny for some time after entering upon his artistic career devoted much time to the illustration of school books. It was by his genius that the whole method of such illustrating was revolutionized. Before his day, the school books had contained unreal and impossible pictures. He made real children, engaged in real amusements and labors. The children of Cincinnati soon came to know him in person and hailed him on the streets, to his delight, as the man who made

the pictures for their school books. Perhaps he has never enjoyed quite as thoroughly his great fame as a painter of pictures that are to be seen in public and private galleries as he did his reputation among the children. In 1880 he prepared beautiful and impressive illustrations for Professor Venable's poem "The Teacher's Dream," and this was highly commended. Farny for some time illustrated for the Harper publications.

He spent several years among the Indians, studying their mode of life and appearance, and he from time to time has made additional trips to the homes of Indian tribes. His specialty has been the plains Indians. One of his early paintings, "The Fugitives," sold for forty dollars in this city, and was carried to New York where five times as much was paid for it.

Farny's paintings are to be seen in many of the galleries of Europe and America, private and public. The Kaiser of Germany owns one which he prizes greatly. Farny is married, has a young son, works regularly, and from time to time produces a picture for which he does not need to seek markets. Competitors for his work seek him beyond his power to gratify them by the number of pictures wanted.

L. H. Meakin is in the front rank, one of the best of western landscape painters. He teaches in the Art school and is president of the Western Art Association.

John Rettig paints very excellent pictures of Holland.

Clement Barnhorn is a sculptor of high rank. He teaches at the Art school.

Henry Sharp is a remarkable painter of Indian portraits. Much of his work has been and is being done for Leland Stanford University.

John Tochtmann, deceased, left a reputation that is steadily increasing from year to year. Many critics consider him one of the foremost of modern painters. One of his pictures now in the art museum was purchased by that institution for $300, and it is now easily marketable at $3,000.

George Debereiner paints Holland scenes, especially pictures of Rothenburg, a town that has had no new buildings for five hundred years and is off the lines of travel.

John Hanser is an excellent Indian painter. Dixie Selden, Caroline Lord, and Mary Spencer are among the women artists of talent and growing repute.

W. H. Fry is a first class wood carver. George Meinshausen is a wood engraver, whose work is artistic. L. C. Vogt is a young man of much talent.

E. T. Hurley is a painter of Cincinnati atmospheric street effects that are much admired. Paul Jones is a good painter and lithographer.

CINCINNATI ARTIST HONORED.

Honors continue to be heaped upon Miss Elizabeth Nourse, Cincinnati artist, who has made her home in Paris for some years past. Her painting, "The Window Shutter Closed," was in 1910, purchased by the French government, preceding the opening of the salon. The painting was on private exhibition in the Luxembourg Gallery and was viewed by the president of the republic. Miss Nourse's father was a prominent Cincinnati banker.

Other notable Cincinnati artists of the present are Henry E. Tausend, L. C. Vogt, Mrs. Frances Wiley Faig, Ben Faris, William Graef, Charles C. Svendsen, Carl van Buskirk, S. T. Trounstine, Rudolph Tschudi, Mrs. Irene Bishop Hurley, Mrs. Lavina Grey Perin, and others.

William Lamprecht was a well known historical painter of Cincinnati for a number of years. He executed while here "Fenwick, the Apostle of Ohio," a portrait of the first Catholic bishop of Cincinnati; "Marquette's Discovering the Mississippi," and "The Crowning of St. Mary's." The last is in St. Mary's church, Cincinnati.

Mr. Lang made a specialty of architectonic painting. Some of his work is in St. Ludwig's church. He afterward went back to Germany.

A miniature painter, Philip Walter, who was also a gifted musician and conducted the Cincinnati Saengerfest in 1870, lived and worked here for a time. He afterward removed to Baltimore.

Mr. Kemper, of Philadelphia, also had a studio here for a time, as did a young man named Dennis, a native of Antwerp, Belgium.

Thomas S. Noble, who executed "The Hidden Nemesis," and "Forgiven" was the principal of the School of Design.

Charles Bullitt, sculptor, had for a time a studio here before the Civil war, and engaged in executing portrait busts and medallions. G. Fazzia, an Italian, at the same period engaged in making clay and plaster portraits and statuary.

Moses Ezekiel, one of the world's most famous sculptors, was born in Virginia in 1844. He came to Cincinnati in 1868. In 1869 he went to Berlin and studied at the Royal Art Academy. He was admitted into the Berlin Society of Artists after he had executed a colossal bust of Washington. He was commissioned in 1874 by the Sons of the Covenant, a Jewish order, to execute a marble group representing Religious Liberty, for the Centennial Exhibition. This work is now in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. He has produced notable busts of Liszt and Cardinal Hohenloche, Eve, Homer, David, Judith, Christ in the Tomb, Faith in the cemetery at Rome, a Madonna for the church in Tivoli, Apollo and Mercury in Berlin, Robert E. Lee, the Homer group for the University of Virginia, Virginia Mourning Her Dead, at Lexington, Virginia, Napoleon the First at St. Helena, and many other famous works. He visits Cincinnati occasionally, retains his interest in this city where he has relatives, but he resides chiefly in Rome.

The "Auld Lang Syne" of August Mundhunk was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and received praise. He and his partner, Konrad Hoffman, introduced zinc-cast statuary in Cincinnati.

Frederick and Henry Schroeder were sculptors in wood. They produced chiefly altars and pulpit ornaments.

Herman Allard, who had been a pupil of Achterman at Minster, executed the same kind of art work. One of his noted works is "The Death of St. Joseph." He produced "Germania, the Protectress of Art and Science," and a life-size statue of an Indian in war costume. He executed a statue of St. Paul which was shown at the exposition in 1873.

Joseph Libbel executed "Always My Luck," "Asleep," "Caught," and other excellent statuary.

Louis T. Rebisso taught sculpture at the University School of Design, and modeled the equestrian statue of General McPherson, Washington, D. C.

Charles L. Fettweis, Jr., was born in Cincinnati and studied in Rome. He executed "The Castaway," "The Italian Shepherd Boy," "Germania," and the bust of General R. L. McCook, in Washington Park.

Francis X. Dengler was the sculptor of "Imelda and Azzo," "Blind," and "Damroschen." Lamprecht declared "Imelda and Azzo" the greatest work of American art. "Damroschen" won a gold medal at the Art Academy of Munich.

Architecture has grown with the growth of Cincinnati. In 1800 this was chiefly a village of log houses. A little later came frame houses. Then brick and stone became common. In 1815, two per cent of the houses were stone and twenty-three per cent were of brick. In 1819 two-ninths of the whole number of houses were of brick and stone. In 1826 three-eighths of all were made of these materials.

The German population was specially fond of brick houses. In the first fifty years architects were dispensed with in the erection of buildings in Cincinnati. More than that, the building plans were not formally drafted. The first builders drafts, when their day did arrive, were made on a board or shingle.

There were no plans or specifications drawn up for the erection of the First Presbyterian church, in 1792.

In 1824, Michael Scott, until that time a carpenter, appears in the directory as a professional architect. In 1825 he drew up plans for the old St. Peter's cathedral, on Sycamore street, where now stands St. Xavier's church.

Scott appears to have had no competitor. He died, and in 1834 Seneca Palmer came from Albany and became the second architect of this city. He was the architect of the first buildings of Lane Theological Seminary. It was he who designed the Western Baptist Theological Seminary in Covington. It is also asserted that he was the architect of the Lafayette Bank building on Third street. John Jolasse, a German in Palmer's employ, is credited with some of the best plans sent out by Palmer.

It was not always the fault of the architect that the buildings constructed were severely plain. The lack of means among property owners of the day was largely responsible.

The efforts at ornamentation, when these were made, were sometimes a mixture of various styles of architecture. The old Trust Company's building is said to have had a colonnade of Doric pillars with Ionic capitals.

"Trollope's Folly," or the Bazaar building, erected in 1829-30, was a combination of Oriental and Western styles. Tourists made sport of it, and citizens of Cincinnati mourned. Hervieu, a Frenchman, who came to Cincinnati with Mrs. Trollope, is said to have been the architect.

Another of the early architects was Francis Ignatz Erd, who designed St. Mary's Catholic church on Thirteenth street.

Henry Walter was the architect of the old Second Presbyterian church on Fourth street, since removed. This was in the Greco-Doric style. Walter was also the architect of the much admired St. Peter's cathedral, at Ninth and Plum streets. His were also the plans for the House of Refuge, a Norman-Gothic structure. This last work passed, at the death of Walter, into the hands of his

partner Joseph W. Thwaites and his son William Walter. The latter became an eminent architect of the city.

Isaiah Rogers, who became one of the best known architects in the west, came to Cincinnati for the planning and construction of the Burnet House. He also designed the Longview Hospital.

As wealth increased and taste developed, many architects were attracted to this city. In 1848, there were among the architects B. L. W. Kelley, Robert A. Love, James O. Sawyer, George W. Stevenson, James K. Wilson. In 1850, Joseph J. Husband was added to the number. In 1851 John Bast, in 1853 J. R. Hamilton, J. B. Earnshaw, Joseph Gottle, Otto G. Leopold, James McClure, Robert Hailes, William H. Bayless, Hudson B. Curtiss, William Tinsley and Son, E. C. Schultz, Stephen Reddick, were among the number.

In 1855, such architects were here in addition as Charles B. Boyle, Adrian Hagemann, and William S. Rosecrans, afterwards a general in the Union army. In 1858 James W. McLaughlin, Edwin A. Anderson, Carl Victor Bechmann, Samuel Hannaford were engaged in architectural work. In 1859 Anthony and Louis Piket, and George Willmer; in 1863, Charles P. Dwyer, John Mierenfield and Francis W. Moore were included in the list.

Earnshaw designed the old Norman-Gothic Hughes high school. Hamilton designed the old English-Gothic Woodward high school. Louis Piket was the architect of St. Peter's German Protestant church. Anthony Piket designed St. Xavier's church, German-Gothic and St. Xavier's College, the First Presbyterian church, the Mechanics Institute and Medical College.

James W. McLaughlin designed the Masonic Temple, St. Francis Catholic church and the depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway. These are all in the late Byzantine style. A specimen of the same style is the St. Georgius church.

The architect of the Johnston building was McLaughlin. The Cincinnati Hospital was designed by A. C. Nash; the German Mutual Insurance Company's building was by John Bast.

The old Music hall was designed by Sigmund Kutznitzki. All these and the following are or were in the Italian or Renaissance style; Robinson's and Pike's Opera Houses, the Grand Hotel, the Gibson House, the Public Library, the Carlisle, Mitchell, Halbert, Simon and Thurnauer blocks.

The first piece of statuary applied to the front of a building in this city was the statue of Cincinnatus on the Baker building.

The synagogues of the Children of Israel and of Benai Jeshurun are in the Moorish style.

Samuel Hannaford designed the City workhouse, the present Music hall, and the Longworth and Bell buildings.

The architect of the University buildings was Samuel Hannaford, and the style is a modified Classic or Italian.

James W. McLaughlin was the architect of the Art Museum; the style is Romanesque.

Of the government building, A. B. Mullet was the original designer, when he was the United States Supervising architect. He was succeeded by Potter, who modified Mullet's design, the modification being in the form of the roof

only. Potter was succeeded by Bell, under whose charge it was completed. Samuel Hannaford was the local architect in charge of the work throughout all administrations. The style is a modification of the French Mansard.

The architect of the Sinton Hotel was Frank M. Andrews; the style is French.

Samuel Hannaford was the architect of the Grand Hotel, and the style is a rather free adaptation of the Italian or Classic.

The Chamber of Commerce, of which the walls still stand in the latter part of 1911, was designed by H. H. Richardson; the style is Romanesque.

The famous residence of the late Alexander McDonald, in Clifton, generally regarded as the finest private house in this region, had for its architect Samuel Hannaford; the style is an adaptation of the Gothic as seen in Scotland.

The Church of the Covenant was designed by Mr. Walters, of the firm of Walters and Stewart; the style is Gothic.

The original architect of the Catholic cathedral in Covington, considered one of the most impressive buildings in the west, was Mr. Coquard, of Detroit. The front of the cathedral and towers were added by Mr. David Davis, of Cincinnati. The style is French Gothic.

The details of modern architecture are mainly based upon details of styles that have gone before. The modern building, with its varied requirements to suit the present day needs, is, as a rule, planned on entirely different lines and for different purposes than the old structures which furnished our best examples of style, and it is only in details of mouldings, cornices, columns, treatment of openings and architectural features of that kind, that it can be truly said that they are in this or that style.

There have been periods of change in the style of architecture in Cincinnati from time to time. In the pioneer days there were no particular styles adopted, as the buildings were, as a rule, rather simple. The best dwelling houses that followed that time were modeled upon the old Colonial houses of the east, and the public buildings, banks, etc., were mainly rather rude copies of Greek and Roman architecture.

Following this time, and along in the 60s, there was a series of books published by an architect named Sloan, who gave many examples of French and Italian villas, and in these books he presented a great number of sketches of dwelling houses designed in these styles. This particular publication seemed to have a very wide-reaching influence, and during the late 60s and early 70s a great many houses were built in imitation of these designs. A great many of these buildings are still in existence. Many of them have Mansard roofs, the outcome of the French influence, and a great many of them have low-pitched roofs and wide eaves, which were designed under the influence of the Italian examples.

The architect and builder of that day, however, introduced in conjunction with these characteristic designs a great deal of detail of their own, much of which was poor. Their ornamentation consisted mainly of meaningless jig-sawed work plastered on top of the French or Italian forms.

Later, the so-called "Queen Anne" style was very prevalent, this being very largely influenced by English models.

Following this, H. H. Richardson, who was the designer of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced into this country the Romanesque style, modeled upon the fortresslike chateaux of France. He was a great artist in this particular style. He built many important buildings in the east, and for a time this influence carried everything before it, and churches, public buildings, residences, etc., were modeled upon this style.

This has, however, at the present time given way to a rather more precise and academic style of the French school. The French architects have always been magnificent designers, using the old Roman and Greek motifs. This style has been taught in their schools, and a great many American architects have been trained in France, and the architecture of the most important structures that are being built today is modeled upon this peculiar style. It might be called a free classic. It is not handled in accordance with very strict rules, but the details are all modeled upon Roman or Greek lines, grouped and combined with a freedom which makes it almost a style of its own.

There seems to be a tendency in Cincinnati at the present time among some of our best designers to get away from the rather formal classical styles that have been in use, and they are looking toward the more free styles that were developed in the brick architecture of southern Italy and in Spain. These, however, have all been handled without much regard for precedent.

The architecture of Cincinnati does not, of course, differ essentially from that of other cities. As a rule architects travel considerably, they visit other cities, they have the advantage of a great number of photographs and plates of different kinds that are published in the engineering and architectural journals, and it cannot be said that any one part of the country has a distinctive or individual style of architecture.

Cincinnati has now a number of the best architects and architectural firms in the country, and under the guidance of these the city will grow more and more beautiful in that direction.

THE ART MUSEUM.

January 18, 1877, the Women's Centennial Executive committee of Cincinnati met and adopted the following resolutions: "Resolved that it is the wish of this committee that they reorganize as an association to advance women's work, more especially in the field of industrial art. Also, Resolved, That Mrs. A. F. Perry be requested, at a suitable time, to call a meeting for deliberation, and lay before it a definite plan of work." On January 27, another meeting was held and Mrs. Perry presented her paper outlining a plan for the founding of a ladies association, which should aim at the establishment of an art museum.

On March 12th, a meeting of ladies and gentleman was held at the home of Mrs. A. S. Winslow, the outcome of which was the appointment of a committee on organization. The gentlemen on the committee were A. T. Goshorn, Joseph Longworth, L. B. Harrison, A. D. Bullock, A. S. Winslow, Julius Dexter, George W. Nichols, W. H. Davis, O. J. Wilson. These gentlemen were invited to act as a committee to draw up a form of subscription, and to take such steps as, in their judgment, would best promote the establishment of an art

museum, until such time as the subscribers to a fund for this object should effect a permanent organization.

A meeting of ladies was held April 28, 1877, to complete the organization. Its object was announced to be to interest the women of Cincinnati in the establishment of an art museum in the city. It was resolved to give it the form of an association whose membership should reach every neighborhood, circle and interest of the city and suburbs. A constitution was adopted and officers were elected. The aim of the association was declared in the constitution to be "the cultivation and application of the principles of art to industrial pursuits, and the establishment of an art museum in the city of Cincinnati."

The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Aaron F. Perry; vice presidents, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. A. D. Bullock, Mrs. John Shillito, Mrs. A. S. Winslow, Mrs. George Carlisle, Mrs. William Dodd; treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Whitman; secretaries, Miss Elizabeth H. Appleton, Miss Laura Vallette.

This organization at once gave a new impulse to interest in art in Cincinnati. A loan exhibition was held in 1879. The members of the association prepared numerous art works and these were placed in the yearly expositions in the city.

At the opening of an industrial exposition, September 8, 1880, Charles W. West, a retired merchant of the city, offered by letter one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the founding of an art museum, provided a similar amount should be subscribed. It was only a few weeks until more than the required sum had been subscribed.

The following is the correspondence on this subject between M. E. Ingalls and Mr. West. Also the list of those to whom this city is forever indebted for this magnificent institution.

After due consideration, Eden Park was chosen as the site for the museum, and the necessary arrangements were made with the city authorities.

After council had passed its ordinance February 3, 1882, granting permission for "the erection of a museum and such other buildings as may be incidentally connected therewith" in Eden Park, the museum committee opened its quarters for the time in Music hall. Valuable gifts were accepted by the trustees of art treasures from Mr. Longworth, the Women's Art Museum, George Hoadly, Mrs. Eliza Longworth Flagg, Mrs. S. N. Pike and the Ninth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

February 10, 1882, another letter was received from Mr. West offering the museum authorities another sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for its endowment. It was required that this sum be held perpetually without impairment. The offer was at once gladly accepted.

May 17, 1886, the Art Museum building in Eden Park was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies. A vast assemblage was present. The collections, in part owned by the association and in part consisting of loans, were put in place.

The Art Museum building cost three hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Almost twenty acres of land were set apart by the city for the purposes of the museum.

The museum has a ground surface of seventeen thousand, two hundred and twenty-seven square feet. Its floor surface consists of thirty-six thousand, two

ART ACADEMY AND MUSEUM, EDEN PARK

THE CHARLES WEST MONUMENT, SPRING GROVE CEMETERY

It was due to Mr. West's generosity that our city is in possession of our Art Museum in Eden Park, he having contributed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to establish it.

hundred and sixty-six square feet. Its wall space is twenty-six thousand, eight hundred and twenty feet.

The permanent collections of painting and sculpture are extensive and very valuable. The sculptures consist of original marbles and bronzes and casts from Renaissance, Roman, Greek and modern originals. The textiles include Japanese embroideries, brocades, cashmere shawls, lace, tapestries, etc. The Bookwalter collection consists of a loan of art objects collected by Mr. John W. Bookwalter in the east. Metal work includes original Japanese and Chinese bronzes, and five hundred electroplated reproductions of originals in the museums of Europe. There is an extensive collection of armor. The Graphic Arts include paintings, engravings, photographs and plaster casts of ivory carvings. There is an extensive collection of Ceramics. The Ethnology department is excellent. American archaeology is specially good. There are extensive miscellaneous collections in addition.

The Art Academy of Cincinnati is a separate institution from the museum but under the same management.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

In accordance with a bequest to the city of Cincinnati by Charles McMicken, who died in 1858, the McMicken School of Design was opened on the 4th of January, 1869. Under the same bequest was established in 1871 the McMicken University of Cincinnati, and of it the school of design became a part.

The school of design received further support from Joseph Longworth during his life, but remained a part of the university until in 1884 it was transferred to the Cincinnati Museum Association, into whose hands Nicholas Longworth, in pursuance of the unfufilled intention of his father, Joseph Longworth, placed an endowment fund of $371,631 for the support of what then became the art school of Cincinnati.

Reuben R. Springer and David Sinton sought to provide an adequate building near the museum in Eden Park. Mr. Springer died before this was accomplished, bequeathing $20,000 to the school. Mr. Sinton then gave $75,944 towards the construction of a building. To this was added $14,081 from the Springer endowment. At the dedication of this building, on the 17th of November, 1887, the school was named the Art Academy of Cincinnati, and continues as a department under the management of the Cincinnati Museum Association, which holds for use in this direction:

ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

Longworth Endowment	$371,631.00
Springer Endowment	11,371.40
Louise Ingalls Memorial Fund	10,000.00
And a building that cost	97,175.58
A total of	$490,175.98

of which the academy has the usufruct. Being thus but partially dependent upon tuition fees for support the trustees are enabled to fix these fees at an excep-

tionally low rate, so that the students now receive for twenty-five dollars what must otherwise cost at least one hundred dollars. The Louise Ingalls Memorial Fund gives financial aid to deserving students. This fund was created in 1899 by Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls in memory of their daughter.

The building is rectangular, 82 by 140 feet, with over 38,000 square feet of floor space, divided among three stories. It contains large and small class rooms and studios, a lecture room with two hundred seats, and a dining-room and kitchen.

Its location upon a hill-top in Eden Park, 350 feet above the river level, is favorable for light, air, and for out of door work in season.

The equipment consists of an adequate number of casts, still-life, and furniture, so that the students need buy only the actual materials for drawing and painting, and of these a supply is kept in the building at the lowest obtainable prices.

To be mentioned as a part of the equipment is the employment of from ten to eleven life models daily for students drawing and painting the head or the figure.

The teachers of the life classes together with those of the modeling and carving classes constitute a faculty. Under the rules governing these classes each member of the faculty has complete and independent control of the admission of students to his class, and of their work afterwards. The aim of this arrangement is to approach as nearly as possible to the relation between the student and his chosen master in the private studio.

ROOKWOOD POTTERY.

The pottery was founded in 1880 by Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer, who named it Rookwood, after her father's country estate near the city. In 1883 Mr. W. W. Taylor assumed the active direction of the works as the partner of Mrs. Storer. Upon her retirement in 1890 she transferred her interest to Mr. Taylor, who formed the present company, and under his direction as president the present buildings were erected in 1892 and extended in 1899. They crown the summit of Mt. Adams, one of the city hills, and while remarkably picturesque in themselves, they command in every direction beautiful views of the river, the city and its suburbs.

The pottery is managed on lines opposite to the prevailing factory system, as the effort is to attain a higher art rather than cheaper processes. Absolutely no printing patterns are used nor any duplicates made. A spirit of freedom and liberality has prevailed in order to cultivate in every way individual artistic feeling among the workers employed.

The decorators comprise both men and women, and are drawn mainly from the Art Academy of Cincinnati. The decorations are entirely on the moist clay before any firing, the colors being mixed with clay and becoming part of the ware itself. The pieces, after decoration, are fired into biscuit and the various glazes are applied in subsequent firings. These methods, while necessary to produce the beautiful underglaze effects of Rookwood are rarely used elsewhere as they increase so largely the risks and expense of manufacture.

ROOKWOOD POTTERY, 1898

The clays in use for all purposes are entirely American and largely from the Ohio valley. These native clays from the start inclined the color quality toward yellows, browns and reds, and the decorative medium lent itself to a rather luxuriant style of ornament in rich arrangements of warm color, all of which the transparent glazes merge in deep, mellow tones. As the command of material has strengthened, the beauty of the ware has steadily gained in a harmony of all the elements which compose it, until form, color, decoration and glaze combine to produce those things of beauty which elude all attempts to imitate and make Rookwood a complete novelty in the world's ceramics. The production, however, is not limited to a warm yellow, or red tone, for even dark pieces are often relieved with deep, rich greens and blues, and there has latterly developed a large and important series in light arrangements in what are known as "iris" and "sea green." In each of these we find the same mellow tone, the same soft brilliancy as in the older ware.

Still another variety are the mat glazes first made at Rookwood in 1896, and now among the most admired of its productions. In these the special quality is beauty of texture, though the range and variation of color is very great. To many pieces decoration is applied of flowers or other subjects broadly painted; of motives derived from American Indian designs and of other conventional ornaments in relief or incised.

The latest variation of the mat glaze type is the "vellum" ware, first shown at St. Louis in 1904 and pronounced by expert judges the only ceramic novelty of the exposition. Its name indicates the peculiar charm of the glaze texture and it presents for the first time the extraordinary achievement of a transparent mat glaze developed in the fire and not by acid or other after-treatment.

Rare specimens are also exhibited of the famous "Tiger Eye," first made at Rookwood in 1884. This is the earliest of the class of crystalline glazes since so extensively developed at Sevres, Copenhagen and Berlin, though none have attained this special effect.

MUSIC.

The first organized band here was that at the fort, under General Wilkinson, commandant at Fort Washington, succeeding General Anthony Wayne.

Klauprecht, in his German chronicle in the History of the Ohio Valley, after speaking of Wilkinson's splendid barge and the pleasure parties entertained on it, states that German and French musicians "accompanied them with the harmonies of Gluck and Haydn, and the reports of the champagne bottles transported the guests from the wilds of the northwestern territory into the Lucullan feasts of the European aristocracy." When Wilkinson departed for New Orleans, the band also vanished.

In 1789, a Scotchman, Thomas Kennedy, was here, but soon moved to the Kentucky side. He was a skillful violinist. Another Scotchman, John Melish was here in September, 1811, and visited Kennedy. Melish records: "Before we had finished our breakfast, Mr. Kennedy drew a fiddle from a box, and struck up the tune of Rothemurchie's Rant. He played in the true Highland style, and I could not stop to finish my breakfast, but started up and danced Shantrews. The old men was delighted, and favored us with a great many Scottish airs.

When he laid down the fiddle I took it up and commenced in my turn, playing some new strathspeys that he had not heard before; but he knew the spirit of them full well, and he also gave us Shantrews, 'louping near bawk hight,' albeit he was well stricken in years. He next played a number of airs, all Scottish, on a whistle."

There was in the earliest years of Cincinnati a man named McLean here who was a singing master. Apparently teaching singing was not sufficiently remunerative for him to depend upon it alone for a living, for he combined with music the trade of butchering and also held a public office. McLean advertised in a newspaper September, 1801, a subscription singing school at one dollar per member for thirteen nights or two dollars a quarter. Subscribers were notified that they must find their own wood and candles.

The *Western Spy,* December 17, 1800, contained this notice: "These gentlemen and ladies who feel themselves disposed to organize a singing school will please to convene at the courthouse tomorrow evening at candlelight, as it is proposed to have singing. Those who have books will please bring them."

October 11, 1814, this announcement appeared in *Liberty Hall:* "Cincinnati Harmonical society. At a meeting held at Mr. Burt's tavern on Saturday evening last, it was unanimously resolved that the society shall meet at the established hour at the same place on Saturday evening of each succeeding week; and that on next Saturday evening a proposed amendment of the by-laws will be finally discussed, of which previous notice shall be given to the society in general. The members are therefore requested to be punctual in attending on Mr. Burts on the fifteenth instant, at seven o'clock, p. m. A general attendance of the honorary members is particularly required. By order, Thomas Danby, secretary, Cincinnati, October 10." This society was accustomed to hold a yearly concert and ball. That of December 16, 1814, was held at the large brick house on Front street, lately occupied by General Harrison."

Among the selections given by this organization July 4, 1819, were the following: Hail Columbia, Life Let Us Cherish, Will You Come to the Bower, The White Cockade, Victory of Orleans, Italian Waltz, Echo, Monroe's March, America, Commerce and Freedom, Liberty or Death, Masonic Dead March, Liberty's March, March in Blue Beard, Lafayette's March, Star Spangled Banner, Haydn's Fancy, Harmonical Society's March.

April 8, 1815, there appeared in *Liberty Hall* the announcement of a proposed "new and valuable collection of music, entitled 'The Western Harmonist,' by John McCormick." The advertisement states: "The author, having been many years in the contemplation of this work, flatters himself that he will be able to furnish the different societies with the most useful tunes and anthems."

December 18, 1815, the following advertisement appeared in a Cincinnati paper: "Musical academy at Mrs. Hopkins, opposite Columbia Inn, Main street, Cincinnati. For teaching in a scientific and comprehensive manner, a scholar thirteen tunes at least, in eighteen lessons, or no compensation will be required, on any of the following instruments, viz.: Clarinet, trumpet, French horn, bugle horn, oboe, grand oboe or voice humane, trombone, fife, German flute, flagotter bassoon, serpent, flageolet, sacbut, hurdygurdy or beggar's lyre, violin, violincello, bass drum, octave flute, cymbals, etc. Military bands taught accurately

and expeditiously, on a correct scale, on any of the above instruments, with appropriate music by James H. Hoffman, P."

In 1816, Timothy Flint published at the *Liberty Hall* establishment a music book, called "The Columbian Harmonist." The presumption is that he must have been encouraged by the musical conditions here to believe there would be demand for the book.

Klauprecht states that in 1816 there existed here a musical organization called the St. Cecelia Society.

Previous to 1816 a band of amateurs was accustomed to hold its meetings at the home of Frederick Amelung, on Sycamore street. Amelung was himself a musician. Members of this society are believed to have been Martin Baum, Monsieur Menessier, a pastry cook who had been a jurist and member of parliament in Paris; Albert Von Stein, builder of Cincinnati's first waterworks; Dr. Carl G. Ritter, confectioner; Augustus Zemmer, confectioner; Philibert Ratel, a teacher of music and dancing; George Charters, piano maker; Edward H. Stall, druggist. This society is supposed to have been called the Apollonian.

In 1819 the Episcopal Singing Society was founded, Luman Watson, clockmaker, being president; F. A. Blake, vice president; E. B. Cooke, secretary and J. M. Mason, treasurer. Arthur St. Clair, junior, made the offer of a lot and Jacob Baymiller stood ready to present a building for the housing of this organization, but the singing school for some reason does not appear to have taken advantage of these proffers, for it held its sessions in Christ Episcopal church, a Baptist church leased by the Episcopalians.

In 1819 the Haydn Society was organized in Cincinnati. It was made up of several church choirs and musical societies. May 25, 1819, the Haydn Society gave a concert in the church just spoken of. The purpose was to raise a fund to buy an organ for that church. The *Spy* contained this notice: "Public concerts of this description, although rather a novelty here, are quite common in the eastern cities, and if well performed never fail to afford great pleasure to the audience." After the performance, the *Spy* stated that it had given general satisfaction and said: "In addition to the excellent selection, the execution would have reflected credit on our eastern cities, and the melody in several instances was divine. This exhibition must have been highly gratifying to those who have begun to feel proud of our city. It is the strongest evidence we can adduce of our advancement in those embellishments which refine and harmonize society and give a zest to life. We hope that another opportunity will shortly occur for a further display of the talents of the Haydn Society. For their endeavors to create a correct musical taste among us they deserve our thanks; but when to their efforts is added the disposition to aid the cause of public charities or the services of the church, their claims to the most respectful attention and applause rise to an obligation on the community."

In the autumn of 1819, the Haydn Society gave a second concert, the tickets being one dollar each. One-half of the proceeds were to be appropriated to the several Sunday schools of the city, and the other half was to be applied for the purchase of music to remain the permanent property of the Cincinnati Haydn Society.

The committee in charge of this concert was composed of Edwin Mathews and Charles Fox. Mr. Fox and Benjamin Ely advertised a singing school that was to begin its sessions December 17th at the Second Presbyterian church.

May 29, 1819, "the Caledonian youths from Glasgow" gave, at the Cincinnati Hotel, a concert on the Scotch harp.

July 18, 1821, Charles Fox directed a concert of sacred music, three singing organizations being united for the purpose. At this concert, "Comfort Ye My People" and Handel's Hallelujah Chorus from the Messiah were rendered for the first time in this city.

Miss Martineau, who visited Cincinnati in 1835, erred in stating that the first concert ever given here was during her visit at that time. She states: "Before eight o'clock in the evening the Cincinnati public was pouring into Mrs. Trollope's bazaar, to the first concert ever offered to them. This bazaar is the great deformity of the city. Happily, it is not very conspicuous, being squatted down among houses nearly as lofty as the summit of its dome. From my windows at the boarding house, however, it was only too distinctly visible. It is built of brick, and has Gothic windows, Grecian pillars, and a Turkish dome; and it was originally ornamented with Egyptian devices, which have, however, disappeared under the brush of the whitewasher.

"The concert was held in a large, plain room, where a quiet, well-mannered audience was collected. There was something extremely interesting in the spectacle of the first public introduction of music into this rising city. One of the best performers was an elderly man, clothed from head to foot in gray homespun. He was absorbed in his enjoyment, so intent on his violin that one might watch the changes of his pleased countenance the whole performance through, without fear of disconcerting him. There was a young girl in a plain, white frock, with a splendid voice, a good ear, and a love of warbling which carried her through very well indeed, though her own taste had obviously been her only teacher. If I remember right, there were about five and twenty instrumental performers and six or seven vocalists, besides a long row for the closing chorus. It was a most promising beginning. The thought came across me how far we were from the musical regions of the old world, and how lately this place had been a canebrake, echoing with the bellow and growl of the wild beast; and here was the spirit of Mozart swaying and inspiring a silent crowd, as if they were assembled in the chapel at Salzburg."

In 1825 there was a musical society called the Apollonian. Of it the directory says: "It is now in a flourishing condition, and consists of forty active and honorary members, and is supported by a monthly tax on its members. The officers are a moderator, a standing committee of three, a treasurer, and a secretary."

It is supposed that the leader of this society was William Tellow, who in 1817 arrived from Germany; later he made a home at Dayton and afterward traveled with his family as concert musicians.

In 1825, the Apollonians were accustomed to meet in the saloon of George Juppenlatz, a baker at 26 Main street. Later they assembled at the Apollonian garden in the Deer Creek valley. This was kept by Kothe & Ott, and afterward

by Ruter & Ott. This place was a forerunner of the German beer gardens of this city.

Klauprecht says in regard to this garden: "On festival occasions there was no want of a German orchestra at this resort of pleasure to play to the dancing of its visitors." The clarionet player was Sebastian Rentz, while Henry Schmidt played the violin, and Jacob Schnetz, brother of the gardener of Mr. Longworth, played the piccolo."

Philibert Ratel, spoken of above as a teacher of music and dancing, came hither from Philadelphia in 1787. He gave lessons on the clarionet, flute, bassoon, flageolet, violin and piano. He also gave instruction in country dances, cotillons, allemandes, waltzes, hornpipes, the minuet de la cour with the gavote, the celebrated Gavote of Vestris, the much admired shawl dance, ballet and opera dancing with a variety of garland dances. He was an expert player of the clarionet and French flageolet. At a concert given by Mr. Garner, at Mack's Cincinnati Hotel, March 16, 1820, Ratel played clarionet and flageolet and was leader of the orchestra. Ratel advertised that he could "in four or six months give his scholars a competent knowledge of music and its various tunes to perform alone or in harmony correctly." Garner was an actor and singer from the east, who produced at the theater here two light English operas, "The Devil's Bridge" and "Lionel and Clarissa."

When the great reception was given to Lafayette in 1825, there was no vocal music so far as tradition or records indicate. The parade, however, was accompanied by a band. Musicians had been brought from the east for the ball. Joseph Tosso was the leader. Tosso was a native of Mexico and was trained in music in France and Italy. He visited America as a violinist. He came to Cincinnati, tradition states, to lead the orchestra during the visit of Lafayette, and remained to teach and practice music. In 1829 he was teaching music in the Cincinnati Female Academy on Walnut street. In 1835 he was the leader of the orchestra in the Musical Fund Society, which had been founded April 29th of that year. This society was organized for "the cultivation of musical taste by the encouragement and improvement of professional and amateur talent, and the establishment of a musical academy, by means of which pupils may be instructed in the theory and practice of music."

The Musical Fund Society was strong socially and financially. The New York Family Minstrel, July 15, 1835 said of it: "We hear very favorable accounts of this institution, which is said to be fostered both by wealth and influence. Its officers are: President, Morgan Neville; vice presidents, John P. Foote, Peyton S. Symmes; treasurer, Samuel E. Foote; secretary, Linden Ryder; librarian, John Winter." In the list of managers are such names as Nicholas Longworth, W. G. W. Gano, and Bellamy Storer. The first organization, however, did not last long, but in 1840 it was revived on a much smaller scale, it then consisting of an amateur orchestra with Tosso as leader. Cist in 1841 stated, "it promises much for the culture of musical taste and science in our city."

In 1839, Tosso and Douglass had a store on Fourth street where they were engaged as musical instrument makers and importers of musical instruments. According to the *Boston Courier* there were in 1816 "piano fortes by the dozen

in Cincinnati." In December, 1815, Adolph Wapper advertised himself as a teacher of music and tuner and repairer of pianos. In 1819 the directory mentioned George Charters as a piano maker.

About 1819 the first organ was built in this city. The Rev. Adam Hurgus was the maker. He had come to this city in 1806 and combined the functions of merchant and preacher. He was the first Swedenborgian minister west of the Alleghanies. He carried on the business of organ building on Sycamore street while mininstering to the New Jerusalem church. Another maker of organs in this place was Israel Schooley who came from Virginia in 1825.

In 1825 there were three piano makers in Cincinnati, George Charters, Francis B. Garrish and Aaron Golden. In 1828 there was also here the firm of Steele and Clark.

In 1826, John Imhoff opened a store on Main street and became the first general dealer in sheet music and musical instruments.

In 1825, Edward Thomas was the only person mentioned as a professional musician. In 1829, Alexander Emmons was the only one.

In 1834, the Eclectic Academy of Music was organized. In 1835 it was incorporated. Professors T. B. Mason and William T. Colburn were its founders. Later, Louis Lemaire, a German pianist, associated himself with them. When the society was fully established, its president was Jacob Burnet, vice president Moses Lyon, recording secretary Charles R. Folger. The charter set forth the purpose of the society as being "to promote knowledge and correct taste in music, especially such as are adapted to moral and religious purposes." This academy had in 1841 a good library of music, vocal and orchestral. There was also attached to it an amateur orchestra of twenty four instruments.

Victor Williams was the leader of this band and was indicated an "Instrumental Professor." He was a Swede and was the originator of the "American Amateur Association," the first large musical organization of the city. Its inception was in 1846. This association gave Cincinnati its first public renderings of grand oratorio music, such as Handel's Messiah, Mozart's Twelfth Mass, Haydn's Creation and Third Mass.

Of one of these renderings, Mr. Rattermann wrote: "I remember well the enthusiasm with which the first public production of the 'Creation' was received. It was performed before a large and fashionable audience in the Melodeon hall, which was then the chief concert room here."

April 8, 1853, the association gave a benefit for Williams. It rendered Neukomm's "David" in Smith and Nixon's Concert Hall, on Fourth street. This was the last public appearance of this society.

The year 1828, when the Apollonian Society went out of existence, is considered the end of the first period of the musical history of Cincinnati. 1853, with the termination of the American Amateur Association is declared to have been the end of the second period.

Rattermann wrote: "To distinguish these two periods from each other, we must view them in the light of their original intention. The first period had in object only a self-contented purpose. Its beginning was of the most primitive nature, and all along its existence it bore only rudimentary signs of being. No public exhibit of its artistic existence was even attempted. The music rendered

MUSIC HALL

was of the most modest kind possible, performed only for self-amusement. The actors of this period played behind a closed scene. But presently we see the desire visible that the curtain rise, and the efforts of the actors be communicated to others, to participate in its enjoyment.

The leading spirit in this movement must be ascribed to the German element. "To the Americans belongs the credit," says Klauprecht, "of being the first pioneers of music in Cincinnati; but the Germans may boast of having brought about its higher development."

"In Cincinnati the Germans practiced music already in the early years of the city's existence. At first, when the number was small, they confined their chorus-singing to the church, and when the divine service was over on Sundays they would flock into the country, and there, seated or lying on the grass, beneath the green crown of a shady tree, they would sing the songs of their native land in swelling chorus. And in the evening often would the guitar or the zither, the flute or the violin, send the melodious strains of a German ballad from the lone window of his small cottage, or even the garret of the tenement house: 'In einem kuehlen grunde;' or 'Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten.'"

In 1838, the first German singing society of Cincinnati was formed. This was also the first chorus of male voices. It was the first chorus singing of four-part songs here. These young Germans met every Thursday evening "over the Rhine," at the inn of the Rising Sun. Rattermann says: "That the songs of this pioneer of our German singing societies were as yet of a primitive character we may safely infer from the fact that all beginnings are necessarily small. The singers seated themselves around a table, and alongside the music book of each stood the quart of beer, for the expenses of the illumination of the hall, which consisted of two large lard-oil lamps, had to be covered by the profit realized from the sale of beer to the members. Thus the drinking may have played a greater role in this first German singing society than the singing."

Somewhat later, the choirs of several German churches organized a singing society. These were from the German Protestant church and the German Catholic church of the Holy Trinity. They met on Clay street, at the home of a watchmaker, Fritz Tappe.

In 1841 a number of German musicians got together, and in June, 1843, they organized under the name of the German Liedertafel. This society existed for fourteen years, and in 1857 became a part of the Maennerchor.

In 1846 the Gesang-und Bildungs-verein deutscher Arbeiter began its existence, the first German organization in this city with female voices in the choir. It disbanded in 1852.

In 1848, the Eintracht, a society of Germans, was founded, but it lasted only one year.

An organization of Swiss musicians in the city was effected about 1848. This was known as a Schweizer-verein. The first leader was Emanuel Hinnen. In 1850 this society merged into the Nordische Saengerbund. After a career of popularity, the Saengerbund became a part of the Maennerchor.

The Maennerchor of Cincinnati was organized June 27, 1857. It united in itself the Liedertafel, the Saengerbund and the Germanic Societies. In 1859,

a literary society, Lese und Bildungs-verein, joined with it, bringing with it a library and certain funds.

In 1860, the Maennercher produced an opera, "Czar und Zimmerman," the prima donna being the only female voice in the chorus. Afterward, lady members were admitted. This organization produced many operas.

When the Orpheus Society was formed April, 1868, it took away many members from the Maennerchor, and the latter became simply a choral society.

In 1849 the musical section of the Turn-verein was formed.

Rattermann wrote: "The existence of these societies brought life into the musical silence of our city. Each one of them gave a regular series of concerts annually, generally followed by a ball. Those of the Liedertafel, and afterwards of the Saengerbund, were considered the bon ton entertainments of our German citizens of those years.

"The narrow compass to which these societies, according to their nature and tendency, were limited, soon called for an extension of the boundary. This could not be accomplished in one association, as that would soon become unwieldy for the general purpose. The Liedertafel, as societies for the object of cultivating the male voice chorus, without instrumental accompaniment, are called, and of which the first was founded in Berlin under Zelter in 1809, are, on account of their original intention, not adapted for massive choruses. Wherever they are found, they seldom number as many as a hundred singers, generally averaging about twenty-five members. If then, a more powerful, a massive chorus is desired, it becomes necessary to bring several of these Liedertafel together, and by their united efforts the massive chorus is obtained. For that purpose festivals, to be given at stipulated intervals in the larger cities of a country, are devised. The earlier of these festivals had their origin in Germany. The first festival of the kind was held in the city of Wuerzburgh, in Bavaria, August 4th to 6th, inclusive, 1845.

"The first attempts to introduce them in America were in comparison with these festivals in Germany, very diminutive in size. Already in 1846 endeavors were made in Philadelphia and Baltimore to organize friendly relations between the German singing societies of these cities. They, however, were restricted to mutual visits paid each other, connected with a social festivity, in which the public of these cities participated. No formal organization was attached to these visits, and therefore they cannot be classified as Saengerfests. Festivals of this character were likewise held in Cincinnati in the summers of 1846, 1847 and 1848.

A formal organization was first effected in 1849, by a union between the singing societies of Cincinnati, Louisville, and Madison, Indiana. These societies held the first German Saengerfest in America in the city of Cincinnati, June 1st-3d, inclusive, 1849, and at this festival, on June 2d, the German Saengerbund of North America was founded.

"This was the first effort of its kind in America, and the city of Cincinnati can boast, not only of being the author of them, but also of the fact that these festivals were originated here in America. With that indeed diminutive Saengerfest there was inaugurated a new era in the musical history, not only of Cincinnati but of America; for then the foundation was laid to the great musical

festivals which have given to our city the titles of 'The Paris of America,' and 'The City of Festivals.'"

The Saengerfest spoken of was composed of five German singing organizations of Cincinnati, Louisville, and Madison, Indiana, and delegations from the Maennerchors of St. Louis and Columbus and the Deutscher Liederkranz of Milwaukee. In the concerts of the Saengerfest one hundred and eighteen singers took part. Several thousands of people attended the open air concert at Bald Hill, near Columbia.

The *Daily Gazette* gave many details of this first Saengerfest, stating among other things: "Viewed in the light of the events of the last few years, the first German festival held here in 1849 looks very modest, and yet at the time it meant much to the Germans. Only one concert was given; it was on June 1st, and of all the city's populace only four hundred bought tickets at fifty cents each and attended. The result was a deficit which, by a subsequent concert arranged to cover it, was swelled to one hundred and seventy-one dollars, and the singers were assessed to pay this. The chorus numbered one hundred and eighteen, there being twenty-eight first tenors, thirty-two second tenors, twenty-nine first basses, and twenty-nine second basses. The societies participating were the Louisville Liederkranz (fifteen singers), Madison Gesangverein (nine singers), Cincinnati Liedertafel (thirty-two singers), Cincinnati Gesung und Bildungsverein (thirty-three singers), Cincinnati Schweizerverein (fourteen singers), eight delegates from the Louisville Orpheus, and seven singers from Cincinnati who did not belong to any society. The concerts were given in Armory hall, on Court street, at present used as Geyer's assembly rooms. The music consisted of part songs by Zoellner, Mozart, Kreutzer, Frech, Broch, Reichardt, Abt, Silcher, and Baumann.

"The second festival was held in 1850 in Louisville. The Cincinnati societies participated and carried off both of the prizes offered.

"In 1851, when the third festival was given, in Cincinnati, the bund had grown to include fourteen societies, by additions from Columbus, Hamilton, Cleveland, St. Louis, Newport, Kentucky, Lafayette, Indiana, and Detroit, and the chorus, which was conducted by Mr. William Klausmeyer, numbered two hundred and forty-seven voices. Instrumental numbers by the military band from the United States garrison at Newport were given a place in the programme.

"Sixteen years later, and in the same city that saw this small beginning, a festival was celebrated which had nearly two thousand singers in its chorus, and the concerts were given in a building specially erected for the purpose. This was in 1867, and from this went out one of the impulses that called the May festivals into life."

The first of the Saengerbunds was held in 1849. There followed those of 1851, 1853, 1856 and 1867, and so on. That of 1879 was held in Music hall.

H. E. Krehpiel, in the *Gazette,* wrote: "While Cincinnati had received some national reputation through the success of these Saengerfests, its international fame as the leading musical center of the west came later with the organization of the May festivals. The generous support given by the surrounding country to the German concerts and the industrial expositions led some leading citizens to speculate upon a plan that would draw the multitude but with it

give the city a name that would redound to its credit in an artistic way. Hardly dreaming of the immense impetus to the study of music they were to give the whole middle west or the beneficent effect this movement was to have upon the city itself, these gentlemen met on the 27th of September, 1872, in the office of Storer, Goodman and Storer for temporary organization.

"At this meeting an executive committee was appointed, consisting of George Ward Nichols, president; Carl A. G. Adae, vice president; John Shillito, treasurer; and Bellamy Storer, Jr., secretary; besides John Church, Jr., George W. Jones and Daniel B. Pierson. Plans were discussed, the question agitated, and three days later a large finance committee, with Hon. George H. Pendleton, as chairman, and George W. Jones as secretary, was appointed and authorized to raise a guarantee fund of $50,000, the understanding being that no further steps should be taken until $30,000 had been subscribed.

"A little more than one month was required for this work, and on the 12th of November, a circular was issued announcing that a musical festival would be held in Cincinnati in May, 1873, for the purpose of elevating the standard of choral and instrumental music, and to bring about harmony of action between the musical societies of the country and especially of the west. Telegrams and letters were also sent broadcast, an official agent was employed to visit the various singing societies of the west and northwest to secure their cooperation and to arouse the public mind to an interest in the affair. The response was very general; and when the chorus was organized it was found to contain no less than thirty-six societies, aggregating one thousand and eighty-three singers, of whom six hundred and forty were Cincinnatians. Twenty-nine societies participated in the first mass rehearsal, which was conducted by Professor Carl Barus who had been appointed assistant director, but who had been superseded by Otto Singer (who has since held the position) in March, 1873. The instrumental forces were an orchestra, numbering one hundred and eight pieces, and a chorus organ of one manual, fourteen stops, and six hundred and sixty-five pipes, built for the purpose by Messrs. Koehnken and Grimm of this city.

"The festival was held on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of May. The original plan, borrowing the idea from the Saengerfests, purposed to devote the last day to an open air concert and picnic; but rain spoiled the scheme, and an afternoon concert in the hall was substituted. Thus Providence came in to take from the festival this vestige of the German custom which had done much to degenerate the Saengerfests from festivals of song to bacchanalian carouses. The soloists were Mrs. E. R. Dexter of Cincinnati; Mrs. H. M. Smith, of Boston; Miss Annie Louise Cary; Nelson Varley, of London; M. W. Whitney and J. F. Rudolphsen; and Arthur Mees, organist. The principal compositions performed were Handel's 'Dettingen Te Deum,' Beethoven's 'C Minor Symphony,' scenes from Gluck's 'Orpheus,' Schumann's 'Symphony in C,' and his chorus, 'Gypsy Life,' Beethoven's 'Choral Symphony,' Mendelssohn's 'The First Walpurgis Night,' and Liszt's symphonic poem 'Tasso.'

"At the close of the last evening concert, a request was read, signed by a large number of prominent citizens, for another festival. The managers determined to act on the suggestion and a second festival was announced for May,

1875. Owing to the inexperience of the managers the expenses were very large, but so generous was the patronage that the deficit amounted only to $350, which the executive committee paid from their privy purses."

"The second festival was given in May, 1875, the Biennial Musical Festival Association having meanwhile been incorporated for the purpose. As before, Mr. Thomas was director, and Mr. Singer his assistant. The soloists were Mrs. H. H. Smith, Miss Abbie Whinnery, Miss Cary, Miss Cranch, Mr. William J. Winch, Mrs. H. Alexander Bischoff, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Franz Remmertz; Mr. Dudley Buck, organist. The chorus numbered six hundred and fifty, and the orchestra one hundred and seven. The principal works performed were the Triumphal hymn, by Johannes Brahms, Beethoven's A Major Symphony, Scenes from Wagner's Lohengrin, Mendelssohn's Elijah, Bach's Magnificat, the Choral Symphony, Schubert's Symphony in C, and Liszt's Prometheus. The festival was a complete financial success, and though its expenses exceeded forty thousand dollars, there was a balance of one thousand, five hundred dollars in the treasury when the accounts were closed.

"The future of the festivals now seemed assured, and the movement inaugurated by Mr. Reuben Springer, which gave to the city the Music Hall and the great organ, created an enthusiasm here which, supplemented by the curiosity abroad to see the new structure and hear the new instrument, made the third festival, given in 1878, an unprecedented success. It was given on the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth of May, and on the first evening the dedicatory ceremonies of the new hall took place. The soloists were Mme. Eugene Pappenheim, Mrs. E. Aline Osgood, Miss Cary, Miss Cranch, Mr. Charles Adams, Mr. Christian Fritsch, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Remmertz, Signor Tagliapietra, and Mr. George E. Whiting, organist. The chorus numbered seven hundred, and embraced, besides the local societies, the Dayton Philharmonic Society, the Hamilton Choral Society, and the Urbana Choral Society. The principal numbers in the scheme were scenes from Alceste, by Gluck, the Festival Ode, composed by Otto Singer, Beethoven's Eroica Symphony, Handel's Messiah, selections (finale of Act III) from Wagner's Goetterdaemmerung, the Choral Symphony, Liszt's Missa Solennis, and Berlioz' Romeo and Juliet Symphony. The orchestra numbered one hundred and six men, all from New York city. The financial success was enormous, the receipts running up to eighty thousand dollars, and thirty-two thousand dollars being left in the treasury after settlement."

Theodore Thomas holds the rightful honor of having made possible the permanent success of these festivals.

During the third week in May, 1880, the fourth festival was held. The receipts were fifty-five thousand and eighty-five dollars. The balance in the treasury was nine thousand and seventy-three dollars. At this festival a prize of one thousand dollars was offered by the board of directors for the best musical composition by a native American which was to be performed at this festival. Twenty-five works were entered at the competition. Theodore Thomas was chairman of the judges. The prize was awarded Mr. Dudley Buck, of Boston, for a composition entitled "Scenes from Longfellow's Golden Legend."

The program books of these festivals show that every great choral orchestral work has been heard one or more times at these concerts, while many have had their first performance in America in this city.

The influence of these festivals upon the culture of the city has been extensive and profound. For more than thirty years Theodore Thomas, who died in 1905, was the masterful leader.

Colonel George Ward Nicholas was president of the board of directors of the Musical Festival Association from its organization until March, 1880. His energy and foresight had much to do with the premanency of the festivals.

Edmund H. Pendleton, William N. Hobart and Robert B. Bowler and Lawrence Maxwell have been successively efficient presidents of the association. The board of directors from the beginning has contained the names of many of the distinguished citizens of Cincinnati.

A second time a prize was offered by the festival directors. This was in 1882, and it was awarded W. W. Gilchrist, of Philadelphia, for "A Setting of the Forty-Sixth Psalm." After that date the directors offered no further prizes.

Mr. Edwin W. Glover has contributed much to the success of the festivals for some years. He became the leader of the chorus in the autumn of 1896 and prepared the chorus for each festival for a number of seasons. Under his training the chorus became unrivalled in this country.

THE CINCINNATI MUSIC FESTIVALS.

In his musical memories published in 1908, George P. Upton, the veteran critic and editor, says of the Cincinnati festivals:

"They have been a continuous success, and have steadily grown in importance as expositions of the higher music and indices of its growth. I have attended all of these but two, and have seen the steady advance from their modest beginning to the highest standard of musical perfection in this country. They have always seemed to me the crowning achievement in Mr. Thomas's career. The people of Cincinnati do not even yet know how greatly he prized these festivals or how great was the pang when he laid down the baton at the close of the festival of 1904, knowing that it was his last one. Cincinnati has every reason to be proud of its May Festivals and the great influence they have had upon musical progress in the middle west."

Speaking of the festival of 1904, he says:

"Never were more exacting programs laid out for players and singers than these. It is doubtful whether they could have found elsewhere in this country the appreciation which was given them in Cincinnati. It was Mr. Thomas's ambition to give biennial festivals in New York and Chicago as well as in Cincinnati, utilizing the same material for each. The scheme was dropped in New York after the first festival, and in Chicago after the second. Cincinnati alone was able to continue them, even after their founder and master spirit had passed away. The atmosphere of Cincinnati is musical. It has always had musical pride and ambition, and now it has musical traditions and prestige which it evidently is determined not to sacrifice."

In the course of an extended article on the Cincinnati festivals, Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, the standard English authority, says:

"The most notable of the regular recurring musical meetings in the United States are those held biennially in Cincinnati, Ohio. They had their origin in 1873, have been from the beginning under the artistic direction of Theodore Thomas, and have beyond question exerted a more powerful influence for musical culture than any institution of their kind."

The first festival was held in May, 1873, in the old exposition building, a frame structure on the present site of music hall, which was erected for the Saengerfest of 1867 and used afterwards for industrial expositions. The festival was generously attended and enthusiastically received, and at the close of the last concert, Honorable Stanley Matthews, afterwards United States senator and a justice of the supreme court of the United States, presented a request for another festival signed by a large number of prominent citizens. The result was the festival of 1875, which was held in the same building as the first festival. Its success led to the building of music hall, which was opened and dedicated at the third festival in May, 1878.

Thus in five years the experiment of 1873 had resulted in providing Cincinnati with the largest music hall and organ in the United States, and the festivals were looked upon as permanently established. Their history since then is largely from their artistic side, which is disclosed in the schedules giving the programs of every festival and the soloists who took part. The association has been moved from the beginning by a spirit of conscientious endeavor and high artistic purpose. Its effort has been to present the master works, classical and modern, with the best forces obtainable, and in doing so it has enlisted the services of the most eminent singers of their time, including Lilli Lehmann, Materna, Nordica, Nilsson, Sembrich, Gadski, Annie Louise Cary, Ritter-Goetze, Marie Brema, Schumann-Heink, Muriel Foster, Campanini, Candidus, Winkelmann, Edward Lloyd, Ben Davies, Henschel, Scaria, Fischer, Bispham and Whitney.

The first festival was given under the direction of a committee of citizens consisting of George Ward Nichols, president; Carl A. G. Adae, vice president; John Shillito, treasurer; Bellamy Storer, Jr., secretary; John Church, Jr., George W. Jones and Daniel B. Pierson. The second festival in 1875, and all of the festivals since then, have been given by the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association, which was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, in January, 1874, for that purpose. It is composed of one hundred members, who pay twenty dollars each for a share of stock on becoming members, and annual dues of ten dollars. The money derived from this source is used principally in maintaining chorus classes, where young men and women with good ears and voices, but without musical education, are taught to sing with a view to becoming members of the festival chorus.

The expense of each festival, including the case of training the chorus, averages about $45,000. In 1906 it was $46,247.60, and in 1908, $42,115.68. The income is generally slightly in excess of the expense. In 1908 the income from the festival itself, not including stockholders' dues, was $43,272, being $1,156.79 in excess of the expenses. The cash on hand at the close of the festival after

paying all expenses was $5,243.84. The total attendance was 18,870, or an average of 3,145 at each of the six concerts.

The association has a modest endowment fund, which was started years ago at the suggestion of Julius Dexter, one of the most devoted friends of the association. It has grown by degrees until it amounts now to $12,500, having been increased since the last festival by two legacies of $3,000, each bequeathed by Mary P. Ropes and Eliza O. Ropes, of Salem, Mass., former residents of Cincinnati. It is hoped that the example of these two ladies may lead other friends of the cause to remember the endowment fund, and the opportunity which it affords of strengthening the position and usefulness of the association. The fund is safely invested in the hands of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company as trustee, and the interest is allowed to remain to augment the principal.

Prior to the festival of 1880 the chorus was formed for the occasion by combining the forces of separate singing societies, but as the programs grew in dignity and difficulty, that method was found to be inadequate, and the festival chorus was established in 1880 as a permanent body. It is a high school of music where the young men and women of Cincinnati make the loftiest works of art their own, by studying them with serious purpose and patient devotion, and then they share their treasure with the public, by delivering it over at the festivals to be intellectual property of the whole city.

Cincinnati's estimate of Theodore Thomas is reflected in the following resolution adopted by the board of directors of the festival association at their first meeting after his death, which occurred January 4, 1905:

Mr. Thomas has been musical director of the festivals from the beginning. He conducted the first concert of the first festival on Tuesday evening, May 6, 1873, and every concert of every festival thereafter until he laid down his baton after the memorable performance of Beethoven's Missa Solennis and the Ninth Symphony, with which he brought the sixteenth festival to a glorious close on Saturday night, May 14, 1904. What he accomplished for the education of the public and for the cause of music in this city during those years of service is not recorded in any written annals, and can not be; it is part of the history of Cincinnati and of the lives of her citizens, which he enriched and made better and purer and happier by inspiring them with an appreciation of the highest and best forms of music, and by revealing to them the ineffable beauties of the art to which he devoted his life with noble and unselfish purpose. His upright character, his high ideals, his sound judgment matured by years of study and labor, his indefatigable energy, his courage and patience in times of trial, his catholic spirit, his faith in the people, and his confidence in the ultimate triumph of his appeals to their intelligence and of his efforts to raise the standard of art in their midst, are the qualities of heart and mind which have endeared him to his associates, and have laid the foundations of his enduring fame as a benefactor of mankind.

He came to us when he was a young man; he gave to us a large part of his life; he has gone full of years and honor. He fought a good fight and kept the faith. We deplore the loss of our leader and mourn the death of our friend. In the shadow of his death we pledge ourselves to continue the work which he began, and to maintain the Cincinnati festivals on the plane of excellence where he placed

THE OLD MELODIAN HALL, 1897
Northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets. Now the site of Union Trust Building

UNION SAVINGS BANK BUILDING
First Sky Scraper built in the city, 1900

them, and in the spirit of conscientious endeavor and high artistic purpose with which he endowed them.

The memorial statute of Theodore Thomas which will be unveiled on the opening night of the festival is intended to express in permanent form the appreciation by the people of Cincinnati of his devotion to the advancement of our knowledge and appreciation of music. The movement toward the erection of a statue originated in the offer of Mr. A. Howard Hinkle to give five thousand dollars for that purpose on condition that a like amount be raised by popular subscription. The Municipal Art Society of Cincinnati undertook to comply with Mr. Hinkle's condition and soon received the necessary subscriptions, in amounts large and small, from citizens.

The Municipal Art Society gave the commission for the statue to Mr. Clement J. Barnhorn, a sculptor born in Cincinnati and practicing his profession here, having full confidence in his ability to express in appropriate form the idea for which the statue stands. It is a source of satisfaction that the statue has been modeled by a local artist and is to that extent also the tribute of a Cincinnatian.

With the dedication of the statue at the festival it passes from the trusteeship of the Municipal Art Society through the Festival Association to the Music Hall Association.

FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN.

Mr. Van der Stucken was born at Fredericksburg, Gillespie county, Texas, October 15, 1858. He lived in Europe from 1866 to 1884. He studied at the Conservatory of Music at Antwerp under Peter Benoit from 1875 to 1879, and at Leipsic from 1879 to 1881. He was kapellmeister of the Stadt Theater, Breslau, Germany, in 1882, and conducted a concert of his own compositions under the protection of Liszt at Weimar in November, 1883. In 1884 he came to the United States having been elected leader of the Arion Singing Society of New York, and in 1892 took that society on a most successful concert tour in Europe. He conducted novelty concerts in Steinway Hall, New York, in 1885 and 1886, symphony concerts in Chickering Hall, New York, in 1887 and 1888, and the first concert of American compositions at the Paris Exposition in 1889. He was conductor of the festivals of the North American Sangerbund at Newark, New Jersey, in 1891, with 4,000 singers, and in New York in 1894 with 5,000 singers. He conducted festivals in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1896 and in 1897. He was dean of the College of Music of Cincinnati from 1897 to 1901, honorary dean thereafter, and conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra from 1895 to 1907.

Mr. Van der Stucken succeeded Theodore Thomas as musical director of the Cincinnati festivals in 1905 and conducted with great success the festivals of 1906 and 1908. He reorganized the chorus in the fall of 1905 and has personally trained it for each festival since then.

SPRINGER MUSIC HALL.

Springer Hall owes its inception to the beneficence of Mr. Reuben R. Springer, who in May, 1875, offered to give one-half of the cost of a music hall, provided

the citizens of Cincinnati would subscribe an equal amount. The city of Cincinnati donated the property, 401 feet on Elm street, by 354 feet on Fourteenth street, with the contract agreement with the stockholders that the cost for the use of the hall should never be greater than a sufficient amount to maintain the property, and without profit to the stockholders.

The hall was completed at a cost of $346,612.37, and used the first time on May 14, 1878. There are two large buildings, or annexes, that may be used in conjunction with it, and connected by covered passageways, the cost of these additional buildings being $150,331.51.

The care of Springer Music Hall buildings is in the hands of The Cincinnati Music Hall Association, composed of fifty stockholders, who elect a board of trustees of nine, to look after the details of the care of the property.

In 1895, it was thought advisable to remodel Music Hall, adapting and improving it for the uses intended by its founders, and after an expenditure of $120,000, the hall was reopened to the public use in May, 1896.

It is believed that Springer Hall is one of the finest audience halls in the world. In its large and convenient seating capacity, accessible entrances and exits, ample committee rooms, toilet rooms, stage unequaled in size, with full accommodations for artists and company, there is nothing further to be asked for by either audience or company, that could add to their comfort and pleasure.

The hall is especially adapted for concert use. The front stage from the curtain line to the footlights being fourteen feet wide, is of sufficient width and depth for all ordinary concert and lecture uses. The chairs, twenty-one inches in width, are upholstered in plush, with ample aisles and cross-aisles, and with plenty of room between the seats, ease and convenience is provided for the audience.

There are conveniently situated dressing rooms, chorus rooms, and toilet rooms, on first and second floors back of the stage, that are unusual in dimensions and ample for every requirement. In the rear of the stage, in a room especially provided, is placed the organ. In size, number of stops, and pipes, it is second to no organ in the world. An additional charge of $10.00 is made when the organ is used. There are provided two places for the orchestra. A sunken orchestra for operatic representations, between footlights and curtain, of fourteen by fifty feet, and also in front of the stage, protected by a brass rail.

The hall is probably the best lighted music hall in the world, both electricity and gas being used. The audience room has over 1,236 lights; the stage 1,380 lights; the corridors 771 lights, all sixteen candle electric lamps, and an excellent switch-board to regulate the entire lighting of stage, audience room, and corridors. The cost of lighting varies from $20.00 to $50.00 a night, as the quantity of light is required.

There are two ticket offices, one at the north, and one at the south, in front of the building, each having two entrances, as well as two rear entrances for the performers and handling of scenery. For safety and rapid handling of audiences, with wide corridors and exits, Springer Hall is unequaled, and as nearly fireproof as such buildings can be made. The hall is centrally located on Elm and Fourteenth streets, on direct lines of street cars to all parts of the city and surrounding suburbs.

With Music Hall there are two additional buildings connecting and adjacent, available for rental.

DEXTER HALL.

This hall is on the third story front of Music Hall. Size, 112 by 46 feet. Has no regular stage, but has a platform at one end. It is provided with toilet rooms, and four large parlors, or committee rooms; well lighted with electricity, and has a separate entrance and ticket office on Elm street. It may be rented separate or in connection with Music Hall.

The Cincinnati Music Hall Association is the organization in charge of the music hall and its interests. It has now existed successfully for more than thirty years, and has made the hall one of the greatest centers of the city's life. Its officers and members are among the leading people of the city.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The Cincinnati Conservatory of Music is one of the city's leading institutions. It was established in 1867.

The high state of perfection which music has attained in Europe may chiefly be attributed to its schools.

The various opportunities offered in conservatories to elevate musical culture, the united efforts of competent teachers to advance the cause of musical education, and the association in classes, are calculated to inspire the pupil with a spirit of emulation, and at the same time to impart confidence and self-reliance

The Cincinnati Conservatory adheres, in all its departments, to the methods of the foremost European authorities.

The well-known artistic success of the Cincinnati Conservatory, acknowledged in expression of highest praise by Anton Rubinstein, Therese Tietjens, Marie Roze, and others, is very high proof of the superior advantages offered in every department of the institution.

The Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette,* in speaking of the history of musical progress in Cincinnati, says: "Cincinnati is proverbial for its musical culture and advantages. Music has become so great a specialty in the process of education and so common a branch of study that nobody stops to inquire how it rose to such eminence, or what are its sources of popularity. Miss Clara Baur, the directress of the Concinnati Conservatory of Music, organized the first school of music in the winter of 1867. . . . The Cincinnati Conservatory professes to be a true model in teaching, uniting all its teachers in one scientific plan for the development of the best musical results. There is an inspiration in association with others engaged in the same work. There is an *esprit du corps* in connection with the school duties which occasion mutual emulation. In fact, concert and chorus powers are wholly indebted to school forms for success. In a great measure, Miss Baur paved the way for the various schools since established."

"From the very first organization of the conservatory it was Miss Baur's aim to select the very best professional talent for her faculty. It was largely owing to her conscientiousness and good fortune in this regard that her school was

blessed with such uniform prosperity and success. Far and near, all over the country, its reputation became more and more firmly established long before any other musical institution had been founded. The conservatory, under her discreet management, was always blessed with a distinct, consistent method in all departments, a large and varied faculty of musicians, endowed with natural gifts, and prepared by high culture to represent their specialties, two requisites most necessary for the perfect efficiency of a music school. Herself trained in the famous Stuttgart Conservatory, with the view of becoming thoroughly imbued with all the elements of knowledge required for the direction of a music school, Miss Baur was from the start eminently fitted for the responsibilities which she assumed and carried out subsequently with such indomitable energy and persevering success.

"The conservatory is a musical institution, complete in all its departments—voice, piano, organ, violin, harp, violoncello, all other orchestral instruments, theory and composition, chorus classes, ensemble classes, and all others that make up the curriculum of study in the most comprehensive plan of teaching.

"A complete course is also arranged for all orchestral instruments under the most competent instructors. Much attention is paid to the subject of elocution and the languages. It has always been one of the principles of the conservatory to associate music with the best literary acquirements and the refinement of etiquette and good deportment. Without this association the art of music loses much of its innate force and beauty. * * * The most competent instructors have also been provided for the study of the languages—German, French, and Italian—with a view to translation, conversation, and their application to song.

"Miss Clara Baur, directress of the conservatory, is also at the head of the vocal department. As a teacher, her fame is international. Many of her pupils have made reputations on the concert stage, and not a few of them are on the road to fame. The vocal method of the conservatory is in part that of the old Italian school with such improvements as modern science suggests to the progressive master of tone production.

"Theodor Bohlmann is endorsed by high European authority as a teacher of marked ability. His connection with the faculty of the Conservatory of Music has been marked by an uninterrupted career of success, both as teacher and concert-pianist. Moritz Moszkowski writes: 'Mr. Bohlmann is, in my opinion, one of the most gifted of our younger generation of pianists.' Eugene d'Albert pays the following tribute: 'I consider Mr. Bohlmann one of the best pianists we have at present in Germany. Each time I heard him I was enraptured, and especially was I pleased with the eminently musical style of his playing.' Mr. Bohlmann studied with Karl Klindworth, P. Rusker, and Moritz Moszkowski. These great masters pronounce him one of the most gifted of musicians, and place him in the front rank of German pianists." Mr. Bohlmann was added to the faculty of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music in 1890.

In 1905 Mr. Bohlmann obtained a three years' leave of absence from the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and taking up a residence in Berlin became successor to Dr. Ernest Jedlitzka in the artist department of the famous Stern Conservatory of Berlin, directed by Professor Gustav Hollaender.

LOCATION.

(From *Commercial-Tribune,* Sept. 2, 1902.)

The location of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music is ideal. Situated on a gentle summit overlooking the whole valley, at a distance of only twelve minutes from the center of the great city below, palpitating with the noise and tumult of its strenuous life, yet entirely separated from all these disturbing elements, this fair home of music rises stately and serene from out a grove of forest trees, which shade without concealing the classic symmetry of the building. Green lawns, dotted here and there with gay beds of flowers, stretch all around the edifice. One could easily fancy himself far away in the country, so sylvan are the surroundings of groves and lawn, were it not for the splendid homes near. This is one of the choicest residence portions of Cincinnati, and the conservatory stands in the midst of some of the most beautiful villas of cultivated Cincinnatians. This combination of real, healthy country life for students, with all the advantages of a city easily accessible, is rarely found. It may, therefore, be safely averred that there is no musical institution in America where influence of refinement, home comforts, aristocratic surroundings, together with a country home in the heart of a great city, known as the seat of art, are so completely blended. The palatial and imposing building in the middle of this perfect park forms a comfortable and commodious home for young ladies, and contains, also, several recital halls, an organ room, rooms for practicing, and all the other adjuncts necessary to such an institution. A splendid concert hall adjoins this main building and is connected with it by arched corridors, suggestive of that cloister-like stillness befitting the outer gates of a temple devoted to the high and holy purposes of music.

THE FIRST COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Years ago there was another college of music. It was the first and was called Cincinnati College of Music. The present one is called the College of Music of Cincinnati. It was established by Miss Dora Nelson, daughter of Richard Nelson, who was president of Nelson Business College. In 1878, Miss Nelson, who for six years had had the management of a conservatory of music, was urged to establish a music school which would give American students such training as at that time they had to seek in Europe. Miss Nelson, however, preferred to carry out a plan of her own, bought out an academy of music as a center for her college. About the first of August, 1878, she issued her first prospectus. Her school from the first had a large faculty and good patronage.

From the College of Music of Cincinnati, founded October 14, 1878, emanate the chief influences which, for the last quarter of a century, have formed and sustained the musical organizations and given life and enthusiasm to musical art in the city of Cincinnati.

The college is the outgrowth of the musical spirit of the people of Cincinnati. Over sixty years ago the first saengerfest was held in Armory Hall, on Court street. This and subsequent fests gave a musical impetus which culminated, in

1873, in the first of the famous May festivals—the first not only in Cincinnati but in America. The artistic and financial success of these festivals resulted, in 1878, in the building of the great Music Hall with funds provided jointly by Mr. Springer and other liberal citizens of Cincinnati. The managers of the Music Hall Association and the members of the stock company which, through the enterprise of Mr. Nichols, was formed to found the College of Music of Cincinnati, were, in many cases, the same men, and for three years the college had its home in Music Hall, occupying Dexter Hall and other rooms. Then the college erected buildings of its own, adjoining Music Hall, with which it is still connected by a covered bridge.

The first musical director of the college was Theodore Thomas, to whom the cause of music in America owes much. The college has never been without its own orchestra, chorus, school of opera, school of expression and string quartet, while faculty concerts, pupils' recitals and lectures have been a constant accompaniment of the other teaching facilities of the institution.

With respect to location, the college has many excellent advantages. The buildings adjoin the magnificent Music Hall, in which all the prominent musical events of the season are held. These buildings occupy an entire block, fronting on Elm, Grant and Plum streets, and the building containing the studios, the Odeon and the young ladies' dormitory are practically under one roof. The college building contains twenty-five large, well-lighted, well-ventilated and well-heated studios, study rooms, library, waiting room, offices, spacious rehearsal rooms, and an organ practice room, containing a large two-manual Roosevelt organ. The dormitory building directly faces Washington Park, and stands in a healthy as well as central part of the city; about fifteen minutes' walk from the shopping and theatre district.

The college is located on Elm street above Twelfth, and all cars marked "Clifton & Elm," "McMicken & Elm," or "Colerain Ave." will stop at the entrance. Cars from all depots bring you to "Fountain square," and for the one fare you may transfer to any of the above-mentioned cars, and request the conductor to let you off at the College of Music.

When arrangements are previously made by correspondence, and upon receipt of definite information as to the arrival of train, and over what railroad, students from a distance will be met at the depot and escorted to the college.

THE ODEON.

Another acceptable reason for the unique place the college occupies among other American schools of music, is the fact that it was, until recent years, the only one possessing its own concert hall and theater. This auditorium, listed among the representative theaters of Cincinnati, is called the Odeon, and is a modern building in every respect, being constructed of brick and concrete, and is absolutely fireproof. The Odeon has a seating capacity of 700, and is equipped with large, comfortable, ball-bearing chairs, and provided with ample exits. On the stage is another magnificent new two-manual Moeller pipe organ with electric pneumatic action, while the acoustics of the hall are unsurpassed. The stage is 60 feet in breadth, and so thoroughly equipped with different sets of scenery and appliances as to make possible professional performances by the departments of opera, and of elocution and acting.

There are at present, besides those mentioned, the Clifton School of Music, the Ohio Conservatory of Music, the school of Davis David, the school of John Yoakley, those of Louis Ehrgott, Henry C. Lerch, Vigna Tecla, and numerous other schools and teachers.

The first regular series of symphony concerts by a regular symphony orchestra in the city of Cincinnati, was that given under the auspices of the Cincinnati Orchestra Association Company, during the season of 1895-96, with Frank Van der Stucken, conductor. Prior to this there had been nine symphony concerts given by an orchestra under the auspices of the Cincinnati Orchestra Association Company, but under three different conductors:

January 17, 18, 19, 1895—Frank Van der Stucken, conductor.

February 21, 22, 23, 1895—Anton Seidl, conductor.

April 11, 12, 13, 1895—Henry Schradieck, conductor.

These nine concerts were merely preliminary and for the purpose of trying various conductors. On the strength of this series Frank Van der Stucken was engaged as conductor of the orchestra.

Previous to the organization of the Cincinnati Orchestra Association Company an orchestra had been giving concerts for some years under the direction of Michael Brand, and it was this orchestra which was used as the nucleus for the symphony orchestra of later years, Mr. Brand's orchestra of forty musicians being augmented by some twelve or fifteen brought from New York city with Henry Schmidt of the Philharmonic orchestra, as concertmeister, for the preliminary series of nine concerts.

The Cincinnati Orchestra Association Company grew directly out of the Ladies' Musical Club, of which Miss Emma L. Roedter was president. Symphony concerts in Cincinnati were the outgrowth of an idea originating with Miss Helene M. Sparmann, honorary president, and Mrs. W. H. Taft, secretary of the Ladies' Musical Club, and this idea was taken up by Mrs. Wm. H. Taft, secretary of the club in 1894-95, and a group of enthusiastic musical women, and they were the organizers and moving spirits of the company which was later formed to give these concerts.

The orchestra project was first mentioned in the fall of 1893, but it was not until the following spring that the Cincinnati Orchestra Association Company was formed, consisting of a board of fifteen women. A great deal of work was done in the summer and fall of 1894 in preparation for the initial concerts, and although concerts were given in January, February and April, 1895, the first regular season was not inaugurated until, as before stated, the fall of 1895.

The following season, that of 1896-97, the orchestra was increased to seventy men, and as Music Hall had been remodeled the concerts were transferred to this building, where they have since been held. The following season the orchestra was reduced to sixty men, and continued at that number for several years. About ten years ago the number was somewhat increased, and the increase has been gradual until during the season of 1910-11 the orchestra numbered from 77 to 90 musicians, depending upon the works to be performed.

A guarantee fund was arranged for the first three years of $10,000 per year, and this amount has been gradually increased until the present guarantee fund is $50,000.00.

The name of the company giving the concerts was changed by the addition of the word "symphony", making it the "Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra Association Company" in 1906, the last year of Mr. Van der Stucken's conductorship.

Mrs. William H. Taft was president of the company from the beginning until 1900, (when Judge Taft was appointed governor of the Phillipines) and on her resignation Mrs. Christian R. Holmes was elected to the post, and has remained at the head of the organization since.

During the season 1907-08 the symphony concerts given under the auspices of this company were by various orchestras from other cities. In 1908-09, no symphony concerts were given at all. Work, however, was carried on for the establishment of a permanent orchestra, and in the summer of 1909, "after a guarantee fund of $50,000 per year for five years had been secured from public-spirited citizens," Leopold Stokovski was elected director of a permanent orchestra to be established in Cincinnati that fall.

Two seasons of concerts have been given under Mr. Stokovski, who is the present director of the orchestra.

The first business manager of the orchestra was R. E. Morningstar, who was elected to the position in 1900; he was succeeded in 1901 by Frank E. Edwards, who resigned the position in February, 1911, and Oscar Hatch Hawley was elected to the position.

The orchestra has been making tours to other cities since 1900, and these tours have grown so important in the last two years that they now include every large city of the middle west, as Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Toledo, Indianapolis, Dayton, Terre Haute, and many others, to which will be added during the coming season Chicago and St. Louis.

CHAPTER XX.

LITERATURE, JOURNALISM AND PUBLISHING.

DR. DANIEL DRAKE FIRST IN THE FIELD OF LETTERS—EDWARD D. MANSFIELD AND BENJAMIN DRAKE COLLABORATE ON A HISTORY OF CINCINNATI IN 1826—CIST AND ROBERT CLARKE OFTEN QUOTED AS LOCAL HISTORIANS—SALMON P. CHASE WRITES PIONEER HISTORY OF OHIO—NAMES OF WRITERS ARE LEGION—GENERAL WILLIAM LYTLE, CARY SISTERS, THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, WILLIAM HENRY VENABLE, THE PIATTS—NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS AND THEIR FOUNDERS—NOTED JOURNALISTS—PUBLISHERS.

At the beginning of the line of authors in Cincinnati stands Dr. Daniel Drake. He came hither in 1800 when he was fifteen years of age, and in 1810 he issued "Notices Concerning Cincinnati," a small volume, now very rare, compact with careful and accurate observation. Drake's "Natural and Statistical View, or Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country," came out in 1815. While busily engaged in professional and public work, Dr. Drake wrote from time to time other volumes. He issued in 1842 "Northern Lakes and Southern Invalids." He was the author of a popular treatise on physiology and a number of pamphlets consisting of lectures and addresses. He attracted national attention by his "Systematic Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America." His letters to his children were issued after his death as "Number 6 of the Ohio Valley Historical Series" under the title "Pioneer Life in Kentucky."

Benjamin Drake, lawyer and younger brother of Dr. Drake, in collaboration with Edward D. Mansfield published "Cincinnati in 1826." Benjamin Drake also wrote "Tales and Sketches from the Queen City," lives of "Tecumseh, the Prophet" and "Black Hawk." He was responsible for a work on "Agriculture and Products of the Western States," and his writings appeared frequently in the *Western Monthly Magazine, Southern Literature Messenger* and other magazines of that day. His most valuable work, perhaps, was "The Life of William Henry Harrison."

Charles Daniel Drake, son of Dr. Drake, was born in Cincinnati. From 1827 to 1830 he was a midshipman in the United States navy; in 1833 was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, and in 1834 he removed to St. Louis. In 1847 he returned to Cincinnati, whence in 1850 he again went to St. Louis to practice his profession. In 1867 he became United States senator from Missouri; he resigned this office to become chief justice of the court of claims in Washington. He published a "Treatise on the Law of Suits by Attachment in the United States," and a "Life of Daniel Drake."

Edward D. Mansfield was brought by his parents to Cincinnati in 1805, when he was five years of age. He collaborated with Benjamin Drake in issuing "Cincinnati in 1826." Mansfield's "Political Grammar," 1835, was among the earliest school books on the science of government and the federal constitution. He published in 1835 a "Treatise on Constitutional Law"; "Legal Rights of Women," 1845; "Life of General Scott," 1846; "American Education," 1850; "Memoirs of Daniel Drake," 1855; and "Personal Memoirs 1803-48" in 1879 certain of his addresses appeared in pamphlet. For a time he was editor of the *Gazette*.

Judge Jacob Burnet wrote "Notes on the Early Settlement of the Northwestern Territory," published in New York in 1847, a volume of five hundred pages. Burnet's address before the Cincinnati Astronomical Society, June 3, 1844, gives an account of the early settlement of Ohio. His speech in the Whig convention 1839 includes a sketch of General W. H. Harrison. He contributed an article to the *Gentleman's Magazine,* June, 1848, on Cincinnati in 1800. Judge Burnet also provided illuminating facts as to the founding of Losantiville in the historical preface he wrote for Shaffer's Cincinnati, Covington, Newport and Fulton Directory for 1839-40.

The Rev. Timothy Flint came first to Cincinnati as a visitor for a few months early in the nineteenth century. Later, he came to reside permanently. He wrote "Recollections of the years passed in the Valley of the Mississippi" and "Indian Wars in the West," "Condensed Geography and History of the States in the Mississippi Valley," Cincinnati 1828; "Arthur Clenning," 1828; "George Mason or the Young Backwoodsman," 1829; "Shoshone Valley," Cincinnati 1830; a "Memoir of Daniel Boone," Cincinnati 1834.

Charles Cist issued at intervals "Cincinnati in 1841," "Cincinnati in 1851," and "Cincinnati in 1859," volumes of historical and statistical matter that is invaluable. Cist was also editor, during a portion of the years between 1840 and 1850, of the *Western General Advertiser,* and from its pages gleaned material for two volumes of "Cincinnati Miscellany, or Antiquities of the West," a mine which all writers on Cincinnati since have worked in.

The eldest son of Charles Cist, Lewis J. Cist wrote verses for the *Advertiser,* the *Hesperian* and other local papers, and in 1845 issued a volume called "Trifles in Verse: A collection of Fugitive Poems."

Robert Clarke, of the noted publishing house of Robert Clarke & Co., was better informed on local history than any other man in this region. His collection of Americana, now part of the library of the University of Cincinnati, is the best in existence. He prepared materials for a history of this city but never wrote it. He issued a number of pamphlets of his own, published numerous valuable books for others, and was the counsellor of a considerable number of other men who were at work on historical subjects. Roosevelt advised with him while writing "The Winning of the West," and John Fiske was one of his correspondents. He was thoroughly well posted as to the sources of local history especially. Mr. Clarke was the author of "The Pre-historic remains found on the Site of the City of Cincinnati, with a Vindication of the Cincinnati Tablet." He also issued a pamphlet on the first sales of lots and quotations of lots in Losantiville. He edited the very valuable Ohio Valley Historical Series."

The first history of Ohio was by Salmon P. Chase and was prepared while he was an attorney in this city. It was first published as an introduction to Chase's edition of the statutes of Ohio, in 1833.

In 1853, Moore, Anderson, Wilstach and Keys issued Hart's "History of the Valley of the Mississippi," Timothy Flint's "Indian Wars of the West," "Life and Exploits of Daniel Boone," the "History and Geography of the Mississippi and the Shoshone Valley were all published here.

Ephraim Morgan and Sons in 1855 issued here a history of the Shawnee Indians, by Henry Harvey.

Howe's noted historical collections of Ohio were written and published in this city; there were four editions from 1847 to 1869.

In 1872, the Miami Printing and Publishing Company published "A Chapter of the History of the War of 1812 in the Northwest" by Colonel William Stanley Hatch, who was a volunteer in the light infantry of Cincinnati.

"Sketches of Western Methodism: Biographical, Historical and Miscellaneous, Illustrative of Pioneer Life," by the Rev. James B. Finley, was a work of much value, and is still an authority upon its subject. Finley's "History of the Wyandott Mission at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church" was published here.

"A History of the Miami Baptist Association from its organization in 1797 to a Division of that Body on Missions in 1836" by A. H. Dunlevy, was a valued contribution to early ecclesiastical history in this region.

Lieutenant E. Hannaford wrote the account of the Sixth Cincinnati Infantry, and Major W. H. Chamberlain published the history of the Eighty-first Regiment.

Peter H. Clark published a small book giving an account of the Black Brigade, the negroes of Cincinnati who worked upon the fortifications at Covington in 1862.

"Ohio in the War: Her Statesmen, Her Generals, and Her Soldiers," edited by Whitelaw Reid, was published by Moore, Wilstach and Baldwin.

"Cincinnati's Beginnings," by F. W. Miller, was published by Peter G. Thomson in 1880. Thomson published also in 1880. "The Old Court House: Reminiscences and Anecdotes of the Courts and Bars of Cincinnati," by Judge Carter. Peter Thomson also arranged and published in 1880, "The Bibliography of the State of Ohio, being a Catalogue of the Books and Pamphlets relating to the History of the State."

"The Signs of the Times, comprising a History of the Spirit Rappers in Cincinnati and Other Places, with Notes on Clairvoyant Revealments," by W. T. Coggeshall, recounts a curious story with local bearings.

"The Schools of Cincinnati and its Vicinity," by J. P. Foote, 1855, is a useful book.

"An Essay on Anti-slavery before 1800," by William F. Poole, 1872, was published here.

A very large number of pamphlets bearing upon the history of this city and vicinity have been issued and form a literature in themselves. Some of them were delivered as orations on anniversary occasions; some were delivered before various historical societies. "Pioneer Life at North Bend," an address by J. Scott Harrison," was issued in pamphlet form by the Robert Clarke Company.

A considerable number of valuable pamphlets and books bearing on church history in this region have been issued. Dr. J. G. Monfort published "Presbyterianism North of the Ohio." Rev. Richard McNemar told the story of the "Kentucky Revival," and his book was issued from the office of *Liberty Hall*. Rev. William H. James published an historical discourse on the seventy-ninth anniversary of the Presbyterian church of Springdale. The history of the Reading and Lockland churches was written by the Rev. Hutchison. The Rev. Andrew J. Reynolds wrote the history of the Cumminsville Presbyterian church.

There have appeared in printed form also the Rev. Samuel R. Wilson's discourse at the dedication of the church of the pioneers, the First Presbyterian church at Cincinnati, September 21, 1851; "A Brief Account of the Origin, Progress, Faith and Practice of the Central Christian Church of Cincinnati;" the "History of Union Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church."

Pamphlet histories have also appeared of the high schools of Cincinnati, of Lane Theological Seminary, the Catholic Institute, the Wesleyan Female College, and Western Baptist Theological Institute.

Brief histories have been issued of the Young Men's Mercantile Library, the Public Library, the Law Library, the Mechanics' Institute, Spring Grove cemetery, the Academy of Medicine, the Literary Club, the various expositions, the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, the suspension bridge, and the Tyler-Davidson Fountain.

Among the books and pamphlets about Cincinnati, not already mentioned, are "The City of Cincinnati, a Summary of its Attractions, &c.," by George E. Stevens, 1869; "Illustrated Cincinnati," by D. J. Kenny, 1875; "Cincinnati Illustrated," 1879, also by Kenny. There have been guide books and hand books by Boyd, Caron, Holbrook and King.

"The Cincinnati Society Blue Book and Family Directory," published by Peter G. Thomson, 1879; "The Suburbs of Cincinnati," by Sidney D. Maxwell; "Suburban Homes," by Richard Nelson; "The Manufactures of Cincinnati," by Sidney Maxwell.

There have been half a dozen histories of Cincinnati, among others those of Henry Ford and C. T. Greve's admirable works.

There have been issued a considerable number of biographies of noted Cincinnatians written by local authors. Lives of Daniel Drake, Dr. John Locke, Larz Anderson, James H. Perkins, Judge Thomas Morris, Samuel Lewis, Rev. Truman Bishop, Rev. Philip Gatch, Mrs. Charlotte Chambers Ludlow, the Rev. Adam Hurdus, Jacob Burnet, Rutherford B. Hayes, William Spooner, Samuel E. Foote and others.

A noted book is the "Reminiscences" of Levi Coffin, who was president of the underground railway.

The life of General W. H. Harrison was written in 1824, in 1836 and in 1840 by several authors residing here.

Among the books for pamphlets on pre-historic Cincinnati were that of Robert Clarke, already mentioned, "Pre-historic Man and the Moundbuilders;" "To What Race did the Moundbuilders Belong?" by Force; "Some Early Notices of the Indians of Ohio," by Force; "A Discourse on the Aborgines of the Valley of the Ohio," by W. H. Harrison, 1839; "The Pre-historic Monuments of the Little Miami Valley," by Dr. Charles L. Metz; "An Inquiry into the Origin of

the Antiquities of America," by John Delafield; "The Moundbuilders," by J. P. McLean, 1879.

There have been a number of scientific books and pamphlets relating to Cincinnati, some of which have been issued here and some in other cities. In 1849 there was issued in Philadelphia a small book, "A Catalogue of Plants, Native and Naturalized, collected in the vicinity of Cincinnati." In 1849 there was published here a catalogue of the unios, alosmodontas and anadontas of the Ohio river and northern tributaries, adopted by the Western Academy of Natural Sciences, at Cincinnati.

In 1876 there was published "A Catalogue of the Land and Fresh Water Mollusca found in the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati," by George W. Harper and A. G. Weatherby. There was also issued a "List of the Land and Fresh Water Shells found in the vicinity of Cincinnati," also "The unionidae of the Ohio river and its Northern Tributaries within the State of Ohio," by R. M. Byrnes.

In 1877 appeared "A Catalogue of the Birds in the vicinity of Cincinnati, with Notes." In 1871 and 1875 U. P. James published "A Catalogue of the Lower Silurian Fossils of the Cincinnati Group." In 1879 appeared "A Description of New Genera and Species of Fossils from the Lower Silurian about Cincinnati," by E. O. Ulrich. In 1852 was published a "Catalogue of Flowering Plants and Ferns observed in the vicinity of Cincinnati," by Joseph Clark. In 1879 appeared "A Catalogue of the Flowering Plants, Ferns and Fungi growing in the vicinity of Cincinnati," by Joseph James.

Dr. Orin E. Newton printed a pamphlet on Asiatic Cholera as it appeared in Cincinnati in 1849-50 and in 1866. In 1859 Drs. J. J. Moorman and W. W. Dawson published a work on the Ohio white sulphur spring. "Analyses of the Waters in the Vicinity of Cincinnati," by Dr. John Locke, appeared in 1853.

There has been a considerable number of publications on art issued in Cincinnati, and still others by Cincinnati authors have appeared elsewhere. George Ward Nichols issued two handsome books published elsewhere, one on "Art Education Applied to Industry," and another on "Pottery; How it is Made and Decorated."

Miss M. Louise McLaughlin issued through the Robert Clarke Company "China Painting: A Practical Manual for the Use of Amateurs in the Decoration of Hard Porcelain;" also "Pottery Decoration: A Practical Manual of Underglaze Painting."

The Clarke Company also issued for Benn Pitman an appendix on modeling to "Instructions in the Art of Modeling in Clay," by Vago.

Miss E. H. Appleton published through Clarke's her translation from the German of "Charcoal Drawing without a Master," by Karl Roberts.

Strauch prepared a very handsomely illustrated folio, "Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati: Its History and Improvements, With Observations on Ancient and Modern Places of Sepulchre."

There have been numerous other works on art subjects issued by Cincinnati authors.

A number of notable medical works have had their origin in this city. "A Systematic Treatise on the Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America,"

and "A Treatise on Asiatic Cholera," by Dr. Drake, were among the most celebrated of these.

Dr. William B. Fletcher also published a book on "Cholera: Its Characteristics, History, Treatment, &c."

Dr. Thomas C. Minor published an important work on "Etiology," one on "Erysipelas and Child-bed Fever," and one on "Scarlatina Statistics of the United States."

A translation of Hoffman and Ultzmann's "Guide to the Examination of Urine," from the German, was made by Dr. Forcheimer.

Lectures on physiology were published by Dr. James T. Whittaker.

A chart showing the physiological arrangement of the cranial nerves was printed by Dr. Edward Rives.

"A Handbook for the Military Surgeon," was published by Surgeon Tripler and Dr. George C. Blackman.

A translation from the French of "Hygiene and Education of Infants," was made by Dr. George E. Walton and his English version was issued at Paris.

These are but a portion of the publications of this kind for which Cincinnati medical men have been responsible.

In the sphere of the law there have been issued by the lawyers and publishing houses of Cincinnati a number of valuable works. Stanley Matthews' "Summary of the Law of Partnership" was for the use of business men.

J. R. Sayler's "American Form Book" is composed of legal and business forms.

Florien Giauque is the author of "Revised Statutes of Ohio, seven editions and various supplements thereto;" "Raff's Guide for Executors, &c.," two editions; "Manual for Road Supervisors," seven editions; "Ohio Election Laws;" "U. S. Election and Naturalization Laws;" "Manual for Guardians and Trustees," six editions; "Dower and Curtesy Tables," two editions; "Manual for Assignees," six editions; "Law of Roads, Ditches, Bridges and Water Courses;" "Notary's and Conveyancer's Manual," four editions; "Manual for Constables, Marshals, etc.," five editions; "Settlement of Decedent Estates," eight editions; "Present Value Tables" (for value of dower, damages, &c.) two editions; "Road and Bridge Laws of Ohio;" "Drainage Laws of Ohio."

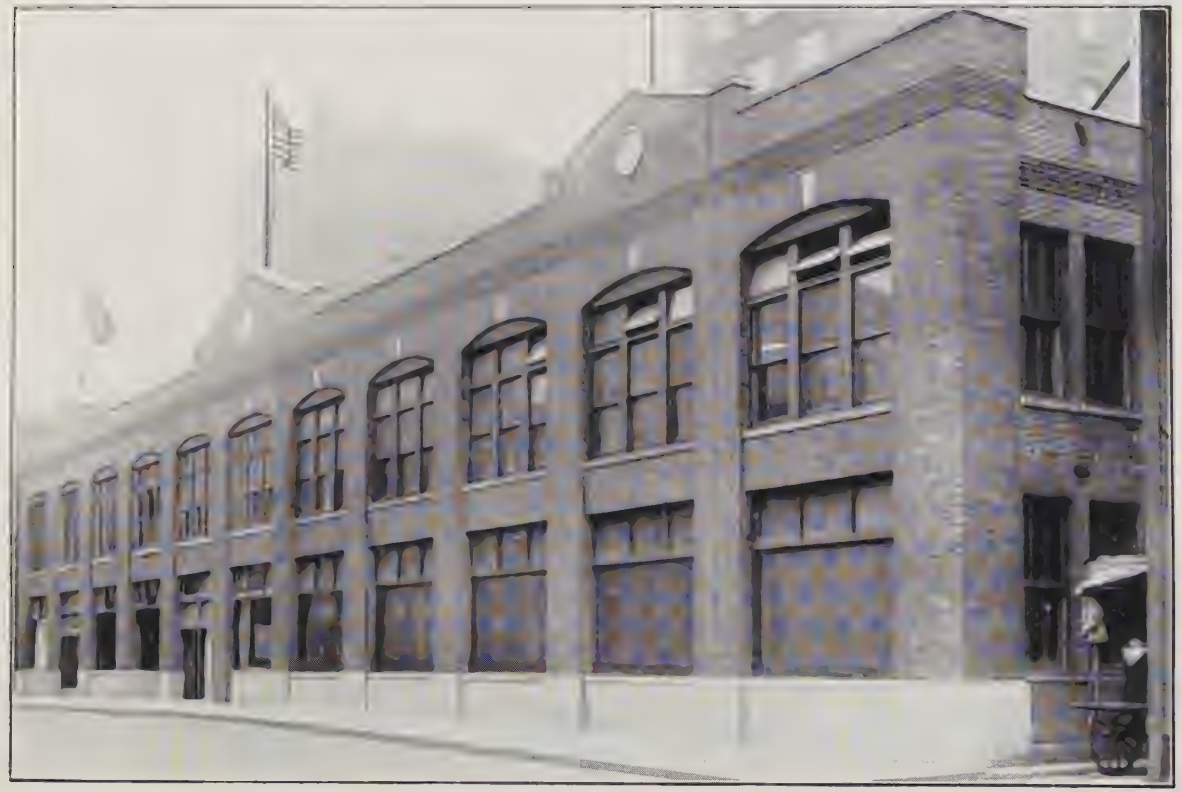
Wade H. Ellis is the author of the "Annotated Ohio Municipal Code."

Francis B. James is the author of "Ohio Law of Opinion Evidence;" "Collection of Cases on the Construction of Statutes;" also numerous legal and commercial addresses, some of which are published under the title of "Advertising and Other Addresses."

Judge Samuel F. Hunt was the author of a volume called "Orations and Addresses," a portion of which is of a legal character, while others of the addresses are patriotic and historical.

During the long and brilliant history of the Cincinnati bar there have been many other books issued by lawyers of this city.

Among the religious books issued under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church in Cincinnati is a translation of Alzog's "Manual of Universal Church History," by the Rev. F. J. Pabisch and the Rev. Thomas S. Byrne.



CINCINNATI POST BUILDING

Jewish authors in Cincinnati have published numerous volumes. Among the best known of these are the works of the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise; some of these are the "Hebrews' First and the Second Commonwealth;" "The Martyrdom of Jesus of Nazareth;" "Three Lectures on the Origin of Christianity;" "The Cosmic God;" "The Wandering Jew;" "An Essay on the Temperance Question;" "Judaism, Its Doctrines and Duties," "The Combat of the People, or Hillel and Herod;" and the "First of the Maccabees."

H. M. Moos, also a Hebrew, published "Hannah, or a Glimpse of Paradise;" "Carrie Harrington;" "Mortara, or the Pope and His Inquisitors."

Nathan Mayer wrote a novel called "Differences."

M. Loth was author of "Our Prospects," and "The Forgiving Kiss, or Our Destiny."

H. Gersoni wrote "Sketches of Jewish Life."

Among the older works issued by the Methodist Book Concern are a "Manual of Biblical Literature," by Dr. W. P. Strickland, and the "Autobiographies of Peter Cartwright and of Daniel Young," edited by the same writer. The same house issued a "Treatise on Church Polity," by Bishop Morris; "Death Bed Scenes," by Dr. D. W. Clark; by the same author, "Dying With and Without Religion," and "Fireside Reading," in five volumes. Dr. Clark also wrote the "Life and Times of Bishop Hedding; a treatise on Man all Immortal or the Nature and Destination of Man as Taught by Reason and Revelation."

The Methodist Concern published "Footprints of an Itinerant," by the Rev. M. P. Gaddis; the Rev. J. B. Finley's "Autobiography and His Life Among the Indians." From the same house came "Missions and Missionary Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church," by Dr. J. M. Reid; the "History of the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," by Dr. Strickland; "Introduction to the Gospel Records," by Dr. William Nast; "Autobiography of a Pioneer," by the Rev. Jacob Young; "Pioneers of the West," by Dr. Strickland; "Sacred Hour," by M. P. Gaddis; "China and Japan," by Bishop Wiley.

The list of important works issued by this house in recent years is too long for recapitulation.

Local authors have from time to time issued books through the Western Tract Society. The first edition of the "Autobiography of Levi Coffin, president of the Underground Railway, and a leader of local Abolitionists," was issued by the tract society, and the second edition was published by the Robert Clarke Company. The tract society has, however, been a handler of books rather than a publishing house on an extensive scale.

In 1855, W. C. Larrabee issued "Rosabower: A Collection of Essays and Miscellanies."

In the same year appeared "The Mock Marriage, or the Libertine's Victim," by H. M. Rulison.

In 1832 appeared "The Legends of the West," by James Hall. He also wrote "Winter Evenings, a series of American Tales;" "The Soldier's Bride, and other Tales;" "The Harpe's Head, a Legend of Kentucky;" "Tales of the Border;" "The Wilderness and the Warpath;" "The Western Souvenir," for 1829; "Letters from the West, Sketches of History, Life and Manners in the West," "Statistics of the West, 1836," "Notes on the Western States," "The

West in its Commerce and Navigation;" "The West, its Soil, Surface and Productions."

There was published in Cincinnati, "Selections from the Poetical Literature of the West," attributed to W. D. Gallagher; and "Poems on Several Occasions," by Moses Guest, 1823.

"A Plea for the West," by Dr. Lyman Beecher, was a book that attracted much attention.

"The Far East, or Letters from Egypt, Palestine and other Lands of the Orient," by D. N. C. Burt, was issued here.

R. G. Huston's "Journey in Honduras and Jottings by the Way," attracted attention.

"The Secret of the Andes" was an historical novel by the Hon. Frederic Hassaurek.

Among miscellaneous works issued here were a "Treatise on Politics as a Science," by Charles Reemelin; a translation of Du Breuil's "Vineyard Culture," by E. and C. Parker; "Silver and Gold, and their Relation to the Problem of Resumption and an address on the Monetery Situation," by S. Dana Horton.

Colonel C. W. Moulton published "References to the Coinage Legislation of the United States;" "American Coinage and Currency," by Durbin Ward; "Address on Gold and Silver," by the Hon. William S. Groesbeck. Nicholas Longworth issued a translation of the "Electra of Sophocles;" the "Historical and Literary Miscellanies" were edited by G. M. D. Bloss and published by subscription in 1875; "Summerland Sketches, or Rambles in the Backwoods of Mexico and Central America" was by Felix L. Oswald, was illustrated by Farny and Faber, and was published by Lippincotts.

Among the earliest glimpses we have of a poet residing in this vicinity is the remark of E. D. Mansfield that about the year 1806, Joseph Pierce, "a poet of decided talent" lived here; none of his writings are now known.

The first book of poetry with distinctively western subjects published in this city appeared under the title "Horace in Cincinnati;" it was by a merchant named Thomas Pierce whose volume appeared in 1822; the poems were of the nature of local satires and appeared first in the *Western Spy* and the *Literary Chronicle*.

The Spy in 1815 was the first Cincinnati journal to publish poetry by local poets. The home poets for several years favored the *Spy* with their productions, but when *The Olio* began to be issued the rhymers came to prefer that sheet for the presentation to the public of their verses.

In 1819, there was printed in Cincinnati a small pamphlet called "American Bards: A Modern Poem in Three Parts." This was the first book of original verse that was published in the West. No name was attached to the pamphlet but it was attributed to Gorham A. Worth, whose writings in the papers were usually signed "Ohio's Bard." Worth was cashier of the United States branch bank.

Moses Brooks, who came to this city in 1811, a merchant and lawyer published prose and verse in the papers and magazines.

The city newspapers, between 1817 and 1820, received numerous contributions that were declared to come "from an old garret." These actually emanated

from several young men of prominence who had formed a literary club. Bellamy Storer, Nathan Guilford, Nathaniel Wright, Benjamin F. Powers were of this company. Most of these turned their attention in other directions afterwards.

The Philomathic was a literary society in 1818 composed primarily of students of the Cincinnati College. A branch of this society was organized for men other than college students. To this latter belonged such men as W. H. Harrison, Peyton Symmes, the Drakes, Thomas Pierce. Somewhat later, the society offered a gold medal of fifty dollars value for the best original poem by a western man, written between January 15th, 1821 and April 1st, 1822. The poem was to contain at least four hundred lines. The judges were John P. Foote, Joshua D. Godman and Benjamin Drake.

To this committee there were submitted twelve poems in competition for the prize. "The Muse of Hesperia, a Poetical Reverie," was awarded the medal. At the time the authorship was kept secret for some reason. The society published the poem in a handsome edition, and in 1823 it was made known that Thomas Pierce was the author. This poem was reprinted by Coggeshall in his "Poets and Poetry."

When the Cincinnati theater was opened September 1821, the prologue read was by Thomas Pierce. The prize given for this poem was a silver ticket of admission for a year. Pierce composed an "Ode to Science," which was read on an extra night of the Western museum. He was a regular writer for the *Literary Gazette* in 1824-25. The last poem he wrote, "Knowledge is Power," appeared in the *Literary Gazette* in 1829.

In 1824-25 William R. Schenck, born in this city in 1799, contributed numerous brief verses to the *Gazette*.

Charles Hammond published numerous verses of a satirical nature in the *Gazette,* of which he afterward was editor.

Otway Curry made considerable reputation as a poet. He came from Highland county to Cincinnati in 1823. For a year he worked at his trade, that of a carpenter. After a period of absence from this city he returned in 1828, and choosing the pen name "Abdallah," he published meritorious verses in the *Mirror* and the *Chronicle*.

During 1821-24, W. D. Gallagher worked as a printer in this city and while still in his apprenticeship he issued a small literary paper of some merit. Later he wrote much for other papers of the city. After, in 1828, having published a series of letters from Kentucky and Mississippi in the *Saturday Evening Chronicle,* he went to Xenia in 1830 and edited the *Backwoodsman*. In 1831 he returned to Cincinnati and edited the *Mirror,* under its various names, for several years. Early in 1835 Gallagher issued his first book of poems, Erato No. 1; in August he published Erato Number 2, and shortly afterward Number 3 appeared. These publications gained him considerable reputation. Departing from Cincinnati for a time, he worked upon the editorial staff of the *Hesperian* in Columbus. He returned to Cincinnati in 1839 and edited the *Gazette,* with the exception of one year, until 1850. He was editor of a collection of the "Poetical Literature of the West," representing thirty-eight authors, published in 1841 by U. P. James.

Hugh Peters, a native of Connecticut, made considerable reputation here by his poetry between 1828 and 1835. He was the author of "My Native Land" and other verses.

John B. Dillon's first poem, "The Burial of the Stranger," appeared in the *Gazette*. In 1834 he removed to Indiana. After his departure from this city he published several historical works that gave him standing.

About 1830, Mrs. Sarah Louis P. Hickman was among the writers of poetry in this city.

While Salmon P. Chase resided in this city as an attorney, he wrote occasional verses, in addition to editing the statutes of Ohio with a history of the state, and contributing articles to the *North American Review* and the *Western Monthly Magazine*.

In 1836-39, Charles A. Jones contributed verses to the Mirror and in 1840 to the *Daily Message*. He issued in 1835 a small collection of verses called "The Outlaw, and Other Poems." During 1839 he contributed to the *Gazette* "Lyrica Aristophanea." Under the signature of "Dick Tinto" he issued another series of verses.

Micah D. Flint, a son of the Rev. Timothy Flint, frequently published poems in the *Western Review*.

In 1832, Frederick W. Thomas, who was associate editor with his father of the *Commercial Advertiser* and *Daily Evening Post*, published a poem called "The Emigrant," which was quite popular at the time. He also wrote many other poems, beside prose productions.

The father of Frederick, Lewis F. Thomas, lived in this city several years, dating from 1829. Besides, in association with his brother William, aiding in the management of the *Commercial Advertiser* and the *Daily Evening Post*, he wrote much for the *Mirror* and the *Western Monthly*, particularly poetry. In 1839 he was editor of the *Herald* of Louisville. Later, he lived in St. Louis and in Washington, D. C. While in St. Louis he published the first volume of poetry issued west of the Mississippi. It was called "Inda and Other Poems," the title poem having been read in 1834 before the Cincinnati Lyceum.

James H. Perkins entered upon literature by contributing to the *Western Monthly Magazine*, and in 1834 became editor of the *Saturday Evening Chronical*. He was a frequent contributor to the *New York Quarterly* and the *North American Review*, and was the author of the first edition of "The Annals of the West," which was published in Cincinnati in 1847 by James Albach. Mr. Perkins afterward became a Unitarian clergyman.

Thomas H. Shreve furnished numerous admirable essays and poems for the *Mirror*, the *Hesperian*, the *Western Monthly Magazine*, the *Knickerbocker* and other magazines.

James W. Gazlay, who was for a time a congressman, published a volume called "Sketches of Life, and Other Poems." He also issued a volume of prose, of a humorous nature, called "Races of Mankind, or Travels in Grubland," by Captain Broadbeck.

William Ross Wallace, born in Lexington in 1819, wrote at seventeen years of age a poem called the "Dirge of Napoleon," which attracted much attention. In 1836, the *Mirror* published his poem "Jerusalem," which it declared "beauti-

ful, exceeding beautiful." Wallace's first volume of poetry, "The Battle of Tippecanoe, and Other Poems," was published in Cincinnati in 1837 by P. McFarlin. Wallace removed to New York city, where he made fame as poet and song writer.

The Cary sisters are among the most famous literary products of Hamilton county. Alice was born April 20, 1820 and Phoebe September 24, 1824 near Mount Pleasant, now Mount Healthy, in Springfield township. Alice at eighteen years began to publish verses in Cincinnati papers, "The Child of Sorrow," the first of her poems, appearing in the *Sentinel*. Their first book, "Poems of Alice and Phoebe Cary, was published by Moss and Brother of Philadelphia. The sisters received one hundred dollars for the book. In 1850, Alice went to New York to live by her writings, and Phoebe and a younger sister joined her in the spring of 1851. They published two series of "Clovernook Papers," "Clovernook Children," "Pictures of Country Life," "Hagar, a Story of Today," "The Bishop's Son," "Married, Not Mated," "The Lover's Diary," "Snow Berries," in prose; "Lyra and Other Poems," "Lyrics and Hymns," "Poems and Parodies," "Poems of Faith, Hope and Love." They did much work together and separately; but each earned fame for herself. Each one wrote poems that have found place in anthologies and in the hearts of multitudes. In New York, their home was a resort of many of the most noted people of their day.

Edward A. McLaughlin, a native of Connecticut, established himself for some years in Cincinnati as a printer and writer. October 1841 he published a volume of poems called "The Lovers of the Deep." Certain of these verses were dedicated to various prominent persons in this city.

James W. Ward, while a student here in the Ohio Medical College, published verse and prose in the *Hesperian* and other local journals. He also studied botany and in 1855 was associated with Dr. John A. Warder in issuing the *Western Horticultural Review*. Warder was the author of a parody on Longfellow's "Hiawatha," called "Higher Water." It appeared first in the *Gazette* and was then issued in book form. Ward was for a number of years connected with Henry W. Derby & Company, publishers. He afterward went to New York city.

James Birney Marshall, a native of Kentucky, bought the *Cincinnati Union* in 1836, renamed it the *Buckeye,* but was associated with it for only a brief time. In 1837 he purchased and united the *Western Monthly* and the *Literary Journal* and issued them as the *Western Monthly Magazine* and the *Literary Review.* He associated with him in editorial work W. D. Gallagher. His enterprise failed and he became a political writer.

Cornelius A. Logan, born in Baltimore, came to Cincinnati in 1840. Being actor, playwright, novelist and poet, he wrote comedies and farces, and good naturedly defended the stage from its assailants. He wrote "A Husband's Vengeance," in competition for a prize offered by Neals' *Saturday Gazette.* His comedy "The Mississippi" was reprinted in the *Edinburg Review.* Three of his daughters became well known actresses, one a writer of repute, and his son became a prominent member of the Cincinnati bar.

Mrs. Sophia H. Oliver, wife of Dr. Joseph H. Oliver, in 1841 was a contributor of verses to the *Daily Message* of Cincinnati. Previous to that period she

had written for other journals in Ohio and Kentucky. Later, she wrote for the *Columbian* and *Great West* and other papers.

Mrs. Margaret L. Bailey was the daughter of Thomas Shands, who settled near Cincinnati in 1818. She was the wife of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, publisher of the anti-slavery journal *The Philanthropist* in Cincinnati and later of the *National Era* of Washington, a paper of the same character. Mrs. Bailey was the editor of the *Young People's Monthly Visitor* for several years. She wrote poems that were commended by Griswold.

William Dana Emerson, a lawyer by profession, was the author of some poems, which in 1850 were collected by his brother and issued privately under the title "Occasional Thoughts in Verse."

Edwin R. Campbell, editor of the *Daily Times* in 1841, and later of the *Dispatch*, published a number of poems in the *Knickerbocker* and the *Hesperian*.

Mrs. Rebecca S. Nichols, wife of Willard Nichols, who was a journalist, came with her husband to Cincinnati in 1841. In 1844 she published her first book, "Berenice, or the Curse of Minna," and other poems. She was, in 1846, editor of the *Guest*, a literary paper, and wrote for a number of eastern magazines. Her articles in the local *Herald*, signed "Kate Cleaveland," were very popular. For some time she received liberal payment from the *Commercial* for a weekly poem. She published, in 1851, by the assistance of Nicholas Longworth, a large book of poems called "Songs of the Heart and of the Hearthstone."

Mrs. Catharine A. Warfield and her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Percy Lee, who both lived for some time in this city, published in New York, about 1852, a book called "Poems by Two Sisters of the West," and in 1846 they issued another volume, "The Indian Chamber and Other Poems."

Mrs. Susan W. Jewett, who from 1840 to 1857, wrote much in prose and verse for local papers, and for some time edited *The Youth's Visitor*, issued, through Truman and Spofford, in 1856, "The Corner Cupboard," a volume of poems and sketches.

Mrs. Luella J. B. Case, wife of Leverett Case, who came here in 1845, and was editor and proprietor of the *Enquirer*, published, during her five years' residence in Cincinnati, a number of poems in the *Enquirer*. These verses were upon western themes.

An English woman, Miss Mary A. Foster, lived here for a short time and wrote verses under the pen name "Mary Neville," for the *Commercial* and the *Gazette*.

"Buds, Blossoms and Leaves," was the title of a volume of verses issued in Cincinnati in 1854 by Mrs. Mary E. Fee Shannon. She was born in Clermont county.

Mrs. Celia M. Burr, who wrote for city papers under the name of "Celia," came from Albany in 1844 with her first husband, C. B. Kellum. She was literary editor of *The Great West* in 1849. After that publication merged with the *Weekly Columbian*, she severed connection with it. She became then a correspondent for the New York *Tribune*, writing also for eastern magazines.

Austin T. Earle, in 1843-44, was one of the editors of *The Western Rambler* and was the author of numerous poems.

TIMES STAR BUILDING, SIXTH AND WALNUT STREETS

A painter, Horace S. Minor, was, about 1845, also a frequent writer for local papers. He also was a writer on a weekly paper called *The Shooting Star.*

Benjamin St. James Fry was a Methodist minister and a teacher. He aided Earle in establishing *The Western Rambler.* He wrote also for the *Ladies' Repository* and the *Methodist Quarterly Review.* He wrote several books.

William W. Fosdick, born in Cincinnati in 1825, produced a drama called "Tecumseh." Julia Drake, a well known actress in her day, was his mother. Fosdick published a novel in 1851 called "Malmiztic, the Toltec, and the Cavaliers of the Cross." He issued "Ariel and Other Poems" in 1855. He was the author of other works, and was at the time often called the "Poet Laureate of Cincinnati."

About 1855, Peter Fishe Reed followed the occupation of a house and sign painter, but also wrote under the name "Viva Mona," attractive verses for the *Columbian.* He also wrote several romances and treated art topics.

William Penn Brannan, born in Cincinnati in 1825, was both painter and poet.

Benjamin T. Cushing studied law in 1847-48 with Salmon P. Chase, and was the author of "The Christiad," a long religious poem.

About 1850, Obed J. Wilson was a teacher in this city and did much writing for the local press. He was literary critic for the publishing house of Van Antwerp, Bragg and Company.

Alfred Burnett was born in England, but came to this city in boyhood. He wrote much in prose and verse, and had considerable reputation as a lecturer and reader.

In 1856, Mrs. Helen Truesdell, then living in Newport, published through E. Morgan & Sons, a volume of poems. She had been for several years a contributor to the *Parlor Magazine.*

"Flowers of the West," was a volume of poems, issued in 1851 in Philadelphia, by Mrs. Anna S. Richey Roberts. She lived in this city until her marriage in 1852.

Mrs. Frances Sprengle Locke, married in 1854 to Josiah Locke, a writer on the Cincinnati press, contributed poems to the magazines and newspapers.

The only connection of William Dean Howells with Cincinnati was that in the fifties he was for a time one of the editors of the *Daily Gazette.*

William H. Lytle, soldier, poet and lawyer, author of "Antony and Cleopatra," belonged to one of the oldest families of Cincinnati. While many others of his writings have been much admired, his literary fame rests upon one remarkable and widely popular poem.

James Pummill, born in Cincinnati, a printer by trade, was a frequent contributor to the magazines, and published in 1852 "Fugitive Poems." "Fruits of Leisure" was the title of another volume of his verse, the latter having been privately printed.

John T. Swartz was brought by his parents to Cincinnati in 1841. He became a teacher, and was also author of the verses "There are no Tears in Heaven," and other poems.

John James Piatt is one of the best known writers Cincinnati has produced, and still lives honored and respected by multitudes. In conjunction with W. D.

Howells, he published in 1860, in Columbus, "Poems of Two Friends." He has published "Poems of House and Home," "Western Windows and Other Poems," "The Lost Farm," "Landmarks and Other Poems," "Penciled Fly-leaves: A Book of Essays in Town and Country," "The Nests at Washington," "Poems in Sunshine and Firelight," "Lyrics of the Ohio Valley," "The Ghost's Entry and Other Poems." He edited *The Union of American Poetry and Art*, and *The Hesperian Tree*. He lives at North Bend.

Mrs. Sarah Morgan Bryan Piatt, wife of J. J. Piatt, is a woman of genius and a successful poet. A London critic says her work "is not easy to equal, much less to surpass, on either side of the Atlantic." She is the author of "A Woman's Poems," "A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles," "That New World," "Poems in Company with Children," "Dramatic Persons and Moods," "An Irish Garland," "In Primrose Time," "Child's World Ballads," "The Witch in the Glass," "An Enchanted Castle." Her "Complete Poems," two volumes, were published in 1894, by Longmans, Green & Co.

Thomas Buchanan Read wrote his famous poem, "Sheridan's Ride," in the house on Seventh street, in which he then lived. The house is now marked with a bronze tablet, stating this fact.

Miss Floria Parker, born in Philadelphia, lived in Cincinnati in the late sixties. She contributed poems to local papers and magazines.

Mrs. Cornelia E. Laws was born in College Hill. Upon her marriage in 1857, she removed to Richmond, Indiana. She composed "The Empty Chair," "Behind the Post," and other poems.

William Henry Venable is one of the best known literary men of Cincinnati. He has, for many years, been prominent in the educational world also. A long list of valuable books is associated with his name. He has written history, essay and verse. Among his best known works are "Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley," "The Last Flight," poetry, "Cincinnati, a Civic Ode," "A Dream of Empire," a novel, "Tom-Tad," a novel of boy life.

Eugene Frederick Bliss, born in the state of New York, lives in this city. He is the translator and editor of the "Diary of David Zeisburger," author of "In Memory of Elizabeth Haven Appleton," and was contributor and editor of "Tales for a Stormy Night."

Alice Williams Brotherton, born in Indiana, lives in this city, and is author of "Beyond the Veil," "The Sailing of King Olaf," "What the Wind Told to the Treetops," and is a contributor to magazines.

Nathan Gallizier, a native of Germany, now living in this city, is author of "Ignis Fatuus, a Dream of the Rococo" (in German), "Castel Del Monte," "The Sorceress of Rome," "Lucretia Borgia."

John Uri Lloyd is a Kentuckian by birth and a pharmacist by profession. He is best known to the people as the author of the very remarkable and successful tale, "Stringtown on the Pike." He is also the author of "Chemistry of Medicines," "Drugs and Medicines of North America," "Elixirs, Their History and Preparation," "Etidorpha, The End of the Earth," "The Right Side of the Car," "Warwick of the Knobs," "Red Head," "Scroggins."

Philip Van Ness Myers was born in New York state but has lived for many years in Cincinnati. He is author of "Life and Nature Under the Tropics,"

"Remains of Lost Empires," "Ancient History," "Mediæval and Modern History," "General History," "Eastern Nations and Greece," "History of Rome," "History of Greece," "Rome, Its Rise and Fall," "The Middle Ages," "The Modern Age." Professor Myers ranks very high and his books are all standard.

Michael Myers Shoemaker, born in Covington, has been a great traveler and is author of "Eastward, to the Land of the Morning," "Kingdom of the White Woman," "Sealed Provinces of the Tsar," "Island of the Southern Seas," "Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires," "Palaces and Prisons of Mary Queen of Scots," "The Great Siberian Railway," "Heart of the Orient," "Winged Wheels in France," "Wanderings in Ireland."

Frank Bestow Wiborg is author of "Travels of an Unofficial Attache," and "A Commercial Traveler in South America."

George Randolph Chester, whose short stories and volumes of stories have latterly made him one of the best known short story writers in the country, lived for a number of years in Cincinnati. It was while living in this city that he became famous and his "Wallingford Tales" obtained their vast vogue.

Mrs. Mary S. Watt's of this city, has made an extensive fame by her powerful books "Nathan Burke" and "The Legacy." The opinion of critics seems to be that she is a writer to be reckoned among the very strongest and best of the time.

Among the writers of today living in Cincinnati are Dean Harry, of the university, whose new translation of the "Antigone" of Sophocles, recently issued, by the Robert Clarke Company, has attracted the favorable attention of critics. Of it the literary critic of the *Times-Star* wrote:

"There have been numerous translations into English of the dramas of Sophocles, that cheerful old scholar who wrote most uncheerful tragedies. There will doubtless be more, for the Anglo-Saxon is experimentative—and always desirious of trying his hand again. The translation of Greek into English may be likened to the turning of a beautiful, singing brook into a harsh millrace for utilitarian purposes, yet generation after generation of scholars will probably continue to do it, each improving in some particular on what had gone before.

"The latest scholar to add to the bookshelf in this respect is Joseph E. Harry, professor of Greek in the University of Cincinnati. He has made into an acting-play the 'Antigone' of Sophocles—and has done it well. Preserving the general traditions that surround such a translation, and approaching it in the spirit of Hegel, who looked upon the 'Antigone' as the 'most perfect of all dramas,' he has injected, not a note of modernity, but a certain red-blooded strength that is curiously effective. If one reads, without looking at the dates, the various translations of this drama, he will hardly mistake Prof. Harry's for Whitelaw's or Plumptree's. The phraseology is none the less dignified, but it breathes a gentle atmosphere of present-day handling.

"In addition to the drama itself, Prof. Harry has presented an analysis and translation of many of the scenes from 'King Oedipus,' which he considers the 'best gate to the Antigone' and which will be of value to the reader who desires to avoid consulting encyclopedias to get the beginning of the drama.

As a whole, this translation of the wonderful old play will take rank with the best that have preceded it. In some ways it will prove more likeable for he

has infused into the characters an indefinable spirit of life—as if they were, in fact, living personages, with the hopes, fears and ambitions of human beings, not mere shadows from a mythical past. The publishers have given the volume a pleasing and dignified setting."

As is well known, the famous and brilliant Lafcadio Hearn was identified with Cincinnati for a number of years, in the early part of his literary career.

Among other important writers are Dr. G. J. Bartholomew; Dr. J. M. Crawford, who translated "Kalevala;" W. C. Cochran, who compiled a Law Lexicon; Wm. Norman Guthrie, poet, essayist and critic; Elias Longley, author of a series of books on "Phonography;" Thomas C. Minor, author of "Medicine in the Middle Ages," and other works; Dr. J. D. Buck, writer on "Psychology and Medicine;" Judge Moses F. Wilson, writer of law books; Edward L. Anderson, author of "Horsemanship," a book adopted by the German army.

The Hon. J. H. Barret, wrote a notable biography of Lincoln; Dr. James A. Henshall is an authority on Piscatorial subjects; Miss M. Louise McLaughlin wrote on "China Painting;" Rabbi David Philipson is the author of "The Jew in English Fiction" and other works; Emerson Venable compiled "Poets of Ohio."

While living in Cincinnati, James E. Murdoch wrote "The Stage or Recollections of Acting," and four books on the voice.

J. Ralston Skinner is the author of "Key to the Egyptian Mystery in the Source of Measures." Donn Piatt was author of "The Life of General Thomas," "Works," in three volumes, poems, essays, plays etc.

The Rev. Francis James Finn, S. J., is the author of notable books for boys. Dr. Frederick Forchheimer is the author of a famous and most successful book on the stomach. Col. John W. Hill, of Wyoming, is an authority on waterworks, supplies, etc.

Parker H. Fillmore is one of the most successful of recent writers of short stories, finding demand in the big magazines for all he can produce. His books of short stories, "The Hickory Limb," "The Young Idea," etc., are very popular.

Margaret Tuttle, Mrs. Frederick Tuttle, is one of the most eminent short story writers of today. Bobbs-Merrill Company is just issuing a volume of her work.

Daniel W. Kittredge is the author of "Memoirs of a Failure," which has been widely commented on. *The New York Times Saturday Review* declared it remarkable and original and one of the notable books of the year in which it appeared. He is also a contributor of essays and editorials of various magazines and papers.

Miss Mary McMillan is a successful writer of magazine stories.

Dr. Otto Juettner is author of "History of Medicine in Cincinnati" and is editor of a medical magazine.

Jack Appleton is a successful and brilliant writer of stories and articles.

Miss Sara Haughton is author of three Christmas booklets, "The Christ Child," "The World Doth not Forget," and "Yet Hath the Starry Night Its Bells." She was for several years editor of the *Children's Record* of the Children's Home, and has been a contributor to several magazines devoted to childrens interests and to several papers.

Miss Mary E. Thalheimer, secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association and officer of the Woman's Press Club, is the author of a "Manual of Ancient History," a "Manual of Ancient and Mediaeval History," a "History of England" that was used for years in the public schools, an eclectic history of the United States, and outlines of general history. During a year spent in Europe, she was a regular contributor to a Boston paper and four New York papers.

Miss Florence Wilson was in 1911 in Japan collaborating with Mme. Sugimoto in writing stories of the Japanese and their customs. She writes Japanese articles for American syndicates that sell to one hundred newspapers. In America she lectures on Japan, and in Japan she lectures on America. She also writes poems.

Mrs. Amoretta Fitch is a versatile writer of poems, essays, lectures and character sketches, feature stories and motto cards.

Miss Pearl Carpenter conducts the children's page in a magazine and tells stories at clubs and kindergartens. She is president of the Story Tellers League and an officer of the National Story Tellers League.

Mrs. Gail Donham Sampson writes successful children's stories. Miss Alice A. Folger has published a volume of poems. Miss Anna Rossiter edits a trade journal. Miss Clara Jordan is author of a text book on the study of Latin, that is the standard now in use in Cincinnati schools. Mrs. James C. Ernst writes articles and recently made her debut as a monologist with success.

Miss Alma S. Fick writes ethical and historical articles and is an authority on literature. Mrs. Frances Gibson writes poems in Scottish as well as in English. Miss Berta Harper is a poet as well as editor of a Sunday School paper. Miss Catherine Winspeare Moss has written "The Thousand Ledgers" as well as many poems. Miss Margaret Nye is an able German translator. Miss Martha Allen writes and plays interpretations of the most classical music. Miss Alice Hallam writes on music.

Miss Julie C. O'Hara writes of the unique and unusual things she sees while abroad for newspapers; Miss Emma Parry shines as a brilliant lecturer on classical subjects; Mrs. Elizabeth Seat is a writer of stories and also a lecturer; Mrs. Warren Ritchie is also a lecturer; Mrs. Florence Goff Schwartz writes in a humorous vein for a New York magazine; Mrs. Laura Turpin is a superb illustrator and writer; Miss Julia Walsh writes poems; Mrs. Eve Brown is another poetess of note; Mrs. Wulff is an essayist.

Mrs. Lura Cobb is valued for her special articles; Miss Harriet Baldwin is the editor of *The B. & O. S. W. Magazine;* Miss Edith Niles has a department in a Cincinnati magazine, while Miss Rachel Butler is a playwright and also writes poems.

Miss Helen Kendrick is an authority on English literature and is also a versatile writer.

Several years ago one of the best known magazines of the country published a Christmas poem, "The Dream," signed by Susie M. Best. The name was unknown to the magazine's readers, some of whom, struck with the beauty of the poem, wrote to inquire of its author. Susie Best, it transpired, was a Cincinnati school teacher, who had been teaching literature and history in the public

schools for ten years or more. Miss Best is still a teacher, but her work now takes the form of expert story-telling and critical instruction in literary work. Her poems are to be found in many of the best magazines.

Another woman poet is Mrs. Alice Williams Brotherton, whose verses have appeared in recent issues of several standard magazines. Mrs. Brotherton was selected to write an ode in commemoration of the biennial meeting of the Federation of Women's clubs, held in Cincinnati in 1910.

About ten years ago Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey, prominent member of a number of Cincinnati women's clubs, came into the limelight of publicity with a book on suffrage, entitled, "Republics versus Women." The book was read widely and commented on because of the radical nature of the views expressed.

Mrs. Martha McClellan Brown won distinction as a writer twenty years ago through articles contributed to leading literary and scientific publications. Her name is among the few Cincinnati women mentioned in the current issue of "Who's Who."

Mrs. Virginia Ellard and Miss Celia Doerner are other Cincinnati women writers who have achieved more than local distinction.

While Harriet Beecher Stowe did not write "Uncle Tom's Cabin" during her residence in Cincinnati it was here that she gathered the materials and received the inspiration for the most noted story ever written in America and one of the most influential tales ever told by a pen. Cincinnati can, however, claim in addition that Mrs. Stowe during her years spent here was a part of the literary life of the community and that here she did produce other writings of importance and brilliancy.

The beginnings of journalism here were naturally very small. William Maxwell, who was the second postmaster of Cincinnati, established in the autumn of 1793 a little printing office at the corner of Front and Sycamore streets. There he printed November 9, 1793 the first number of *The Centinel of the North-Western Territory.* The motto of the paper was "Open to all parties, but influenced by none." The early issues were of four pages eight and a half inches by ten and a half inches. Increase in size was made in July 1794, and again in September 1795. The *Gazette* of Lexington had preceded this paper in the west by several years.

Maxwell sold the *Centinel* to Edmund Freeman in the summer of 1796, who changed the name of the paper to *Freeman's Journal.* Freeman published the journal until 1800, when he removed to Chillicothe.

The contents of this paper are of curious interest to us who are accustomed to have the news of the whole world served up to us daily. The foreign intelligence, chiefly from France, was many months old. There was some correspondence from the east about American conditions. A few items concerned Cincinnati. A striking part of the paper was the advertisements, such as rewards for deserters from the army, notices of runaway wives whose debts husbands declared they were not responsible for, notices of runaway slaves, rewards for lost or stolen property, advertisements for sale of lots and land, besides of course advertisements of stores and shops. There were frequent news items concerning Indians; their doings and depredations.

The first issue of *The Western Spy* and *Hamilton Gazette* was on May 28, 1799. The editor was Joseph Carpenter who came from Massachusetts to Cincinnati. He held several public offices here, served in the War of 1812 under W. H. Harrison, died from exposure in the army and was buried in this city with military honors. The news service had begun to improve, and news from France was served up only two months and a half old, that from London was about the same age, while news from New York was aged about twenty days and that from Washington about a week old. President Jefferson's message to congress sent December 15, 1802, was printed in the *Spy* January 5, 1803. April 26, 1802, Andrew Jackson of Tennessee advertised a reward of fifty dollars for the recovery of his negro slave George, escaped from the plantation on the Cumberland river.

Jonathan Findlay was for a time associated with Carpenter on the *Spy*, which afterward was continued by Joseph Carpenter and Son. In 1808 the *Spy* was purchased by a man named Carney, who changed its name to the *Whig*. After fifty-eight numbers had been issued Carney sold the paper to Francis Menessier who changed the name to *The Advertiser*, and continued it under that name until 1811, September, 1810, Joseph Carpenter, with Ephraim Morgan, began a reissue of the *Western Spy*.

December 9, 1804, the Rev. John W. Browne issued the first number of *Liberty Hall* and *Cincinnati Mercury*, from the loft of a log cabin at the southeast corner of Sycamore and Third streets. April 12, 1809, Samuel J. Browne, with his father and James H. Looker, formed the firm of Browne and Company.

July 15, 1815, there was issued by Thomas Palmer & Company the first number of the *Cincinnati Gazette*. December 11th of the same year *Liberty Hall* was consolidated with the *Gazette*, which for a time was called *Liberty Hall* and *Cincinnati Gazette*.

In 1814, *The Spirit of the West* began to be published but only forty-four numbers appeared.

June 1818 the *Western Spy* appeared as an enlarged sheet, and the 9th of the following January it was issued under the name of the *Western Spy and General Advertiser*.

June 23, 1818 appeared the *Inquisitor* and *Cincinnati Advertiser*.

November 1819, Joseph Buchanan began the issue of a weekly paper called *The Literary Cadet*. After twenty three numbers had appeared it assumed the title of *The Western Spy and Literary Cadet*. This paper was of a literary character rather than a newspaper and the amateur writers of the city made it the medium for the printing of poems and essays.

In January 1823, the owners of the *Western Spy* changed the name to the *National Republican and Ohio Political Register*. With new type and printed on an enlarged scale, this semi-weekly was declared to be the best specimen of the printers' art issued in Southern Ohio.

The Independent Press and Freeman's Advocate, under the management of Sol Smith, a brilliant and eccentric genius, was issued for sixteen months and was sold in November, 1823 to the *Republican*.

In 1822, *Liberty Hall* and the *Cincinnati Gazette* was issued weekly and semi-weekly. The publishers were Morgan, Lodge and Company, Isaac G. Burnet

was the editor for several years. He was succeeded in 1822 by Benjamin Powers, and he in turn in 1825 by Charles Hammond.

James M. Mason had purchased the *Inquisitor,* and later this paper assumed the name of the *Advertiser.* It became a radical political paper.

Party divisions among the local papers became distinct about 1825. The *Gazette* was Whig in sympathies. The *Advertiser* and *Republican* belonged to the Anti-Federal party. The *Gazette,* edited by Hammond, and the *Advertiser,* edited by the noted Moses Dawson, were in bitter opposition for many years.

The *Emporium* was printed weekly in 1824 by Samuel J. Browne. The *National Crisis* was started in 1824 and was soon consolidated with the *Emporium* and the *Independent Press. The Crisis* had for its business editor Thomas Palmer, who took over the paper in default of payment of salary and sold it to Anson Deming, who took John Wood as his partner. Wood in 1825 sold his interest to Hooper Warren, who merged it with the *Emporium.*

In 1826 there were nine newspapers in this city. These were *Liberty Hall* and *Cincinnati Gazette, National Republican and Ohio Political Register, Cincinnati Advertiser, National Crisis and Cincinnati Emporium,* semi-weeklies. *The Parthenon, Western Tiller* and *Saturday Evening Chronicle* were weeklies. The *Cincinnati Commercial Register* was a daily. The *Ohio Chronicle* was a German weekly.

The *Commercial Register* was the first daily issued west of Pennsylvania. This paper lived six months, was discontinued, and was then revived for three months in 1828.

When the *Commercial Register* had been suspended, a number of citizens urged the owners of *Liberty Hall* and *Cincinnati Gazette* to establish a daily newspaper. The *Daily Gazette* issued its first number Monday, June 25, 1827. It started with one hundred and sixty-four subscribers. The publishers were Morgan, Lodge and Fisher. Charles Hammond was the editor and so continued until his death, April 3, 1840.

The *Western Tiller* was an agricultural paper, was first issued August 25, 1826, and lived but a year.

The *Cincinnati Chronicle* was founded in 1826 by the Messrs. Buxton. It was edited by Benjamin Drake until 1834, when it was merged with the *Cincinnati Mirror.* In 1836 the *Mirror* was purchased by Flash and Ryder and was renamed the *Chronicle.* The paper ran down and was soon sold to Pugh and Dodd, with Benjamin Drake and E. D. Mansfield as editors. The *Chronicle* became a daily in 1839. It started with two hundred and fifty subscribers and at the end of a year had six hundred. Benjamin Drake was one of the editors until 1840, when Mansfield became sole editor and remained so until 1848. He was again editor in 1850. Finally this paper was merged with the *Gazette.* Mansfield and Pugh were strong Whigs. They were also bitterly opposed to slavery and the liquor traffic.

Richard Smith began his career on the *Chronicle,* afterwards becoming editor of the *Gazette* and then of the *Commercial Gazette.*

The *Gazette* had a number of changes in its ownership and management from April 1827 onward. At that time Lodge left the paper. Ephraim Morgan, Brownlow Fisher and S. S. L'Hommedieu became its owners. Morgan and

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

Fisher retired June 1828, Lodge came back and Thomas Hammond entered the firm of Lodge, L'Hommedieu and Hammond. Presently, Hammond retired, and Lodge and L'Hommedieu were in control.

In 1830, the *Advertiser* was edited by Moses Dawson, with offices at the corner of Third and Main streets. After the building had been burned and rebuilt the name of the paper was changed to the *Cincinnati Advertiser and Ohio Phoenix*.

About this time the *Republican* was the property of Looker and Reynolds. The editor was Elijah Hayward; when he received an official appointment in Washington, Samuel J. Bayard became editor.

In 1828, the *Crisis* and *Emporium* ceased publication.

The *Daily Commercial Register* was revived in 1828 by S. S. Brooks and Edmond Harrison, but was issued for only three months.

The *Commercial Advertiser* was started as a daily in 1829 by Samuel J. Browne and Hooper Warren but soon went out of existence.

During the same year E. S. and Frederick Thomas founded a paper but slightly varying in name from the last mentioned, the *Daily Commercial Advertiser*.

In 1834, the *Democratic Intelligencer,* a daily, weekly and semi-weekly paper, was issued for a short time by E. S. Thomas, John P. Dillon and L. S. Sharpe.

In 1835 the two Thomases issued for a brief space the *Daily Evening Post. Truth's Advocate* was an anti-Jackson campaign paper established and edited by Charles Hammond. The *Friend of Reform* and *Corruption's Adversary* was brought out by Moses Dawson as an antidote for the other. These two able men conducted the campaign with great bitterness, while personally friendly. The papers had a circulation of five thousand each.

In 1829 the daily papers were the *Daily Gazette* and the *Daily Advertiser.* The semi-weeklies were the *National Republican* and *Advertiser.* The weeklies were the *Pandect,* the *Chronicle* and *Literary Gazette, Liberty Hall* and *Cincinnati Gazette, Western Tiller,* and the *Centinel.*

In 1836 there were four dailies, the *Gazette,* the *Republican,* the *Whig* and the *Evening Post.* The *Cincinnati Advertiser and Ohio Phoenix* was a semi-weekly. The weeklies were Birney's *Philanthropist,* the *Mirror,* the *Cincinnati Journal* and *Western Luminary, Cross and Baptist Journal, Western Christian Advocate, Peoples' Echo, German Franklin,* and *Farmer and Mechanic.*

The *Republican* changed from a semi-weekly to a daily in January, 1831.

Richard F. L'Hommedieu became associated with the *Gazette* in September 1833. When James Lodge died in December, 1835, the firm became S. S. and R. F. L'Hommedieu. In 1834 the *Gazette* purchased the first power press used west of the Alleghany mountains. Its capacity was twenty thousand copies per hour. The second power press in Cincinnati was owned in 1835 by the book publishing establishment of Ephraim Morgan. In 1835 the Methodist Book Concern brought hither the first cylinder press.

In 1835 the *Gazette* established the first "Price Current" sheet in this city.

In 1835 the *Gazette* established the regular news express by which the president's message was brought to Cincinnati within sixty hours after publication in Washington. The cost was two hundred dollars.

The *American* was a weekly and semi-weekly that was started in 1830. In 1832 this paper advocated Henry Clay. April 17th of that year it was issued as a daily but did not long survive.

There were several papers started at this time that did not last long. The *Daily Herald* was issued for a time during 1833. During 1832 a Jackson campaign paper flourished. The *Democratic Intelligencer,* established March, 1834, was a McLean campaign paper, a daily, tri-weekly and weekly, but it did not live beyond the end of that year.

The *Daily Whig* was founded April 10, 1835 by J. F. Conover.

May 6, 1835, E. S. Thomas established the *Daily Evening Post.*

The *People's Advocate,* the Harrison campaign paper, was issued from May 1835 until November of that year.

The *Advertiser* merged with the *Journal* in 1839 and became the *Advertiser and Journal.*

The first penny paper in Cincinnati was the *Western World.* It was founded by William A. Harper in 1836, and for lack of financial backing ceased to exist after twenty-five issues.

The *Peoples Echo* was a Harrison campaign paper in 1836.

The *Daily Express* was established in 1837, and lived two years. Its plan was to provide commercial notices and news of Cincinnati markets.

The *Chronicle,* established as a daily in December 1839, was the first paper furnishing general election returns systematically tabulated.

The noted abolitionist paper *The Philanthropist* was founded by James G. Birney in April 1836 at New Richmond, Ohio, and after three months was brought to this city. It was published by Achilles Pugh. It had a subscription list of seven hundred. General opposition to it was quickly manifested. A mob gathered, unhindered by the authorities, and destroyed the printing office and the press. The plea was that the paper would alienate southern trade from the city. Public meetings were held to discuss the matter. Many of the most prominent citizens tried to dissuade the publishers from continuing the paper. The Abolitionists asserted their rights. The paper did not again appear until September third. Pugh was announced as publisher and Birney as editor. The paper was issued from the corner of Seventh and Main streets, but it was actually printed in Warren county.

A considerable number of penny papers were issued in the Thirties but most of them had but a brief existence.

In 1840, the daily papers were the *Gazette,* the *Republican,* the *Journal* and the *Advertiser,* the *Chronicle,* the *News,* and the *Morning Star.* The weeklies were the *Catholic Telegraph,* the *Western Christian Advocate* and the *Philanthropist.* The monthlies were the *Western Temperance Journal, The Hesperian, Rose of the Valley* and *Family Magazine.* The German papers were the *Volksblatt,* the *Friend of Truth,* a Catholic weekly, and the *Christian Apologist,* a Methodist weekly.

The *Spirit of the Times* was a penny paper started in 1840, which soon became the *Daily Times,* direct ancestor of the *Times-Star* of today.

In the same year appeared other penny papers, most of which had a short existence.

In 1842, W. D. Gallagher and George S. Bennett issued the *Message,* but after one month it was consolidated with the *Enquirer.*

In August 1843 the *People's Paper* was issued, but soon afterward it became the morning issue of the *Evening Times.*

March 5, 1841, John and C. H. Brough, who had owned the *Ohio Eagle* issued at Lancaster, bought the *Advertiser and Journal.* April 10, 1841, this firm issued the first copy of the *Daily Cincinnati Enquirer.* It was then an evening paper. The *Enquirer* was the first paper in Cincinnati to have a regular local column.

In 1846 there were in Cincinnati sixteen daily papers. Among these were the *Gazette, Chronicle, Enquirer, Herald, Times, Commercial,* four German papers, and several evening dailies.

Cist in "Cincinnati in 1851" speaks of fifty-three periodicals, ten of them dailies. In 1853 the dailies were the *Columbian, Enquirer, Nonpareil, Times, Atlas, Commercial, Gazette, German Republican, Sun, Tageblatt, Volksblatt* and *Volksfreund.*

In 1856 there were six English dailies, three German dailies, nineteen English weeklies, eight German weeklies, tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies, the *Columbian,* and many monthlies, semi-monthlies and quarterlies.

Cist gave a list for 1859 of fifty-three periodicals. Among these were the *Cincinnati Gazette and Liberty Hall,* the *Enquirer, Times,* and three German dailies.

In 1860 there were six English dailies and three German dailies. Among these were the *Commercial, Enquirer, Gazette, Times, Courier, Press, Volkblatt, Volksfreund and Republikaner.* There were twenty-five English weeklies and ten German weeklies. There were eight semi-monthlies, twenty-one monthlies and two quarterlies.

The *Gazette,* as claimed had as ancestor the *Centinel of the Northwestern Territory.* The name *Gazette* was first used here for a weekly sheet, issued July 13, 1815. December 11th of the same year *Liberty Hall* was merged with the *Gazette.* June 25, 1827 the first number of the daily *Gazette* was issued. The weekly was still called *Gazette and Liberty Hall.* Many years later, Richard Smith became connected with the *Gazette* and became one of the most noted journalists of the country. When the *Gazette* and *Commercial* were consolidated Smith became a member of the editorial staff of the *Commercial-Gazette.*

About 1894 the *Tribune* was started and was successful for three years. It was consolidated in 1897 with the *Commercial Gazette,* as the *Commercial Tribune.* The name *Gazette* was dropped.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* issued its first number October 2, 1843. It had a successful career of forty years. January 4, 1883 it was consolidated with the *Gazette.* March 9, 1853 Murat Halstead joined its staff.

The *Enquirer* is descended from the Phoenix which had been founded by the famous Moses Dawson. It is Democratic in politics, purveys news on a large scale, maintains its five cent price, has an immense circulation and is one of the best known papers in the land.

The *Times-Star,* an evening paper, is descended from the *Times* of 1821 and the *Star* which was founded in 1872. It is Republican in politics.

The *Cincinnati Post* was founded in 1880, and is one of the Scripps-Macrae papers. It is independent in politics.

There are now, 1911, four daily German papers, the *Volksblatt,* the *Volksfreund,* the *Freie Presse* and the evening edition the *Taegliche Abend Presse.*

The other dailies are the *Cincinnati Daily Bulletin of Prices Current,* the *Financial* and *Commercial Bulletin, Live Stock Record, Price Current, Court Index, Trade Record,* the *Merchants' and Manufacturers' Hotel Reporter,* and the *Italian Press.*

Die Ohio Chronik, a German weekly, began to be issued in 1826. In 1832 a German campaign paper was published. It was on the Whig side.

The *Weltburger* appeared in 1834. At first a Whig paper, it passed into the hands of a new owner who called it *Der Deutsche Franklin* and supported Van Buren. The Whigs again captured the paper just before election.

The Democrats then founded the *Volksblatt.*

A German paper, the *Westlicher Merkur* was established in 1837. It was later called *Der Deutsche Im Wesen,* and at last became the *Volksfreund.*

Wahrheit's Freund was a Catholic periodical. Other German periodicals were *Der Protestant* and *Der Christliche Apologete.* A child's paper was the *Sonntag Schule Glocke.*

The *Fliegende Blaetter* was established in 1843 by Emil Klauprecht and was the first illustrated German paper in this country. This paper was short-lived. After the decrease of this journal, Klauprecht established *Der Republikaner,* for some years the principal German paper in the west. From 1856 to 1864 he was on the *Cincinnati Volksblatt.*

The three German dailies in 1861 were the *Volksblatt, Volksfreund* and the *Republikaner.*

Cincinnati has had a full share of literary journals, many of which soon fell by the wayside. A few became well known. The *Literary Cadet* was the pioneer literary paper of this city; it was issued first in the latter part of 1819 and lasted about six months.

The *Olio* was a semi-monthly, started in the early part of 1821, and lived about a year.

The *Literary Gazette* was started January 1, 1824, lived a year, was revived for a brief period and then ceased to be. It contained contributions from a number of well known persons in this city, had three poems by Fitz Greene Halleck, and contained Thomas Pierce's satirical contributions "Horace in Cincinnati." These satires, which contained many personalities and censured the manners of the day, created a sensation at the time.

The *Western Magazine and Review,* which appeared May 1827, was published by W. M. Farnsworth and was edited by Timothy Flint. The heavy character of the articles in this magazine is supposed to have been responsible for the short life of the venture.

The *Cincinnati Mirror* was issued from 1830 to 1836 by W. D. Gallegher.

The *Western Monthly Magazine* was founded January 1833 by Judge James Hall. It had as contributors many noted persons of this region. It at last was combined with a publication in Louisville in 1837.

The *Shield* was published by Richard C. Langdon before 1820. The *Ladies Museum* was issued by Joel T. Case.

The *Family Magazine* was launched in 1836 by Eli Taylor and survived for six years.

The *Western Messenger* was issued in Cincinnati June 1835 by the Western Unitarian Association, prospered for a number of years and disappeared in 1841. This magazine had a brilliant career, being edited at different times by Ephraim Peabody, James Freeman Clarke, William H. Channing and James H. Perkins, and having among its contributors the best writers of this vicinity. It printed a poem of Keats not before published, one by Oliver Wendell Holmes and several by Emerson. Margaret Fuller, W. E. Channing, Jones Very were among its contributors. Professor Venable declares the *Western Messenger* the harbinger of the noted *Boston Dial.*

In 1836, W. D. Gallegher began to issue the *Western Literary Journal and Monthly Review;* it was soon merged with the *Western Monthly Magazine* at Louisville and ceased to be. In Columbus, Gallegher started the *Hesperian,* or *Western Monthly Magazine,* with both cities as its field. The later numbers were published in Cincinnati. From a literary point of view, the *Hesperian* was a successful publication.

One issue of the *Western Ladies Book* appeared August 1840 but no second number seems to have been forthcoming.

The *Literary Register* and the *Literary News* were two other journals at this time that seems to have had brief careers.

The *Western Rambler* appeared in 1844 but it survived only a brief space. The *Western Literary Journal and Monthly Magazine* came out in November 1844, the editors being Lucius A. Hine and E. C. Z. Judson, "Ned Buntline." Two issues appeared in Cincinnati; four others in Nashville; publication ceased in April 1845. Lucius Hine the next January started the *Quarterly Journal and Review,* which went out of existence in April.

January 1847, Hine started the *Herald of Truth,* a monthly. Its scope included religion, philosophy, literature, science and art. It was discontinued in 1848.

The *Great West* was an ambitious journal started in 1848 by a number of Cincinnati editors and writers. It was merged in 1850 with the *Weekly Columbian* and was called the *Columbian and Great West.*

The *Daily Columbian* was an unsuccessful venture of short duration. Hine issued two numbers of the *Western Quarterly Review* in 1849. His financial backer, J. S. Hitchcock suddenly disappeared.

The *Western Magazine,* started in 1850, became the *Western Lady's Book* and survived for about ten years.

The *Parlor Magazine* appeared July 1853, had on its staff for a time Alice Cary, was merged with the *West American Review,* and its last two numbers were issued under the title of the *West American Monthly.*

The *Ladies' Repository and Gatherings of the West,* published by the Methodist Book Concern, had a large number of noted contributors among the best writers in the land, and flourished for thirty-six years. The *National Repository* then took its place.

Pen and Pencil was a weekly magazine published in 1853 for a short time by W. M. Warden.

In 1853, the *Genius of the West* began publication. It was at first managed by Howard Durham, but Coates Kinney soon became the chief editor. He bought out Durham and took W. T. Coggeshall into partnership.

Durham then established another magazine, *The New Western, the Original Genius of the West.*

The *Genius of the West* prospered until July 1856.

The *Dial* was founded and issued throughout the year 1860. The editor was Moncure D. Conway, who wrote most of the matter himself, but Frothingham contributed his "Christianity of Christ," which ran through nine numbers, and Emerson contributed two essays and several poems, while some of Howells poems also appeared in this journal. The *Dial* made a distinct mark in this city.

There have been numerous magazines started here in later years but most of them have existed but for a brief time. A few, however, have lasted and succeeded.

Saxby's A Periodical That's Different edited and owned by Howard Saxby and son, is a well established and popular monthly. It is made up of stories and special articles, many of the latter bearing upon business affairs and the progress of the city and vicinity. The department of the magazine called "Saxby's Salmagundi" is noted for its humor. The two Saxbys are brilliant men.

Midland was a magazine that ran for about a year, in 1908 and 1909. It aimed to be a popular magazine of the Middle West, was composed of special articles on various interests in this region, with stories and poems. It was published and edited by E. Jay Wohlgemuth. It achieved some popularity and seemed to promise success but it did not prove a financial success and was discontinued.

The Western Underwriter, the weekly publication of the insurance companies for the middle west, has a branch office in this city but the paper itself is issued in Chicago. The president of the company and one of the associate editors, E. Jay Wohlgemuth, has his offices in the Johnston building.

The Men and Women Magazine Company issues *Men and Women,* in addition to other papers. *Men and Women* is a magazine of the Catholic church.

One of the earliest of the religious journals in this region was the *Baptist Weekly Journal* of the Mississippi valley. Its first issue was July 22, 1831. In 1834 another Baptist paper, published in Kentucky, called *The Cross,* was bought and combined with the former. In 1838 this publication was taken to Columbus, where it was issued for a decade under the name *The Cross and Baptist Journal of the Mississippi Valley.* The name was changed to *Cross and Journal* and then to *The Western Christian Journal.* Cincinnati again became its home; the *Christian Messenger* was merged with it, and the name became *The Journal and Messenger.*

In 1834 the *Western Christian Advocate* was founded. The Rev. T. A. Morris, afterwards Bishop Morris, was editor. This paper is one of the strongest of the religious journals of the country.

The Western Methodist Book Concern, which issues the *Advocate,* also for some years published the Rev. William Nast's *Christliche Apologete.*

COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE BUILDING

The *Western Messenger* was the brilliant exponent of Unitarianism. In 1831, a semi-monthly was called the *Methodist Correspondent*. In 1841 the *Cincinnati Observer*, a journal of the new school Presbyterians, was edited by the Rev. J. Walker and had a weekly circulation of thirteen thousand copies. At that time, the *Western Episcopal Observer* was edited by the Revs. C. Colton, W. Jackson, John T. Brooke and H. V. D. Johns and had a weekly circulation of fifteen hundred copies.

The *Catholic Telegraph* was at that date edited by the Rev. Edward Purcell. *The Star in the West* was the Universalist publication.

Religious monthlies were the *Western Messenger, Unitarian, the Christian Preacher and The Evangelist*, of the Church of the Disciples, and the *Precursor*, the organ of the New Jerusalem church. The *Missionary Herald* had a circulation of three thousand per month, and the *Western Temperance Journal* had a semi-monthly circulation of six thousand.

In 1846, other religious journals were the *Presbyterian of the West, The True Catholic*, the *Mirror of Truth*, a Swedenborgian publication, and the *Orthodox Preacher*, church of the Disciples.

The editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* in 1851 was Dr. Matthew Simpson, while Dr. N. L. Rice edited the *Presbyterian of the West*, which was the journal of the Old School Presbyterians in this region, while the *Central Christian Herald* was the organ of the new school.

There had come into existence by this date the *Golden Rule*, the *United Presbyterian* and *Evangelical Guardian*, and the *Pulpit*, an organ of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church.

In 1859, the editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* was Dr. Charles Kingsley. The *Presbyter* was edited by the Revs. G. H. Monfort and N. M. Wampler. The Rev. C. E. Babb had charge of the *Central Christian Herald*. The *American Christian Review* was edited by Benjamin Franklin of the Church of the Disciples. The Rev. Norman Badger was editor of the *Western Episcopalian*. The *New Church Herald, Swedenborgian*, was edited by the Rev. Sabin Hough. *The Catholic Telegraph* was in charge of the Rev. Dr. Purcell and the Rev. S. H. Rosencrans.

The Israelite and Die Deborah were edited by the Revs. Isaac M. Wise and M. Lilienthal. There were also issued at that time the *Sunday School Journal, Presbyterian Witness, Youth's Friend, Sunday School Advocate, Sunbeam* and the *Sonntag Schule Glocke*.

At present, the Catholics are represented by the *Catholic Telegraph*, the Christtians by the *Standard*, Presbyterians by the *Herald* and *Presbyter*, the Hebrews by the *American Israelite*, Methodists by the *Western Christian Advocate*.

Of educational journals in this city, the *Academic Pioneer* was the first, appearing in July, 1831. It was a monthly, under the auspices of the College of Teachers. Only two issues were put forth.

The *Common School Advocate* was started in 1837 and lasted until 1841. In 1837 the *Universal Advocate* was also launched.

The *Western Academician*, edited by John W. Picket, began at the same time, was accepted as the organ of the Teachers' College, and appeared for twelve months.

In 1838, in July, the *Educational Disseminator* began its brief career.

The *School Friend* was launched October, 1846, by the school book publishers W. B. Smith and Company. In 1848, Hazen White became the editor. Early in 1850, *The Ohio School Journal,* of Kirtland, and then of Columbus, was merged with this publication and was called *The School Friend and Ohio School Journal.* The magazine ceased to be in September, 1851.

The Western School Journal was a monthly dealing with educational affairs in the Mississippi Valley. W. H. Moore and Company backed it for some time without a paid subscription list.

The Ohio Teacher began a brief career May, 1859, was edited by Thomas Rainey and was issued from Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland.

The Journal of Progress in Education, School and Political Economy and the Useful Arts, appeared from January, 1860, to August, 1861. Elias Longley was the manager, while John Hancock, superintendent of the public schools of Cincinnati edited the educational columns.

The *News and Educator* was published in 1864-66 by Nelson and Company, John Hancock and Richard Nelson being the editors.

In January, 1867, this magazine was succeeded by the *Educational Times: An American Monthly Magazine of Literature and Education.* Hancock only edited the first number.

The National Normal was begun in 1868 as the mouthpiece of the Normal school at Lebanon. The monthly edition appeared until October, 1874.

The Public School Journal began its career in 1870.

The selling of books and the publishing of the same began very early in the history of Cincinnati. Lexington, Kentucky, was in advance of this community with a printing press and newspaper. But in the matter of publishing books Cincinnati was probably ahead of Kentucky and was certainly in advance of all other places in the Northwest Territory.

In 1796 there was issued from W. Maxwell's press a book entitled "Laws of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio, adopted and made by the governor and judges in their legislative capacity, at a session begun on Friday, the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five, and ending on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of August following, with an appendix of resolutions and the ordinance for the government of the territory. By authority. Cincinnati. Printed by W. Maxwell. MDCCXCVI."

Previous to this publication there had been issued in Philadelphia in 1792 and 1794 two volumes of territorial laws. These had been put forth by Francis Childs and John Swaine "Printers of the Laws of the United States."

Judge Burnet wrote of this first book: "This body of laws (enacted in the summer of 1795, at the legislative session of the Governor and judges at Cincinnati, from the codes of the original states) was printed at Cincinnati by William Maxwell in 1795, from which circumstance it was called the Maxwell code. It was the first job of printing ever executed in the Northwest Territory, and the book should be preserved, as a specimen of the condition of the art in the western country, at that period. All the laws previously passed had been printed at Philadelphia, from necessity, because there was not at the time a printing office in the territory."

Carpenter and Friedley, of Cincinnati, had been appointed "printers to the territory" when the next volume of statutes after that which Maxwell had published came to be issued.

Cist states that a pamphlet called "The Little Book: the Arcanum Opened, &c.," was published in this town August 1st, 1801.

Previous to 1805 several books or pamphlets had been issued from the extra presses of *Liberty Hall* and the *Western Spy,* which were both equipped for such work.

Dr. Daniel Drake issued his book "Notes Concerning Cincinnati" in 1810. When his "Picture of Cincinnati" came out in 1815, he wrote: "Ten years ago there had not been printed in this place a single volume; but since the year 1811, twelve different books besides many pamphlets, have been executed."

John P. Foote established here a type foundry and a book store in 1820.

There were printed in Cincinnati in 1826 a large number of books and pamphlets. There came from the presses fifty-five thousand spelling books, thirty thousand primers, sixty-one thousand almanacs, three thousand copies of the *Bible News,* fifty thousand arithmetics, three thousand American preceptors, three thousand American Readers, three thousand Introductions to the English Reader, three thousand copies of Kirkham's grammar, fifteen hundred Family Physicians, fourteen thousand Testaments, hymn and music books, one thousand copies of the Vine Dresser's Guide, five hundred copies of Hammond's Ohio reports, five hundred copies of Symmes' Theory. There were in addition various other books.

In 1830 Morgan, Lodge and Fisher had five presses, each of which printed five thousand sheets daily.

About 1830 Truman and Smith began to issue school books and that firm grew to be the largest school book house in the world.

In 1832, U. P. James began his publishing business, which became so extensive as to be called the "Harpers of the West."

In four months of the year 1831 there were eighty thousand volumes put forth by Cincinnati publishers.

The *Cincinnati Almanac* of 1839 stated: "Cincinnati is the great mart for the book trade west of the mountains, and the principal place of their manufacture. There are thirty printing offices, one type foundry, two stereotype foundries (being the only establishments of the kind in the west;) and one Napier and several other power presses are in constant operation. At E. Morgan & Co.'s printing establishment, Eighth street, on the canal, four presses are propelled by water power.

"The style of manufacture has been rapidly improved within a year or two past. Among other specimens Mr. Delafield's "Inquiry into the Origin of the Antiquities of America," published by N. G. Burgess & Co., will bear comparison with any similar work from the American press, for the beauty and accuracy of its typography. The whole number of books printed and bound the past year, exclusive of almanacs, primers, toys and pamphlets, was about half a million. The principal houses who have issued the largest number of volumes are, Truman & Smith, N. G. Burgess & Co., E. Morgan & Co., U. P. James, Ely & Strong."

In 1840, about a million dollars' worth of school books were issued and about half a million dollars' worth of other books.

Cincinnati was the main source of supply of books for Michigan, Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and a considerable part of the south.

A large number of standard books were republished here. Among these were Gibbon, Josephus, Rollin. Large numbers of Bibles were issued.

By 1850 the value of the yearly output of books reached more than a million dollars.

In 1858 the number of volumes had reached almost three millions. Cincinnati was then supplying most of the public schools of the west with text books.

H. S. & J. Applegate & Co. began publishing and bookselling in 1850. In that year they put out one thousand copies of "Clarke's Commentary," four volumes; ten thousand copies of "Dick's Works," two volumes; four thousand "Plutarch's Lives;" three thousand "Rollin's Ancient History;" two thousand "Spectators." They issued also histories of Texas, Oregon and California, "Lyons' Grammar," "Parley Histories," and two popular music books the "Sacred Melodeon" and the "Sabbath Chorister."

J. F. Desilver, whose specialty was medical and law books issued "Worcester on Cutaneous Diseases," Hope's "Pathological Anatomy," and Harrison's "Therapeutics."

About 1850, W. H. Moore & Company, school book publishers, became general publishers, reprinting Hugh Miller's "Footprints of the Creator" and Anderson's "Course of Creation," among other noted books.

J. A. & U. P. James put out "Gibbon's Rome," the "Libraries of American History and of General Knowledge," "Dick's Works," Bibles and such works.

E. Morgan & Company put out in 1850, twenty thousand large Bibles, fifteen thousand copies of "Josephus," ten thousand copies of the "Life of Tecumseh," one hundred thousand copies of Webster's spelling books, ten thousand copies of Walker's school dictionary besides other books.

The U. P. James house which years ago held a very notable place among publishing establishments and issued large numbers of valuable books has ceased the printing of books. A bookstore, of which the proprietor is his son Davis L. James, retains the name U. P. James.

There is no better known name connected with the book business in the country than Robert Clarke. The Robert Clarke Company perpetuates his name and his work. He was born in Annan, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, May 1st, 1829. He came with his parents to Cincinnati in 1840, and was educated at Woodward College. The Robert Clarke Company was formed in 1858 by Mr. Clarke, Roderick D. Barney and John W. Dale, and in 1874 Howard Barney and Alexander Hill entered the firm. Mr. Clarke edited the world-famed "Ohio Valley Historical Series," and he wrote a pamphlet entitled "The Prehistoric Remains which were found on the site of the City of Cincinnati, with a vindication of the Cincinnati Tablet." This pamphlet was privately printed in 1876 and is now very rare. The Cincinnati tablet spoken of was found in a mound near the present site of Mound and Sixth streets, and opinions differ as to its origin and from whence it came. Mr. Clarke was a deep student and a great reader and dearly

loved his books. Mr. Clarke died in the summer of 1899 but a short time after returning from a trip around the world.

On February, 1903, the Robert Clarke Company lost its entire plant in the disastrous Pike Opera House fire, but at once began reprinting their numerous publications, which consisted mostly of historical works and law books. The publications of the firm also included important contributions to the archeology and prehistoric anthropology of the Ohio Valley and contiguous regions. The literary history of the valley was covered in works like the well known critical narrative of Professor W. H. Venable and poetical writings of George D. Prentice, J. J. Piatt, W. D. Gallegher and others. Among the prominent historical works were Howells "Recollections of Life in Ohio," Drake's "Pioneer Life in Kentucky," Smith's "Captivity with the Indians," Clark's "Campaign in the Illinois in 1778-9," Bouquet's "Expedition against the Ohio Indians," McBride's "Pioneer Biographies," two volumes.

After the destructive fire spoken of above, Mr. Theodore Kemper voiced a common sentiment in a newspaper in these words: "The place was known from Boston to San Diego simply as 'Robert Clarke's' and equally well in the British and European capitals; and if that historical place does not rise from its ashes, Cincinnati will have met with a loss which no modern architectural achievement can make good." Happily the Clarke Company found a new home and form again a flourishing establishment.

The Robert Clarke Company was the first to import books to any considerable extent from Europe to the Ohio Valley. This firm issued so many "Americana" that Justin Winsor said in his "Narrative and Critical History of America," "The most important American lists at present issued by American dealers are those of the Robert Clarke Company, of Cincinnati, which are admirable specimens of such lists." John Fiske in his "History of the United States" advised his readers "to apply to The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, who keep by far the largest collection of books on America that can be found on sale in this country."

The Western Methodist Book Concern, with headquarters in Cincinnati, is a very successful publishing plant and has also in Cincinnati one of the city's best books stores. The general conference of the M. E. church in 1787 established in Philadelphia the first Methodist book concern in America, and the proceeds were set apart for Cokesbury College and other schools. In 1804 this concern was removed to New York city and its profits were used for the enlargement of the publishing house. A branch was opened in Cincinnati in 1820 that the country west of the mountains might be supplied with Methodist publications. The Cincinnati branch did not enter on the publishing business for some years. The office of "The Methodist Book Room" was at first at the corner of Fifth and Elm streets; the agent was the Rev. Martin Ruter. Dr. Ruter printed at his own risk a scriptural catechism and primer. The income of the establishment for the first year was about four thousand dollars. Dr. Ruter was succeeded in 1828 by the Rev. Charles Holliday. The concern was removed to George street, between Race and Elm, and two years later to the northwest corner of Baker and Walnut streets. In 1832 the Rev. John S. Wright was appointed assistant

agent, and the cornern was removed to a building on the west side of Main street, near Sixth.

In 1833 the Western Concern by permission of the New York Concern, issued an edition of the hymn books and disciplines. In 1834, the *Western Christian Advocate* was started, with the Rev. Thomas A. Morris as editor. In 1836 the the Western Concern was made independent of the New York Concern, except that it was authorized to "cooperate" with that house. The Cincinnati office was now authorized to publish any book on the general catalogue "when in their judgment and that of the book committee, it would be advantageous to the interests of the church; provided that they should not publish type editions of such books as were stereotyped at New York." The agents were authorized to establish a printing office and bindery.

The Concern now bought the lot at the southwest corner of Main and Eighth streets where stood a brick house which was said to have been build in 1806 by General Arthur St. Clair. There a printing office was erected, four stories high. In that building was printed the first book issued by the Concern; it was printed from the manuscript and was "Phillips' Strictures." This publication was succeeded in due time by "The Wyandot Mission," "Power on Universalism," "Shaffer on Baptism," "Ohio Conference Offering," "Memoir of Gurley," "Lives of Quinn, Finley, Roberts and others."

The Book Concern received a state charter in 1839. In 1841 the monthly magazine, *The Ladies' Repository* and *Gatherings of the West* was published. This magazine was successfully issued until the end of 1880, when it and the magazine for young people, *Golden Hours,* were discontinued.

A little later, the Concern started a German Methodist paper *Der Christliche Apologete.*

About this time, the Concern purchased an adjoining lot and erected a building six stories high, fifty feet front, and more than one hundred feet deep.

The Western Methodist Book Concern has now as its publishing agents H. C. Jennings and E. R. Graham. The total sales for a recent year were $1,425,-755. It publishes many books and a list of important papers and reviews. Among these are the *Apologete* and *Haus und Herd* in German.

The Western Tract Society was established in Cincinnati November 1852 as the American Reform Tract and Book Society. It aims at practical betterment of individuals and the nation by the dissemination of Christian literature. It did much in the anti-slavery cause, and has been active in temperance and other reforms. After emancipation the society dropped the word "reform" from its official title. It does a large work in the distribution of Christian literature and maintains an excellent book store.

A large school book publishing company was that of Van Antwerp, Bragg and Company. The founder was Winthrop B. Smith. The firm of Truman and Smith was established in 1830, and after Truman withdrew the firm became Winthrop B. Smith and Company. They were succeeded by Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle. This became in 1868 Wilson, Hinkle and Company. In 1877 the firm became Van Antwerp, Bragg and Company.

Cincinnati is the home of the W. T. Anderson Company of law book publishers, one of the best known firms in this specialty and one whose publications are

standard everywhere. They have given readers among other volumes, the valuable "Life and Speeches of Thomas Corwin."

The Phonographic Institute of Cincinnati is also headquarters for the publication of phonographic works by Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard.

The Phonographic institute was established in Cincinnati by Benn Pitman in 1853, the year of his coming to America. His first six months in this country were spent in Philadelphia. At the end of that time he was invited to make a visit to Dayton, Ohio, to talk to a teachers' institute held in that town by the famous educator Horace Mann, then president of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. Mr. Pitman then and there decided to cast his lot among the people of what was then "the west," and in the same year he established his school and publishing office, under the name of the Phonographic Institute. in Cincinnati, then the largest city west of the Alleghanies. Mr. Pitman continued to be the sole owner of the business until 1881 when he formed a copartnership with Jerome B. Howard, with whom he was associated until his death recently. In 1892, the business, which had long since become exclusively a publishing house, headquarters for the publications of Pitman Phonography in America, was incorporated at The Phonographic Institute Company, and from that time Mr. Pitman was president of the company until his death in 1911, and Mr. Howard manager.

There is a large list of publications of the Phonographic Institute Company now in print. The "Phonographic Amanuensis" is, since 1904, the leading elementary text-book of the Benn Pitman system of phonography, and is the text generally used in commercial colleges and other schools that prepare students to become shorthand writers in business offices. The "Manual of Phonography," an older elementary text, continues in print, and is still preferred by many schools. Over half a million copies of the last named book have been issued from the Phonographic Institute. The "Reporter's Companion" is the text for the use of advanced students, or experienced commercial amanuenses, who wish to prepare themselves for professional shorthand reporting. The "Phonographic Dictionary," a large octavo of 552 pages, gives the entire usable vocabulary of the English language (over one hundred and twenty thousand words and phrases) in both the phonographic outline, and the ordinary print. The *Phonographic Magazine* is a monthly periodical, edited by Mr. Howard for the last twenty-two years, in which articles are printed in both phonographic and the ordinary typic character.

The Leo Wise and Company, publishers of Cincinnati, issue the *American Israelite* from Cincinnati and the *Chicago Israelite* from the latter city. They also issue six books by Rabbi Isaac Wise and one by Rabbi Philipson.

The great American Book Company, publishers of school and text-books has its headquarters in Cincinnati. It is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world.

Among the Cincinnati authors whose works have been published by this company were or are Mr. W. H. Aiken, supervisor of music; Mr. F. A. King, instructor in Hughes' high school; Prof. A. J. Gantvoort, of the College of Music; the late Miss M. Burnet, of Woodward; Prof. W. H. Venable, formerly of Walnut Hills high school, (still living); Maj. A. M. Van Dyke, formerly princi-

pal of Woodward; Miss Celia Doerner; Mr. E. L. Dubbs; Miss M. E. Thalheimer; the late Miss Christine Sullivan; Dr. H. H. Fick, supervisor of German; Prof. J. E. Harry, of the university; the late Thomas W. Harvey author of "Harvey's Grammars," for many years a resident of Cincinnati; Miss C. B. Jordan, instructor in Hughes; Mr. C. C. Long; Dr. W. H. McGuffey, author of the "McGuffey Readers," etc., and for some time a resident of Cincinnati; J. B. Peaslee, ex-superintendent of schools; the late Joseph Ray, once professor of mathematics in Woodward College; Mr. Alan Sanders, of Hughes high school; Mr. A. H. Steadman, supervisor of penmanship; Mr. G. W. Umphrey, of the university; W. H. Weick; C. Grebner; the late Dr. E. E. White, ex-superintendent of schools.

The Standard Publishing Company, of the Christian denomination, issues a list of twenty-six publications, with an aggregate circulation of nine hundred thousand. Some of these are quarterly issues. One of their chief publications is the *Christian Standard*, a leading religious newspaper. A number of their publications are for the Sunday school, and these have a vast circulation. This company also publishes numerous books of a religious character, chiefly written by members of the Christian denomination.

The Scudder Brothers Company is a firm of medical publishers and book sellers. The firm was founded by the late John M. Scudder, succeeding the medical publishing business of Willstach, Baldwin & Co. Their *Eclectic Medical Journal* has been printed continuously since 1836.

One of the pioneer establishments of music in America is the one bearing the name of the John Church Company, which was founded in Cincinnati in 1859 by Mr. John Church. From that time to this the firm has been a prominent one in musical industries. By reason of great expansion of business the trade name was changed in 1869 to John Church and Company. As publishers of high grade classical and standard music, the prints of the John Church Company are unsurpassed, and their distributions through their five establishments are numbered by the millions.

The press of the University of Cincinnati was conceived by Mr. Howard Ayers, lately president of that institution, and was equipped mechanically by Charles P. Taft in 1900. The publications consist of the *University Studies*, the *Teachers' Bulletin*, the *Catalogue* and miscellaneous text-books, most of them by their own people. This press has quite an imposing list of studies in economics, history, languages, &c.

The Young Men's Bible Society of Cincinnati was founded in 1834. It has been the auxiliary and depository of the American Bible Society since that time. It does its Bible and missionary work in cooperation with the American Bible Society of New York. Its headquarters are now Room 32, Methodist Book Concern, 222 West Fourth street. The Rev. Dr. Geo. S. J. Browne is the depositarian.

Peter G. Thomson for a number of years was engaged in general publishing and also had a bookstore.

The Catholics have two important book stores here, well equipped with books and church supplies. These are Pustet's, on Main street, and Benzinger Broth-

ers. The Catholic Telegraph Publishing Company issues the *Telegraph* and publishes books and papers.

Among other publishing houses are the Aldine Company, Associated Trade Press Co., Central Publishing House, Cincinnati Program and Publishing Company, Gibson Art Co., Higber-Bickwell Publishing Co., International Text-Book Co., Jones Brothers Publishing Co., Meddler Publishing Co., Western Magazine Publishing Co., and C. J. Krehbiel & Co.

CHAPTER XXI.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

NUMEROUS ARE THE CLUBS OF CINCINNATI—ALUMNI OF HARVARD ORGANIZED THE CLUB OF THAT NAME IN 1869—MANY OTHER ALMA MATER ASSOCIATIONS—POLITICAL, COUNTRY, COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL CLUBS—WOMAN'S CLUB—WOMAN'S PRESS CLUB.

There have been and are numerous clubs of various kinds in this city. Some have fallen by the way side in the course of time while others have gathered strength as the years have passed and are today flourishing and influential institutions. Many of these have been treated in another part of this work.

A number of the larger universities and colleges have clubs in this city. The Harvard Club was organized in 1869 and the resident alumni of that university meet for an annual dinner. The Yale Club, organized in 1863, is said to be the oldest alumni society in this country. There are Williams, Princeton and other college clubs here. The University Club is well established and is well known.

The Young Men's Blaine Club, republican, was organized on the day when James G. Blaine was nominated for the presidency, June 6, 1884; its house is on Eighth street, east of Vine. The Stamina Republican League was founded November 5, 1888. The West End Republican Club dates from February 22, 1888. The Duckworth Club, democratic, originated in 1880; its handsome clubhouse is on Ninth street.

The Country Club, the Cincinnati Golf Club, the Riding Club, the Clifton Golfers' Club, the Pillars and others are well known.

The physicians club is known as the Academy of Medicine. It meets in the rooms of the Literary Club, as does also the Engineers' Club.

The Queen City Club was organized October 1874. It is chiefly social in its aims, though in its handsome building many semi-public meetings are held to discuss popular subjects.

The Commercial Club, organized in 1880, holds its sessions in the house of the Queen City Club. Its purposes are both social and commercial. This club is a very energetic body, has done and is doing much for the advertising and progress of the city.

The Optimist Club and the Piccadilly Club also use the Queen City club house as headquarters.

The Phoenix Club was founded in 1856. Its house is at Ninth and Race streets, and was built in 1894. It is one of the notable structures of Cincinnati. Its handsome building has been rented recently to the Business Men's Club for a term of two years, with privilege of purchase. The Phoenix will build else-

where. The Cincinnati Club was organized in 1889, and has its house in Walnut Hills. The membership of these two clubs is chiefly Jewish.

The Business Men's Club began in an organization of young men in 1892. These young men set before them the aim of informing themselves as to public interests in Cincinnati. They planned a series of dinners at which prominent representatives of the business, literary and artistic worlds should speak. After a struggling existence of a few years a reorganization was affected in 1896 as "The Young Men's Business Club of Cincinnati." In its articles of incorporation its purpose was declared to be "to promote the best interests of Cincinnati." In 1899 the name was changed to "The Business Men's Club of Cincinnati." It established itself in the Chamber of Commerce building, where it had dining rooms, billiard rooms and reading and lounging rooms. It has committees covering every important progressive interest. When the Chamber of Commerce building was burned early in 1911, the Business Men's Club was homeless for a time, but found temporary quarters in the Grand hotel. It has now leased the Phoenix Club building, at Ninth and Race streets, for two years, from June 1, 1911, and at the expiration of that time the Business Men's Club will have the option of purchasing that structure. The Business Men's Club expended about $35,000 in improvements. Ten or eleven thousand dollars of this was put into improvements of the Phoenix building, about half of this was of such nature that the improvements can be taken away in case the club decides to again move after two years. One or two new fire escapes have been placed in the building, elevators were installed and the entire structure renovated. The club spent about $25,000 on new furnishings and equipment, and now the club house is not surpassed in Ohio. On the evening of October 9, 1911, the new home of the club was thrown open to its members.

The Chamber of Commerce was organized October 22, 1839. In 1846 it was united with the Merchants' Exchange, as "The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange." For many years its meetings were held at 22 West Fourth street. Later, headquarters were in the Pike building. When the ground at the southwest corner of Fourth and Vine streets was vacated by the postoffice, it was purchased by the Chamber of Commerce. One hundred thousand dollars were paid for the site. The noted architect, H. H. Richardson, designed the building erected on that spot for the headquarters of the chamber. The cost was $600,000. Early in 1911 this handsome building was gutted by fire. The Union Central Life Insurance Company has purchased this site and will erect a million dollar structure.

The officers of the Chamber of Commerce have included many of the most eminent business men of the city. Its membership is very large, and the body has always taken a prominent place in the affairs of the city.

The Manufacturers' Club of Cincinnati was established in 1895, its purpose being the development of the manufacturing interests. It excludes partisan politics. The membership is limited to one hundred.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association was organized in 1887 and incorporated in 1893. It aims to induce business men from other communities to visit the city for commercial purposes. It offers free transportation to merchants of the country round about.

WOMAN'S CLUB, AVONDALE

The Cincinnati League was the organized hospitality committee of Cincinnati; it represented a number of the other important organizations of the city in offering the hospitality of the city to conventions. The Cincinnati Industrial Bureau was organized in 1901, with the special aim of securing the location here of new industries. It advertised extensively the advantages of Cincinnati as an industrial center, and assisted existing plants already here and strove to attract others. The Cincinnati League and Industrial Bureau have been merged with the Cincinnati Commercial Association, and now form one of the most powerful progressive organizations of the city.

The Cincinnati Woman's Club was organized March 26th, 1894. This session was held in the rooms of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, and was called by Mrs. S. P. Mallon, Miss Annie Laws, Mrs. J. J. Gest, Mrs. H. C. Yergason, Mrs. H. B. Morehead, Mar Fayette Smith and Miss Clara C. Newton. Miss Laws called the meeting to order and was chosen as the first president. Papers were read by Miss Laws, Mrs. Smith and Miss Newton urging and outlining a club of women. Action was immediately taken to effect an organization. A rule was passed limiting membership to one hundred and fifty, and it was not long until this number had been almost reached. Early sessions were held in the headquarters of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. Later and for some years the club met in the Perin building.

In 1897 the Woman's Club was incorporated. In 1899 a stock company was formed, with the object of obtaining a club house. It now has a handsome home of its own. In June, 1911, the club was able to announce that the beautiful building was free of debt and furnished tastefully. Two years previously the Cincinnati Woman's Club owned only 465 shares of stock in the clubhouse company; in 1911 it owned 821 shares, which is something over two thirds of the whole issue. This has been acquired through gift and purchase. It has been the avowed policy to acquire ownership of the club.

The work of the regular departments has attained a high degree of excellence of which the club is justly proud. Lecture and entertainment committees supply evening programs with music and lectures of a high order. Among other circles are a Current Events Circle, Egyptian Circle and an Art Study Circle. Plans for the future include a much enlarged membership, an addition to the building of another story containing sleeping apartments for out-of-town guests, a large and perfectly appointed tea room, study rooms and accessories, and an enlargement of the building to admit a pipe organ.

In June, 1911, Mrs. Helen Handy Mitchell became president for the ensuing two years.

One of the most notable meetings of women ever held in Cincinnati was the Tenth Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which assembled in Music Hall, May 11th to 18th, 1910. The attendance was very large and the whole city acted as host to representative women gathered from all parts of the land.

The Twentieth Century Woman Suffrage Club is one of the newer organizations, but it is strong in numbers and in influence. The president is Mrs. Sara Drukker; vice president, Mrs. G. Ogden. Under the auspices of this club, the

famous suffragist leader, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst visited this city, and on February 3, 1911 addressed a large audience in Memorial Hall.

WOMAN'S PRESS CLUB.

The Cincinnati Woman's Press Club is the only purely literary club in the city, as well as one of the oldest and most conservative in the state. It was organized in 1888 and federated in 1890. Miss Sara M. Haughton, past president, has compiled data for the scrap book of the club's library, that is interesting for its accuracy and for reference. According to the constitution of the club no person is eligible for membership who has not written for publication poems, essays, lectures, and has to present to the committee on credentials one or more articles, according to these specifications, that have been published in standard publications and been paid for. These are criticised by the credential board and if not up to highest standard are rejected and the applicant is not accepted.

Consequently all members now belonging have done something worth while. A partial list is interesting. Miss Sara Haughten is the author of three Christmas booklets, "The Christ Child," "The World Doth Not Forget" and "Yet Hath the Starry Night Its Bells." She was for some years editor of *The Children's Record* of the Children's Home and has been a contributor to several magazines devoted to children's interests and several papers.

Mrs. Mary Watts of Walnut Hills has written two books, "Nathan Burke" and "The Legacy," which have at once brought her fame. Her special line is fiction and reviews.

Mrs. Alice Williams Brotherton has written many years and so is regarded as the nestor of the press club. Her specialty is poems, but she is especially fine in Shakespeare lore, lecturing before schools and clubs. She is one of the few poetesses who can write to order from a limerick to an epic.

Mrs. Amoretta Fitch is a versatile writer of poems, essays, lectures or character sketches, or feature stories and motto cards. At present she conducts the "Woman's Interests" column and women's club department in one of the leading daily newspapers in Cincinnati.

Miss Pearl Carpenter conducts the children's page in a magazine and tells stories at clubs and kindergartens, and is president of the Story Tellers' League and officer of the National Story Tellers' League.

Mrs. Gail Donham Sampson writes children's stories, Miss Alice A. Folger has a volume of poems on the market, Miss Anna Rossiter edits a trade journal Miss Clara Jordan has a text book on the study of Latin that is the standard now in use in the Cincinnati schools, Mrs. James C. Ernst writes articles and recently made her debut as a monologist with success, Miss Alma S. Fick writes ethical and historical articles and is an authority on literature, Mrs. Frances Gibson writes poems in Scottish dialect as well as in pure Anglo-Saxon, Miss Berta Harper is a poet as well as an editor of a Sunday school paper, Miss Catherine Winspeare Moss has written a book, "The Thousand Ledgers," as well as many poems, Miss Margaret Nye has the distinction of being an able German translator, while Miss Martha Allen writes and plays interpretations of the most classical music, Miss Alice Hallam has the same musical gifts and

HYDE PARK COUNTRY CLUB BUILDING DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1910

knowledge, and their afternoons are always a treat to the literary members, as well as the musical ones.

Being a purely literary club no question of politics or philanthropy is entered into by the club as a club. Moreover, nearly every individual member is doing philanthropic work in other clubs and in various places, so it is entirely superfluous to bring these things into the literary work of the club. The club has been a stepping stone for many aspiring authors, for it exists only for the purpose of aiding by experience and example those who are young in literary life. The loyalty of the Woman's Press Club to one another is proverbial and their programs are widely commented upon for the themes and the professional handling of the same. Every number on a program being strictly original and new makes the meetings full of excited interest as to what is to be heard, like a "first night" in the theater. Character is the first requisite, then ability and no feeling of jealousy exists, each being proud of one another's success in their chosen line of work.

The Cuvier-Press Club was created in 1911 by a union of the Cuvier Club and the Pen and Pencil Club. The Cuvier Club was founded in 1874, having for its purpose the protection of fish and game, the enforcement of laws bearing on them, and the advancement of out-door sports. It owned a fine collection of specimens in ichthyology and ornithology. Its banquets have been famous. The Pen and Pencil Club was an organization of journalists and artists. The two are now merged. Charles Hodges is the president, Edward B. Innes, who had been secretary and treasurer of the Cuvier Club fills the same offices in the new organization; Clyde Allen, who had been secretary of the Pen and Pencil Club is assistant secretary of the merged clubs.

The Cincinnati Commercial Association is a new organization made up of a merger of the Industrial Bureau and the Convention League. Its purposes are to advertise Cincinnati and to bring conventions of various kinds to this city. Charles De Honey is the secretary-manager. This organization conducted an advertising journey on a large scale through West Virginia in the spring of 1911. One hundred Cincinnati business men went by special train through West Virginia, exploiting everywhere the advantages of their city, inviting West Virginians to seek the Queen City as a market for selling and buying. This association, a little later, inaugurated a campaign to increase its membership, aiming at first at one thousand; this being reached their ambitions enlarged and a movement was successfully pushed for fifteen hundred or more.

There is a large number of fraternal societies, some secret, some public. There are some two thousand of these. The Catholic Knights of America have numerous branches, as do the Catholic Knights of Ohio, and the Catholic Order of Foresters.

There are nearly two hundred trades unions.

Free Masonry was established here in the latter part of the Eighteenth century. The Nova Caesarea Harmony Lodge, No. 2, was formed December 27, 1794. The charter for this lodge was obtained from the grand lodge of New Jersey August 8, 1791, but as Dr. Burnet, who obtained the charter, was absent the organization was not effected until 1794. The charter members were Dr. William Burnet, master; John S. Ludlow, S. W.; Dr. Calvin Morrell, J. W.

The first officers elected were Edward Day, master; Dr. Morrell, S. W.; General John S. Gano, J. W. Judge William McMillan, a member of this lodge, gave it by will in 1804 the lot numbered one hundred and thirty-five, on the old plat. Considered valueless at the time it was sold for taxes. It was later redeemed, and the Masonic temple now stands upon it. Previous to the erection of this temple, there had stood on that site two Masonic halls, one built in 1818, the other in 1846.

Numerous lodges and chapters of Masons assemble in the Masonic temple. Three commanderies gather at the Scottish Rite cathedral. There are also more than twenty other masonic lodges and chapters in the city. There is a Masonic Employment Bureau, a Masonic Library Association and a Masonic Relief Association.

The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine hold their sessions at the Scottish Rite cathedral, as of course do the orders of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry.

There are several Masonic bodies here composed of colored men.

Ohio Lodge, No. 1, the first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows established in Ohio, was organized in Cincinnati December 23, 1830. In 1841 there were one thousand, four hundred and twenty Odd Fellows in this state. Since that date they have gained rapidly in numbers in this city, as well as elsewhere.

There are several organizations of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. There is a grove of Druids. There are many lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith has several lodges, as does the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is strongly represented, and there is one lodge of this order composed of colored men.

The Independent Order of Red Men and the Improved Order of Red Men have several lodges.

The Knights of Honor and the Knights and Ladies of Honor have each about a dozen chapters, in addition to several lodges composed of colored people.

The Knights of Pythias have numerous chapters. There are in addition several organizations of the Uniform Rank, and one of the Improved Order of Knights of Pythias, and several lodges of colored men.

The Sons of Temperance and the Royal Arcanum are represented.

Colored people have the following organizations: United Brothers of Friendship, Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria of North America, United Order of True Reformers, the International Order of Twelve.

There are lodges of the National Union, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Ladies of the Maccabees, the Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order and the Essenic Army, the Tribe of Ben Hur and the Independent Order of Foresters.

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Daughters of America are strongly represented.

There are chapters of the Order of the Sons of St. George, the American Benefit Club Fraternity, Fraternal Mystic Circle, Knights and Ladies of the Golden Eagle, Protective Home Circle, Sons of Benjamin, United Commercial

Travelers, Order of Mutual Protection, Daughters of Liberty, Knights of Joseph, Home Guards of America, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Order of the Iroquois, Royal League, Fraternal Order of America, Order of Hercules, and others.

The Grand Army of the Republic is represented by numerous posts. The Ladies of the G. A. R. and Women's Relief Corps have posts. There are posts of the Union Veteran Legion, of the Sons of Veterans and Daughters of Veterans.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States is prominently represented. The Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Dames, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Mayflower Descendants and other similar organizations are well represented.

In 1819 the Master Carpenters' and Joiners' Society was in existence. Richard L. Coleman was president, Isaac Poinier vice president, John Tuttle secretory, John Wood treasurer, Edward Dodson and William Crossman trustees, and Peter Britt, John Tuttle, John Stout and R. L. Coleman measurers of work.

At the same period there was in this city the Mutual Relief Society of Journeymen Hatters; James Smith was president and William Nikerson secretary.

The Society of Master Tailors was organized in 1818. William Lynes, senior, was president, James Comly vice president, Thomas Tueder secretary, and Israel Byers treasurer.

The Union Benevolent Society of Journeymen Tailors had as president James Masten, Nehemiah Russel vice president and William Atkin secretary.

Of the Journeymen Cabinet Makers' Society the president was John Fuller, vice president, James McLean, and treasurer, George G. Rosette.

At the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1821, thirty-one societies of mechanics were in the procession.

During a similar celebration in 1834 there were forty-five of these organizations in the parade.

In 1829, the Franklin Typographical Society of Cincinnati was organized.

A large branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers exists in Cincinnati, the organization having been formed in 1855.

March, 1874, the Expressman's Aid Society was established.

A number of other guilds existed from a very early date in this city. The labor unions of the present have taken the place of most of these. The unions of today are centered in the Central Labor Council.

The Cincinnati Historical Society was organized August, 1844. James H. Perkins was its first president. In 1849 the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio was transferred from Columbus to Cincinnati and was united with the Cincinnati organization. It had been before the Columbus Society that General W. H. Harrison made his noted address on the Aborigines of the Ohio valley. The first president of the combined societies was William D. Gallegher, and among its officers were James H. Perkins, E. D. Mansfield, Robert Buchanan, A. Randall, John C. Wright, John P. Foote and David K. Este.

The society's constitution was remodelled in 1850. Its chief purpose was declared to be "research in every department of local history, the collection, pre-

servation and diffusion of whatever may relate to the history, biography, literature, philosophy and antiquities of America, more especially of the state of Ohio, of the west and of the United States."

After a career of considerable enthusiasm followed by some years of desuetude, having had among its members some of the most eminent men of the city and having issued important treatises on local history, having transferred its documents from place to place, in May 1868, Julius Dexter, Robert Clarke and Eugene F. Bliss interested themselves, with the few surviving members, in reorganizing the society. The library of seven hundred bound volumes and 1,250 pamphlets was placed in the rooms of the Literary Club. Robert Buchanan was chosen president, Judge Force became the corresponding secretary, Charles E. Cist recording secretary and John D. Caldwell librarian. In 1871 the library was taken to the college building on Walnut street, where it remained for fourteen years. In 1885 it was removed to West Eighth street. After sixteen years it was placed in the Van Wormer Library on the grounds of the University of Cincinnati. Its collections are invaluable, especially on local history.

The Cincinnati Pioneer Association was organized November 23, 1856 at the Dennison House. The meeting was composed of representatives of the old families of the city and county. Its purposes were declared to be to preserve the memories of the past and "to promote a social feeling favorable to the early emigrants." William Perry, who had come to Cincinnati July 2, 1805, was the first president. J. L. Vattier, born in this city in 1805, was made secretary. At first only such persons as had lived in Ohio previous to 1812 were eligible for membership; later, 1815 was made the date for eligibility; and again a residence of fifty-five years was regarded as satisfactory.

Regular meetings were held for almost forty years. During most of that period, John D. Caldwell was the secretary. At the celebration of the eighty-sixth anniversary of the settlement of the Northwest Territory, in 1874, Mr. Caldwell said: "We had an excursion to Columbus, at the dedication of the new state house, to Cleveland by facilities furnished by the railroads, and a formal reception and entertainment by the Forest City municipal authorities. Through the courtesies of Messrs. Sherwood and Pierce, the association was conveyed on the magnificent steamer United States, and were most hospitably feted at Louisville, Kentucky, by its citizens and council. We were, by the courtesy of our public spirited citizen, Hon. George H. Pendleton, in control of the Kentucky Central railroad, conveyed to Lexington, Kentucky, where true southern hospitality was extended to us. We were royally provided for in a railroad excursion to Marietta, the pilgrim home of the buckeye pioneers, and there we renewed our earnest devotion to the memory of the brave and good of auld lang syne days, who made Washington county a brilliant example as the pioneer county of the territory and state. Courtesies were extended to the association in a visit to the state fair at Springfield; and the trip we made to the Soldiers' Home, near Dayton, will long be remembered as the reunion of the Montgomery, Butler and Hamilton county pioneers.

"On our lists of the living or dead are names of the worthiest in war or peace—territorial, state and national—who have been identified with the Miami valley. We buried the daughter of John Cleves Symmes, the patentee of the

CINCINNATI BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB, 1911

QUEEN CITY CLUB, SEVENTH AND ELM STREETS

whole Miami purchase and wife of General William Henry Harrison, whose name as defender of the homes of the west is dearer to us than even his national fame as president of the United States. We still have on our rolls the name of Hon. John Scott Harrison, son of these sainted worthies.

"The name of the father of General Grant is inscribed on the roll of our deceased members. Our list included those of the family of Benjamin Stites, also of General John Stites Gano, who were pioneer settlers and proprietors of Columbia; and of the Pattersons and Israel Ludlow, proprietors of the townsite of Cincinnati. We had enrolled with us the names of Governor Tod, Governor Thomas Corwin, Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, and some of the families of Governors Tiffin, Trimble, Looker, Brown and Dennison.

"Governors Hayes and Noyes have been hearty cooperators with us in several meetings, and only imperative public business prevented Governor William Allen from being with us today.

"The early newspapers have all been represented; the first paper in the Northwest territory, the *Centinel,* by the son of William Maxwell; but Joseph Carpenter, of the *Spy and Freeman's Journal;* Samuel J. Browne, of the old *Liberty Hall,* also of the *Emporium;* William J. Ferris, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Sacket Reynolds, William B. Stratton, E. D. Mansfield, and William D. Gallegher, of the *Cincinnati Gazette;* and S. S. Smith, of the *Independent Press.*

"Of the five hundred and forty members enrolled, one third have passed away; three hundred and sixty survive, many of them aged and feeble. The kindest remembrances and cordial sympathies are extended to those unable to be present.

"Six of the presidents of this association are numbered with the one hundred and eighty members dead; namely, William Perry, Nicholas Longworth, Colonel John Johnston (a pioneer Indian factor and agent, one of the noble in fidelity of public men), Stephen Wheeler, Samuel J. Browne, and Daniel Gano.

"Ten of our past presiding officers still survive,—the venerable John Whetstone, very feeble; William B. Dodson, blind for several years; Jacob Hoffner, Eden B. Reeder, John Ludlow, Robert Buchanan, Thomas Henry Yeatman, Joseph S. Ross, Rees E. Price, Judge D. K. Este."

This organization has done much to awaken and maintain interest in the history and people of early Cincinnati. The minutes from the foundation of the society up to December 1889 are the property of the Historical Society, and contain much valuable material.

There is a large number of clubs in addition to those mentioned; The Advertisers, The Automobile, Avondale Golf, Cincinnati Art, Gun, Whist,—indeed too many to mention, as these are the usual ones found in any large city.

CHAPTER XXII.

SUBURBS AND NEIGHBORING VILLAGES.

SUBURBS OF CINCINNATI HER CROWNING GLORY—NO ANNEXATIONS TO THE CITY UNTIL 1848—COVINGTON AND NEWPORT ACROSS THE RIVER—ST. BERNARD AND ELMWOOD SURROUNDED ON ALL SIDES BY CINCINNATI—NORTH BEND HOME OF GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

James Parton, in an article in the *Atlantic* in 1869, declared that "no inland city in the world surpasses Cincinnati in the beauty of its environs." When the Prince of Wales, afterward Edward the VII, was here in 1860, he and his companions said the suburbs of this city were the finest they had seen.

Colonel Sidney Maxwell has declared: "The suburbs of Cincinnati are its crowning glory. . . . The environs of Cincinnati are its distinguishing beauty. They present as striking a combination of the picturesque and accessible as can be found in the world; and the topographical features are such as to peculiarly favor, in the development of the landscape, the most artistic plans. The eligible locations are almost innumerable, and their capacity for improvement unlimited.

"The whole face of the country, beginning at the brow of the hills and running back over all of Hamilton county, is one large suburb, a continuous landscape garden."

An adequate treatment of the suburbs and outlying villages around Cincinnati would require a volume in itself and we can only mention the names of Linwood, Westwood, Riverside, Lick Run, Pendleton, Sharonville, Newtown, California, Sedamsville, Ludlow Grove, Rensselaer, Maplewood, Park Place, Hyde Park, Fairview Heights, Mt. Airy, Fairmount, Cheviot, among others.

By act of February 18, 1848 provision was made for annexation to the city of the special road district of Millcreek township. This lay north of the city between Millcreek and the Lebanon turnpike. It extended to the section line a mile north of Liberty to McMillan street. March 22, 1850 an act was passed by which the fraction of section seven in the third township and second fractional range between the corporation lines of the city and the town of Fulton was added to the city and township of Cincinnati. This was just east of the Lebanon turnpike and the newly acquired special road district. The limits of the city were established thus: "Commencing at the northeast corner of said section number seven; thence west along the sections numbers seven, thirteen, nineteen and twenty-five, in said third township, to Millcreek; thence down Millcreek with its meanders to the Ohio river, thence eastwardly up the Ohio river, with the southern boundary of the state of Ohio to the east corner of

fractional range number twelve in the first fractional range; thence west with the south line of the town of Fulton to the southwest corner thereof; thence northeastwardly with the west line of said town of Fulton to the place of beginning."

The proposal to annex the village of Fulton was submitted to vote October 1854 and was carried. It was erected into the 17th ward in January 1855.

The area of the city which was in 1819 three square miles had increased by 1860 to seven square miles.

September 1869 the annexation took place of all of Storrs township that was not within the limits of the Riverside. This became the 21st ward.

September 1869, the Walnut Hills, Mount Auburn and Clintonville special roads districts were annexed. This formed the 22nd ward to the east and the 23rd ward to the west of Burnet avenue.

Camp Washington and Lick Run were annexed November 1869.

November 12, 1869 a considerable part of Spencer township was annexed, and in May 1870 this was added to the 24th ward.

An effort was made in 1870 to annex Clifton, Avondale, Woodburn, Columbia, Cumminsville, Spring Grove, Winton Place, St. Bernard and other suburbs, but it failed at that time.

In 1871, Columbia was annexed and was added to the First ward.

Cumminsville became part of the city in 1873.

Woodburn was annexed in 1873.

The Zoological Garden and vicinity were annexed in 1888.

In 1893, Avondale, Riverside, Clifton, Linwood and Westwood were added.

Braggs subdivision and Rose Hill were brought in on January 18, 1898.

December 1902 portions of Delhi township, all of section 6 and the east half of section 12, were added.

October 1903, 160 acres lying between Avondale and Bond Hill were annexed.

In 1903, Winton Place, Evanston, Bond Hill and Hyde Park were incorporated as part of the city.

March 17, 1904 the portion of Millcreek township between Millcreek and the canal being part of Spring Grove cemetery south of Spring Grove avenue and the territory known as Oklahoma in sections 27 and 28 of Millcreek township were annexed.

In 1911 annexation was in the air. Legislation for the annexation of eight outlying villages was started by the passage of as many ordinances by council. These provided for the submission to the people in the near future of the question. The villages are Norwood, Oakley, Pleasant Ridge, Hartwell, Elmwood Place, St. Bernard, Cheviot and Fernbank.

In June 1911, College Hill, Mount Washington and Saylor Park were taken in.

In July 1911, Madisonville, Mount Airy and Carthage were annexed.

Across the river in Kentucky, the cities of Covington and Newport belong to the life of Cincinnati though they have no official connection with it, being separate cities and in another state. These cities have grown up side by side with Cincinnati and have shared the same general conditions of prosperity and of growth. A large number of people who do business in Cincinnati live across the river. Since the construction of the bridges and the development of the

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traction lines these towns have been for business and social purposes as one city with Cincinnati.

Covington is the largest of these cities. It is the second largest city in Kentucky and is the county seat of Kenton county. The suspension bridge which connects Covington with Cincinnati was built in 1865-7. The traffic over this bridge by traction lines, vehicles of all kinds as well as foot passengers is very extensive. Covington has about forty-five miles of streets, many handsome private residences, a public library, a splendid city hall, a federal building of imposing size, Gothic in style, many charitable institutions and a cathedral which is one of the finest church structures in the west. The industrial and manufacturing interests of Covington are very important, among these are tobacco, whiskey, vinegar, furniture, stoves, tinware, brick, tiles, pottery and cordage. It is supplied water from works built thirteen miles above on the Ohio river. The town was settled in 1812, chartered as a city in 1834, and has now a population of about fifty thousand.

Newport, Ky., is the county seat of Campbell county. It ranks third in population in Kentucky, having about thirty thousand inhabitants. It is connected with Cincinnati by the Cincinnati and Newport and the L. & N. bridges and with Covington by two Licking river bridges. Electric cars run regularly over these four bridges and also to Bellevue, Dayton and Fort Thomas. The city has a number of important mercantile and manufacturing establishments. The first settlement was made in 1791, the town was incorporated in 1795 and the city in 1850.

Norwood, which is considering annexation at present, 1911, and will probably be annexed in the near future, is the largest city outside of Cincinnati, which it adjoins on the north, in Hamilton county. Its population is about twenty thousand. It was incorporated as a village in 1888, and as a city in 1902. It takes in portions of Columbia and Millcreek townships. The railroad facilities and natural advantages Norwood possesses have caused very large industries to locate therein. It is divided into South, East, West and Central Norwood, Norwood Heights, Norwood View and Elsmere. It has four public, two parochial schools and a high school. It has churches of almost every denomination and a public library.

As the city grew, there arose from time to time villages lying at a distance from the corporate limits. These, several dozens of them, all had their distinct history and individuality. Now, houses and streets have connected most of them with the city by almost continuous settlement.

Avondale became a village in 1866 and in 1893 was annexed to the city. It is a hilltop suburban part of the city on the north and lies east of Clifton. Avondale is among the handsomest of the suburbs and has a profusion of fine homes, wide lawns, and is in general park-like in appearance.

Clifton is situated to the northward of Burnet woods, and was named for the Clifton farm, which contained twelve hundred acres of hills and dales. Clifton is noted for its numerous magnificent residences and the exceeding beauty of its situation. It was annexed in 1903. It has more than twenty-five miles of avenues.

College Hill began to be settled in 1855, when a number of Cincinnati people sought country homes there. The village was incorporated in 1866. The situation is one of the highest in the county. College Hill is eight miles northward from Fountain Square. Alice and Phoebe Cary lived in this place. The beauty of the scenery about College Hill is famous. The Ohio Female College was founded in what is now College Hill in 1848; its buildings are now occupied by a sanatarium. Cary's Academy and Farmers College, founded in 1832, was afterwards changed to Belmont College and is now the Ohio Military Institute. The village was annexed to the city in June 1911.

Walnut Hills, as a settlement, had its beginnings in the house and blockhouse built by the Rev. James Kemper, in the days when defenses against Indians were still needed. It is that part of the city that is north of Eden Park and east of Mt. Auburn and Avondale. It has 75,000 population, fine hotels and club houses and active business centers. Walnut Hills is the seat of the noted Lane Theological Seminary. This suburb was the home of Dr. Lyman Beecher and his family and the place where Harriet Beecher Stowe lived while she was gathering materials for Uncle Tom's Cabin. This handsome and flourishing community became part of the city in 1869. East Walnut Hills and Woodburn sprang from the community of Walnut Hills proper.

Carthage is about eight miles from Fountain Square and contains 3,618 population. It is the seat of the Longview Insane Hospital and the city and county infirmaries. It was annexed in the autumn of 1910.

Hartwell was laid out in 1868 by the Hamilton County Building Association. The village was named after John W. Hartwell, who was vice president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad when the station was located. It is the seat of St. Clara's Convent, and the Provincial House and Novitiate of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. There are Methodists, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches.

Lockland, twelve miles from the city, is an old town and notable for its manufactures, having several large and important factories. It lies east of the C. H. and D. railway.

Wyoming, on the west side of the C. H. and D. railway, is in one of the loveliest portions of the Millcreek valley. Among the earliest settlers was the Pendery family who came in 1805. Wyoming is a residence suburb, with wide streets and many beautiful homes.

Columbia, the second settlement in Ohio, is situated on the Ohio river, a mile below the mouth of the Little Miami river. The first Protestant church (Baptist) in the Northwest Territory was erected here. Columbia became part of the city in 1871.

Cumminsville is the site on which in 1790 was established Ludlow Station, the nearest military post north of Fort Washington. In 1791 the army of St. Clair camped here on its way to defeat. The lands on which Cumminsville stands were the property of Colonel Israel Ludlow. The postoffice was established in 1844 and the name of the place was changed from Ludlow Station to Cumminsville. The village was merged in the city in 1873.

Reading is a prosperous town, with a population of 3,985 and is for the present content without considering becoming a part of the city.

It is said that Cincinnati affords the only instance of two municipalities surrounded on all sides by a city. This is the case with St. Bernard and Elmwood, which are bounded on all sides by Cincinnati. They have not an inch to expand in any direction. St. Bernard is a city, and Elmwood Place is a village. It is said that the sentiment in Elmwood is in favor of annexation, while St. Bernard has been against it, but its practical isolation within the city will, it is declared, ultimately lead the sentiment there to change in favor of annexation. St. Bernard and Elmwood have a population between them of about 8,000.

St. Bernard has a large Catholic cemetery and fine Gothic Catholic church. The town was originally built up chiefly by Germans but now has also a good proportion of people of other nationalities.

Mt. Auburn was for a long time almost the only suburb of the city. It was at first called Keys' Hill, after an old settler, and this name was used until 1837. By 1826 a number of prominent citizens had taken up residence there. Only about half of it was in the city before 1870. Later all was annexed. It is about north of Fountain Square and is two miles distant from that point. It is the seat of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, German Protestant Orphan Asylum, Christ's Hospital, Bodmann Widows' Home and the German Deaconess Home.

Bond Hill was the result of an effort of men of moderate means to obtain suburban homes. It was founded and chartered in 1870 and organized the following February as the "Cooperative Land and Building Association No. 1, of Hamilton County." The work of erection of homes proceeded rapidly and the village soon became a flourishing one.

James C. Wood, in 1809, was the first settler of Pleasant Ridge. The village was established as a post town in 1832. It was the mustering place and drill ground of local troops during the Mexican war. It now has a population of 1,769, and is considering annexation.

Oakley is five miles from the courthouse, on the Madisonville road. It lies about the center of the amphitheater formed by the surrounding hills. Until about 1870 this was a farming district.

Madisonville was founded before 1866, when the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad,—showed few signs of prosperity, but from that time onward it grew rapidly. The town was originally called Madison, in honor of Madison, who was president when the village began its existence. In 1826 the postoffice was named Madisonville, to avoid confusion in the mails. Town lots were laid out in 1810. It now has a population of 5,193 and was annexed in the autumn of 1910.

Madeira is eighteen miles from the city. Part of the village was laid out in 1871. Before this time the place was known as a post town, and was called for John Madeira who owned a large tract of land in the vicinity. Madeira is about three miles from Madisonville, and two and a half miles from Montgomery. The situation is picturesque.

Montgomery is one of the oldest settlements in the county, almost contemporaneous with Columbia. A log cabin was the first tavern of the community; this was a resting place for teamsters and travelers on the main road. The number of travelers and the amount of drinking can be judged by the fact that in 1809 fifty barrels of whiskey did not supply the demand. In 1806-7 a number of people from Montgomery in New York state settled around this point for

trade and farming, and named the village for their former home. The Montgomery Academy, a classical school, was founded and flourished some years later. Montgomery is a pleasant and progressive town.

Symmes Station is on the Little Miami river and in the midst of picturesque scenery. It at one time was a rendezvous for travelers, and not far from it was an Indian trial.

Loveland was laid out in 1848 by Col. William Ramsey who then owned most of the land in the neighborhood. The town lies on the Little Miami river. One of the earliest settlers was Thomas Paxton, who came to this vicinity in 1794. His son Samuel Paxton made several trips to New Orleans, sometimes bringing back his flatboat. On one of his return trips he realized $7,000. The elder Paxton had been commander of the advanced guard of Wayne's army on its march through this region. He was so delighted with the country that he came back with his family and settled here the next year. In 1806 a number of immigrants came from New Jersey.

North Bend is fifteen miles from the city. It was the home of General William Henry Harrison, a former president of the United States and one of the greatest figures in the early days in this region. It has 540 inhabitants. North Bend is the location of the grave of John Cleves Symmes and the grave of William Henry Harrison.

Glendale, fifteen miles from the city, on the C. H. & D. railway, is considered "one of the most delightful suburban villages in the United States." It is the seat of the Glendale Woman's College. This village was the home of Robert Clarke, Samuel J. Thompson and other distinguished men of an earlier generation. The churches, in the order of their organization, are the Presbyterian, the Catholic, Swendenborgian, Episcopal and Methodist.

Corryville was named for the Corry heirs. The original owners of part of the land were Jacob Burnet and William McMillan. William Corry, first mayor of Cincinnati, purchased from the McMillan heirs most of their share.

Cleves is sixteen miles from the city, and is a prosperous community.

Springdale was in 1820 the most important and wealthy village in the county. In 1851 the C. H. & D. railroad was built a couple of miles distant and drew trade and travel to other villages. Since that time it has not grown, but it is an interesting place on account of its associations and its pleasant and cultivated people. It is in the midst of a very rich and prosperous farming community. Springdale has been the birthplace and early home of quite a number of distinguished persons, the Hon. O. P. Morton, Capt. John Brownson, U. S. A. Caleb Crane, Dr. John R. Hunt lived there and practiced medicine for many years, and his son Judge Samuel F. Hunt was born and grew up there. The Presbyterian church of the town was founded in 1796.

In regard to Delhi, which was annexed in 1910, the *Times Star,* June 20th of that year said:

Delhi, the pretty suburban village just annexed to Cincinnati, came very close to being a city of celebrity. It was in the territory now divided into Delhi, Sayler Park, Fernbank and Addyston, that John Cleves Symmes, in 1789, projected the city of South Bend and predicted a glorious future for the infant hamlet. It flourished for a few years and then Uncle Sam selected Cincinnati as a better

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site for a military post, and South Bend relapsed into innocuous desuetude. Later the same name was taken by the city in northern Indiana.

Delhi was first platted in 1866 by Peter Zinn, the attorney who became famous through his connection with the Kentucky Central railroad litigation. It was incorporated as a hamlet July 29, 1885, and James S. Wise was elected president. The village government was elected in 1890 and the first mayor elected was John Wentzel.

"Brighton, as a factor in history, was one of the rudiments in the making of Cincinnati." Colonel John Riddle, a New Jersey immigrant, was the first settler of Brighton. Early in 1790 he secured employment shoeing horses in the garrison at old Fort Washington. Later in the same year he purchased of Judge Symmes a section of land two miles northwest of the village. One corner of the tract purchased by Riddle was near the site of the old Brighton House. In 1793, Riddle built a house on what is now Alfred street. Brighton proper of the early days was located at the intersection of Harrison and Colerain avenues, where a number of small houses comprised the settlement. "The early forties," declare the authors of "Historic Brighton," "witnessed the crude beginning of what afterward developed into the great pork packing industry that thrived in this locality. Brighton gave Cincinnati the name of 'porkopolis,' and it was the little Clearwater creek that afforded the opportunity for this section to become famous as the greatest hog and cattle killing locality in the country. . . . What may properly be called Cincinnati's first waterworks was located in this locality. While not a part of the municipal government it was a sort of quasi-public institution. . . . The traditions of the Millerites have to do with the history of Brighton back in the early forties. About the middle of the nineteenth century Brighton boasted of four of the largest distilleries in the country. Most of the corn used by these distilleries was shipped by boat on the canal. . . . About 1855 the Brighton stock yards were established by a company. . . . The Brighton of today is a revelation. A few years have wrought wonderful changes. It is now the undisputed beehive of the Queen City of the West."

Addyston is a village about thirteen miles out on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and on the Big Four. It contains the largest iron pipe works in the country; it has also vitrified brick works. It has 1,543 population.

Bellevue, Ky., was incorporated as a town in 1870, and has a population of 6,000. It is three miles from Fountain Square, and its citizens are principally persons who do business in Cincinnati.

Dayton, Ky., is composed of what were two villages, Brooklyn and Jamestown, which in 1867 were consolidated. Its population is about 8,000. It is three miles from Fountain Square.

Mt. Healthy, often called Mt. Pleasant, is on the Hamilton Pike, ten miles from Fountain Square, and has a population of 1,799.

Mt. Lookout is an attractive suburb, four miles northeast from Fountain Square. It is the location of the observatory of the university.

Mt. Washington has 984 population and was annexed in 1910. It lies northeast from Cincinnati, and is on the Little Miami.

Price Hill lies to the westward and overlooks the Ohio river. The situation is of great beauty and the town contains many fine residences.